TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning by S. W. ALVORD and E. J. CLAYSON, at Two Dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, exceeding Fifteen Lines are inserted at TEN CENTS per line or 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 and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

	1 Year.	*6 Mos.*	*3 Mos.*
One Column,	$1 00	$60	$40
Half "	60	35	25
One Square,	15	10	7½

Estray, Caution, Lost and Found, and other advertisements, not exceeding Ten lines, three weeks, or less	$1 50
Administrator's and Executor's Notices,	2 00
Auditor's Notices,	2 50
Business Cards, five lines, (per year)	5 00

Merchants and others, advertising their business, will be charged $25 per year. They will be entitled to ¼ 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, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LE RAYSVILLE MILLS!

The subscriber, having purchased the LeRaysville Mills, and refitted the same in good order, is now prepared to do good work, and to give general satisfaction.

M. J. FRUTCHEY.

LeRaysville, Sept. 22, 1869.—1y

PRICE LIST—CASCADE MILLS.

Best quality Winter Wheat Flour per sack	$1 62½
Per hundred pounds	3 25
Per barrel	6 50
Rye Flour per hundred pounds	3 00
Buckwheat " "	3 00
Feed, Rye, Corn and Oats per hundred lbs.	1 87½

A fair margin allowed to dealers.

Custom grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of work.

H. B. INGHAM.

Camptown, March 23, 1870.

PATENT METALIC WHITE

WIRE CLOTHES LINES.—Warranted not to rust, wear, tare, corrode or injure the finest fabrics. Is always up and ready for use. The weather does not in the least affect it. It will last for 20 to 50 years and costs but three cents per foot. I am now prepared to put the wire and guarantee satisfaction or no pay. If not called upon at your houses, address or call at Marshall Brothers, Hardware store.

C. L. DUTCHER, Agent,
Towanda.

Feb. 3, 1870.

BLACKSMITHING!

Having completed my new brick shop, near my residence on Main-street I am now prepared to do work in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Mill Irons and edge tools. Having spent many years in this community, in this business, I trust it will be a sufficent guarantee of my receiving a liberal amount of the public patronage.

HENRY ESSENWINE.

Towanda, Nov. 3, 1869.—tf

MYERSBURG MILLS!

The subscribers are now doing business in their line of the BEST QUALITY at the MYERSBURG MILLS.

Wheat, Rye, and Buckwheat Flour, and Feed constantly on hand for sale at market rates.

Also a large quantity of GROUND PLASTER of superior quality from the old YAUGER BEDS.

Myersburg, Dec. 20, '69. MYER & FROST.

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the people of Towanda and vicinity that he has opened a Dyeing Establishment in COL. MEANS' new building,

NO. 166 MAIN STREET,

opposite Gen. Patton's), and that he is now prepared to do all work in his line such as CLEANING and COLORING ladies' and gentlemen's garments, cloths, &c., in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call and examine my work.

HENRY REDDING.

Sept. 23, 1869.

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 inquiring for farms, &c.

H. B. McKEAN,
Real Estate Agent.

Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa.

Jan. 29, 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 parts 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,
A. G. MASON.

Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS AND STOCK BREEDERS.

Bound Volumes of the AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL for 1869 containing 324 large double column pages, sent postafe paid for	$1 50
Bound Volumes of the American Stock Journal for 1868 containing 384 pages, sent post paid for	$1 50
Dorfman's Manual, sent) post paid for	25 cts
Horseman's Manual, " "	25
The Horse Breeder's Manual, " "	25
The Poultry Breeder's Manual " "	25
The whole five Manuals sent post paid to one address for	$1 00

Agents wanted, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. Address

N. P. BOYER & CO., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

jan19,3m

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MRS. E. J. PIERCE,

Has just returned from New York with a first-class stock of

MILINERY GOODS!

Consisting of the latest imported styles of

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, &c. &c.

She would respectfully invite the ladies of Towanda and vicinity to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. Work done in neat and fashionable style and on short notice. ☞ Rooms over M. E. Rosenfield's Store, opposite Powell's, Towanda, Pa.

September 30, 1869.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES!

AT MONROETON, PA.

TRACY & HOLLON,

Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All Goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call.

TRACY & HOLLON.

Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—ly.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week.

Swallow-tail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month.

Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand.

For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, Broadway, New York, or

G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers,
Towanda, Pa.

Oct. 1, 1866.

G. S. PECK, MILLWRIGHT

AND MACHINIST, Towanda, Pa. Mills built and repaired. Engines and Boilers set in the best manner. I would call the attention of mill owners to the

NEW VORTEX WATER WHEEL.

Combining all the elements of a first-class motor, simplicity of construction, accessibility, great strength of parts, developing the greatest amount of power for water used, easily repaired, running under backwater with no detriment to power except diminution of head, requiring no alteration in mill frames or additional flume, will run under low head, and made of any desired capacity. These wheels will be furnished at less than one-half the cost of any other first-class wheel in market, and warranted to perform all that is claimed for them. These wheels will be made for pulleys with or without cases, on short notice, of the best Iron in market.

For full particulars address or enquire of the undersigned.

G. S. PECK, Towanda, Pa.

P.S.—These wheels can be seen in operation at Messrs. Horton & Wells' Mill, Towanda twp. The wheels are wholly composed of Iron as now made.

Jan. 14, 1869—tf

GENUINE IMPORTED NORWAY OATS.

SAMPLES SENT FREE TO FARMERS.

From 100 to 130 bushels grown to the acre.—Weighs from 40 to 45 pounds to the bushel. This oats has been grown on every variety of soil, and in every state of the Union, with the most perfect success.

The grain is very large, plump and handsome, has a remarkable thin husk, and ripens earlier than the common varieties.

The straw is bright, clear, stout and not liable to lodge, is perfectly clear of rust, and grows from 4 to 5 feet high.

We have both the White and Black Norway, both the same price and equally productive,

We will send one quart of the above oats to any address post paid for.

	$1 00
Two quarts post paid,	2 00
One peck sent by express or freight,	3 00
Half bushel, 20 pounds,	6 00
One bushel, 40 pounds,	10 00

CAUTION.—☞. We wish it distinctly understood that this is not a light oats, weighing 28 to 32 lbs. raised in New England, and sold under the name of Norway but imported seed, every bushel guaranteed to weigh 40 lb. or the money refunded.

Samples of both kinds sent free for a three cent stamp. Also circulars and testimonals. Address all orders to

N. P. BOYER & CO.,
Parkesburg, Chester Co., Pa.

jan19,3m

The Bradford Reporter.

ALVORD & CLAUSON, Publishers.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXX.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. june 27, '66.

EDWARD OVERTON, Jr., ATtorney at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office formerly occupied by the late J. C. Adams. march 1, '69.

GEORGE D. MONTANYE, ATtorney at Law. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

W. A. PECK, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. Office over the Bakery, south of the Ward House, and opposite the Court House. nov 3, '68.

L. P. WILLISTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA.

South side of Mercurs New Block, up stairs.
Dec. 1, '69—3m*

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. C. Bogart, Esq., No. 5 Brick Row. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to.
July 1, 1869.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORney at Law (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY at Law, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business. Conveyancing and Collections. ☞ Office at the Register and Recorder's office, south of the Court House.
Dec. 1, 1864.

BENJ. M. PECK, ATTORNEY at Law, Towanda, Pa. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the office lately occupied by Mercur & Morrow, south of Ward House, up stairs. july 16, '68.

MERCUR & DAVIES, ATTORneys at Law, Towanda, Pa. The undersigned having associated themselves together in the practice of Law, offer their professional services to the public.
ULYSSES MERCUR. W. T. DAVIES.
March 9, 1870.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '66.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST. OFfice over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention is called to ALUMINUM as a base for Artificial Teeth. Having used this material for the past four years, I can confidently recommend it as being far superior to Rubber. Please call and examine specimens. ☞ Chloroform administered when desired. may 20, '68.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '68.

T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Towanda, Pa. Office with W. B. Kelly, over Wickham & Black. Residence at the Means House. apr 16, '68.

DR. H. A. BARTLETT, *Physician and Surgeon*, Sugar Run, Bradford County, Pa. Office at residence formerly occupied by Dr. Ely.
aug.10,1859,tf

DR. STEVENS, over Browns (late Gores) Drug Store, Patton's Block, in offices lately occupied bs Dr. Madill and Dr. Weston. 11-59.

L. U. BEACH, M. D., *Physician and Surgeon*. Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of Females. Office at his residence; on State st., two doors east of Dr. Pratts. nov.11,69.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUate of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. jan 14, '69.

T. B. CAMP, INSURANCE Agent.—Office formerly occupied by Mercur & Morrow, one door south of Ward House.
July 22, 1869.

LEWIS RHEBEIN, *Fashionable Tailor.* Rooms over Aspinwall's Store, Towanda, Pa. oct.5, 69.

R. FOWLER & CO., REAL EState Dealers, No. 70 Washington Street, opposite Opera House, Chicago, Ill. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and money loaned.
R. FOWLER,
S. LIND.
April 21, 1869.

B. B. HOLLETT, MONROETON, Pa., agent for the Hubbard Mower, Empire Drill, Ithaca Wheel Rake, and Broadcast Sower for sowing Plaster and all kinds of Grain. Send for circulars to B. B. Hollett, Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa. june 24, '69—ly.

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS, such as SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, FRIZETTS, &c., made in the best manner and latest style, at the Ward House Barber Shop. Terms reasonable.
Towanda, Dec. 1, 1869.

FRANCIS E. POST, PAINTER, Towanda, Pa., with ten 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, '66.

JOHN DUNFEE, ***BLACKSMITH,*** MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

OH YES! OH YES!—AUCTION!

A. R. MOE, *Licensed Auctioneer.*

All calls promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Call or address, A. R. Moe, Monroeton, Bradford county, Pa. oct.26, 69.

GIFFORD'S NATIONAL PAIN Killer and Life Oil, are the Great Family Specifics that find a welcome in every home as a Sovereign Remedy for more of the common ills of life than any other medicine in the market. Sold by dealers in medicine generally. Manufactured by C. T. GIFFORD, Chicago, Ill., and 143 Main st., HORNELLSVILLE, N.Y. March 10, '70-5*

PATENTS!

J. N. Dexter, *Solicitor of Patents,*

73 BROAD STREET, WAVERLY, N. Y.

Prepares drawings, specifications and all papers required in making and properly conducting Applications for Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries. No charges in unsuccessful cases and no Attorney's fee to pay until Patent is obtained.
Sept. 16, 1869—tf

O. W. STEVENS, COUNTY SURveyor, Camptown, Bradford Co., Pa. Thankful to his many employers for past patronage, would respectfully inform the citizens of Bradford County that he is prepared to do any work in his line of business that may be entrusted to him. Those having disputed lines would do well to have their property accurately surveyed before allowing themselves to feel aggrieved by their neighbors. All work warranted correct, so far as the nature of the case will permit. All unpatented lands attended to as soon as warrants are obtained. O. W. STEVENS.
Feb. 24, 1869—1y.

Hotels.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.

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

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.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOtel.

PETER LANDMESSER,

Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call.
Dec. 23, 1868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., Jordan & Horton, Proprietors. This popular Hotel having been thoroughly fitted and repaired, and furnished throughout with new and elegant Furniture, will be open for the reception of guests, on Saturday, May 1, 1869. Neither expense nor pains has been spared in rendering this House a model hotel in all its arrangements. A superior quality Old Burton Ale, for invalids, just received.
April 28, 1869.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL!—Situated on the north-west corner of Main and Elizibeth streets, opposite Bryant's Carriage Factory.

The undersigned having recently refitted his well-known boarding-house with good accommodations, would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to receive guests and boarders upon the most liberal terms.

Jurymen and others attending court will especially find it to their advantage to patronize the Temperance Hotel. S. M. BROWN, Prepr.
Towanda, Jan. 12, 1870.—3m

TRY OUR TEAS AND COFFEE,
COWELL & MYER.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS at COWELL & MYER'S

Selected Poetry.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Before I trust my fate to thee,
Or place my hand in thine,
Before I let thy future give
Color and form to mine,
Before I peril all for thee, question thy soul to-night for me.

I break all slighter bonds, nor feel
A shadow of regret;
Is there one link within the past
That holds thy spirit yet?
Or is thy faith as clear and free as that which I can pledge to thee?

Does there within thy dimmest dreams
A possible future shine,
Wherein thy life could henceforth breathe,
Untouched, unshared by mine?
If so, at any pain or cost, oh, tell me before all is lost.

Look deeper still. If thou canst feel
Within thy inmost soul
That thou hast kept a portion back,
While I have staked the whole,
Let no false pity spare the blow, but in true mercy tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need
That mine cannot fulfill?
One chord that any other hand
Could better wake or still?
Speak now, lest at some future day my whole life wither and decay.

Lives there within thy nature hid
The demon spirit Change,
Shedding a passing glory still
On all things new and strange?
It may not be thy fault alone—but shield my heart against thy own.

Couldst thou withdraw thy hand one day,
And answer to my claim,
That fate, and that to-day's mistake—
Not thou—had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus; but thou wilt surely warn and save me now.

Nay, answer NOT—I dare not hear,
The words would come too late;
Yet I would spare thee all remorse:
To comfort thee, my Fate—
Whatever on my heart may fall—remember, I WOULD risk it all!

Miscellaneous.

[For the Reporter.]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

III.

"Cœlum—non animum mutant,
Qui trans mare currunt."

On account of rough seas, raging winds, and the consequent prevalence of disorder, *dishabille*, and disability on board our steamer, contrary to the usual practice and the seeming duty and prerogative of the Captain, no services were read by him in the cabin on our first Sunday at sea. One of the clergymen (of whom we had three or four on board), in reference to a proposed discourse, expressed the fear that in such an attempt he should be able neither to stick to *text* or *pulpit*.

But on the second (being Trinity) Sunday, the sea was more calm and the sun shone out upon its waters in all the splendor of June. Such of the officers and crew as were off duty, some of the steerage, and nearly all the cabin passengers assembled and Capt. Brooks read the morning service with the prayers for the Royal Family, and the prayer at sea, afterwards giving out the psalm and leading in the singing with a remarkably strong and not unmelodious voice, closing with the doxology, in general chorus, to the familiar strains of "Old Hundred." After which followed a discourse by Rev. Dr. Willis, of Toronto. In the afternoon, Dr. Duncan, of London, a fine old Scottish gentleman, who with his family had been spending a year or two in the United States, preached an able sermon to a congregation upon the quarter-deck, where a wide awning of canvas had been provided for the occasion. Another meeting was held toward evening on the forecastle, more especially for the benefit of the sailors and steerage passengers, at which Judge A—— and others made some eloquent and appropriate remarks. One of the sailors (as the Judge afterwards informed me) came to him at the close of the meeting, to express his gratitude, stating that during the twenty years he had been upon the sea, he had not before enjoyed a privilege of the kind. "It is certain, sir, as you must very well know" (he added), "that we sailors need these opportunities quite as much as anybody."

Notwithstanding the headwinds which retarded our progress, the 75 tons of coal daily consumed served to carry our good ship onward at a rate varying from ten to fifteen knots (or miles) per hour. Although a vessel of her dimensions—with four masts, each nearly 100 feet in height—can of course "spread a wide canvas," the sails, as I am told, even with a favorable wind, add only three or four miles per hour to the rate of progress. At the same time, a wind directly astern is regarded not as favorable as one from the quarter, for the reason that in the former case the main force of the breeze is spent upon the sails of the aft-mast only—while in the latter, its impetus operates upon all the canvas that is hoisted. Very much depends, too, upon the force of a current of air passing directly downward (through a canvas tunnel from the upper deck) to the submarine fires, on whose volume and fierceness the action of the machinery and the consequent progress of the vessel depend. Thus King Æolus and the "powers of the air" seem not to have been wholly shorn of their original importance by the introduction of steam navigation. Wind (whether operating on coal or canvas, whether for "steaming" or sailing,) still constitutes an indispensable element in marine locomotion—as well as in "financial and political progress" on the mainland.

Upon the wide, open sea—utterly destitute of any *landmarks*, as an Irishman might say—we could in no other way so well judge of, or realize the distance we had traversed, as by the change of solar time. As our longitude westward from Greenwich lessened, noon was not of course on any day the same absolute time as on the day previous; and the ship's time was set forward accordingly at each successive noon. On one occasion, by my watch (still running on New York time), I noticed the hour to be about 10 a.m., while the ship's time

was 1½ p.m. Just then, a gentleman recently from the shores of the Pacific, showed me his, unchanged since leaving home, and indicating 5½ a.m.!

We seemed to constitute, amid the loneliness of the ocean, a little world of our own, wholly separated from the communion—if not the sympathy—of any other created existences. Sometimes one or two vessels loomed up in the far horizon during the day, seldom or never seen near enough for an exchange of signals.

Flocks of white-winged gulls for a long time followed our wake, occasionally resting their flight upon the billows' crest, and often engaged in a scramble for the morsels thrown to them for amusement. Sometimes, too, we saw families of the *Stormy Petrel*, or "Mother Carey's chickens" (a bird resembling the swallow in flight, though somewhat larger), with regard to which sailors entertain certain superstitions ideas. It was at last agreeable to see land birds hovering about the rigging, which was the case some time before land was in sight.

It is customary to regard a passage across the ocean as monotonous and tiresome; but such is not necessarily the case, at least in the comparatively short voyages of trans-Atlantic steamers. In fact, what with the improvement of the weather, the better acquaintance and increasing sociability of the passengers and their recovery from the disheartening affliction of *mal de mër*, it was evident that we were just beginning properly to enjoy the voyage as it was about terminating, to separate us forever as an entire circle. Seeking, from the hour of our landing, points so widely different in the civilized or uncivilized world, and borne rapidly asunder by steamer or railway, what human power, perseverance or industry, could recall us to form again the circle we had quitted—were such a consummation by any chance necessary or desirable?

The period of such a voyage seems wonderfully unnoticeable in its lapse, so that it is difficult to realize at the close, that even ten or twelve days have passed since one's embarkation. So widely apart frequently are the homes of ocean travelers, and so varied their experiences, that much is to be learned from each other, and conversation is often in a high degree interesting. Strange recognitions, as well as strange associations, sometimes too will occur. Thus, two gentlemen (with each of whom I formed a very pleasant and subsequently useful acquaintance), on meeting upon the decks of the *City of London*, seemed (as they said) each to be struck with a dim and partial recognition of the other; but when or where they had ever before met, neither could determine. On the interchange of address, however, the fact came up that they had been playfellows together in boyhood, in the streets of Harrisburg, Pa. One of them, Mr. F. of St. Louis, was the son of a former well known cashier of the "Harrisburg Bank," and while yet a lad, had left home to seek his fortunes at the West. Procuring employment in the lead mines of Missouri, by his thrift and industry he soon obtained an interest there, and had eventually become a wealthy and respected citizen of St. Louis.

The other (Hon. Jos. A——) was the son of an Irish emigrant, who with limited means was able to bestow upon his son merely the opportunity of obtaining a respectable education. Dependent thenceforth upon his own exertions, the son studied the profession of law; and gradually rising by talent, perseverance and good principle, was now one of the most respected judges in the courts of Philadelphia. Accompanied by his lady (a highly interesting and amiable woman), he was on his way to visit the former home of his fathers in the Emerald Isle.

These two associates of boyhood had known nothing of the subsequent career or locality of each other until thus unexpectedly meeting upon the broad Atlantic—and as may well be supposed, a host of early reminiscences came up for discussion on the renewal of their long discontinued acquaintance.

I was much interested in the experiences of a hale and cheerful old gentleman (the patriarch of our circle), who told me that his only previous passage across the Atlantic was in the year 1810, when he came over—a stout Irish lad just out of his teens—to make his way as best he might upon our Western shores. He was now returning, "to see how things looked"—after an absence of fifty-seven years—at the old place where he was born, and where (so far as he could ascertain) there was but *a single individual* of his boyhood's acquaintance left to greet his return. The reflection was natural, that if the old gentleman counted upon much pleasure in revisiting early scenes under such circumstances, he was doomed to disappointment.

From reliable sources, I afterwards learned that he had been sufficiently successful, in "seeking his fortune," to accumulate a property of some two millions of dollars in the Carolinas, and *unfortunate* enough to lose about one-fourth of it by the "Great Rebellion."

As a counterpart to this venerable voyager, we had among our passengers an individual positively on his first trip abroad, in thriving health, and hailing by a continuous route from the scenes of his nativity, on the far shores of Vancouver's Island, aged seven weeks!

A few items in regard to "lumbering operations" in Washington Territory (which I had, during our voyage, from one recently a resident there) may not perhaps be uninteresting. From the trees in those immense forests (frequently 300 feet in height, with bark four inches thick), my informant had often seen spars got out *squaring four feet* through their entire length of from 80 to 90 feet. Their diameter is such, that the ordinary process of cutting is not uncommonly exchanged for that of *burning* them down—and how? An orifice is bored diagonally upward towards the heart of the tree, and another, sloping downward, to connect with it from above—several similar ones perhaps in the same tree. Coals

of fire are then introduced into the pitchy interior, which readily ignites, soon burning freely with the draft thus produced, and continually enlarged by the introduction of brands. This process is continued with a number of trees in the same vicinity. Two or three days, however, sometimes elapse before their final prostration. These firs abound in pitch to such an extent that when the stump is left so as to form a hollow at its top, the liquid can soon be dipped out by the ladleful.

At the risk of being considered digressive and tedious, I must here give a few facts (from a fellow passenger who had for several years resided there) in regard to Australia, a country once famous only for its penal colony of Botany Bay, but now, as I need not say, displaying with its immense and varied resources, an incredible change within the last score of years, during which, by the wealth of its mines, the commerce of its cities, the cultivation and pasturage of its wide plains, it has attracted a large class of adventurers. The mode of life with such of these as "rough it in the bush," is in general sufficiently rude and primitive. Taking leases from Government (for fourteen years) of their "runs" (or tracts of hundreds or thousands of acres) in the interior, they must traverse in many cases 50 or 60 miles to visit their "nearest neighbor," and hundreds of miles to reach a market. For the most part they devote their attention to the raising of immense herds of cattle and sheep. To this rude and lonely life (even when reared amid luxury and refinement, and after accumulating great wealth,) they often become so strongly attached, as to leave it, if at all, with great reluctance.

Until within a few years, the hides, horns and tallow was the extent of what they could make available for export, of their cattle, unless shipped alive. An experiment was made of infusing saltpetre, so that the beef could be transported in a good state of preservation. The first cargo forwarded to England not commanding a ready sale, chanced to find a purchaser in the Prussian Government then preparing for sudden hostilities with France. The more recent discovery, however, of "Liebig's process," which converts the entire essence of the beef into a sort of liquid "pemmican," affording an excellent nutriment in a concentrated form, is calculated to be of great advantage to Australia and to the world.

The Murray River—navigable for 1,000 miles by steamers—is the only large stream, and the dryness of the country—streams and springs being scarce—constitutes its most unfavorable feature. The Australian forests afford abundant and valuable timber, especially in their growth of cedar. Their trees, however, it is said, do not give a dense shade, the leaves drooping directly and peculiarly downward. Coal is abundant.

The birds are remarkable, like those of South America, for their brilliancy of plumage. Beasts of prey are not found here, except the wild dogs, which roam over the plains in great numbers, and are of course a great pest, especially to the sheep growers—though *strychnine* is used with considerable success in their wholesale extermination. Nearly all the indigenous quadrupeds are said to be of the type of the Kangaroo, an animal peculiar to the country, and often seven feet in length. The flesh is said to be excellent, considerably resembling venison in its flavor. Such are often their numbers and voracity, that they commit serious ravages upon the settler's plantation.

The aboriginal inhabitants are blacks—probably of Malay origin—and constitute a low grade of humanity. Treacherous and brutal, they are still to some extent employed by the colonists as herdsmen. The *Boomerang* is their native weapon, being a club with a peculiar spiral curve, and thrown with such singular dexterity that it is said to return from its swift and circuitous flight to the feet of its projector. C. C. P.

* * *

Signs of the Hands.—A little work on "Modern Palmastry" brings together a large amount of amusing gossip, but we cannot say how much you must believe of it. The person who will carefully study the wrinkles furrows, lines and hollows on the hands, will be able to tell fortunes as well as any modern Gipsy:

If the palm of the hand be long, and the fingers well proportioned, etc., not soft, but rather hard, it denotes the person to be ingenious, changeable and given to theft and vice.

If the hands be hollow, solid, and well knit in the joints, it predicts long life, but if overthwarted then it denotes short life.

Observe the finger of Mercury—that is the little finger; if the end of it exceeds the joint of the ring finger such a man will rule in his own house; and his wife will be pleasing and obedient to him; but if it be short and does not reach the joint he will have a shrew, and she will be boss.

Broad nails show the person to be bashful, fearful, but of gentle nature.

Narrow nails denote the person to be inclined to mischief, and to do injury to his neighbor.

Long nails show a person to be good natured, but distrustful; loving reconciliation rather than differences.

Oblique nails signify deceit and want of courage.

Little round nails denote obstinacy, anger and hatred.

If they are crooked at the extremity they show pride and fierceness.

Round nails show a choleric person, yet soon reconciled, honesty, a lover of secret sciences.

Fleshy nails denote the person to be mild in temper, idle and lazy.

Pale and black nails show the person to be very deceitful to his neighbor, and subject to many diseases.

Red and marked nails signify choleric and martial natures, given to cruelty, and as many little marks as there are speak so many evil desires.

* * *

"There now," said a little urchen, suddenly pausing while rummaging a bureau drawer, "there now! grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles. Won't you take 'em with you, grandma, when you go?"

SPEECH OF SENATOR CAMERON,

On the Petition from the Miners of Schuylkill County asking for Protection.

Mr. President: In presenting this petition I wish to call the attention of Senators to the interesting region from which it comes, and to submit some facts concerning its wonderful development; trusting that the exhibit will prove useful by inducing this body to reflect on the vast interests now held in the anthracite and other coal producing territory of the country. I am not without hope that an intelligent study of this subject will show the importance of such legislation as shall continue the development of the coal fields of the whole country, and so prevent the destruction of the industries which furnish a market for this important article, and mainly depend on its production.

All that I shall recount has taken place within my own memory and under my own observation. When I was a young man the land from which such vast wealth has been extracted was a wilderness. It could be bought for fifteen or twenty cents an acre, and no one would have it at any price. To pay the taxes on it was deemed folly and extravagance. Then population was sparse and comfort unknown. Now this whole region teems with a busy throng and it has become the abode of opulence, intelligence and refinement. On the earth's surface the unending labor of well-paid men goes on, and far down in the mines the busy scenes of the upper world are repeated.

The anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania—which comprises all of any importance in the country, is confined within an area of 470 square miles. I state this now, that it may be remembered when I come to speak of the enormous production which has been attained, and the vast capital which is now invested in this coal territory. I present the increase of mined coal, and population in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, giving the figures with critical accuracy; while, as to the population directly subsisting and attributable to the mining interest in the remaining parts of the hard coal region, I estimate from reliable data and an intimate knowledge of the locality and a personal observation of the subject:

The year 1820 marked the beginning of anthracite coal mining in our country. The population of the county of Schuylkill—before referred to—and the number of tons mined were as follows, at the beginning of each decade since 1820:

Year	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	11,339	365
1830	20,784	89,983
1840	29,081	452,291
1850	63,205	1,712,007
1860	90,173	3,270,516
1870	123,000	4,748,969

The population and production for the same period in the entire 470 square miles of anthracite coal lands were as follows, the population being estimated at a low figure, and, I think, upon a basis which will bear the closest investigation successfully:

Year.	Population.	Tons Mined.
1820	20,000	365
1830	45,000	174,731
1840	70,000	846,384
1850	130,000	3,358,899
1860	220.000	8,412,946
1870	350,000	15,723,030

The amount of anthracite coal yet in the earth is as follows, the area and the thickness of the veins being accurately known:

	Square miles.	Depth of coal, yards.	Tons.
Cent'l coal fields	126	15	5,854,961,000
South'n coal fields	146	25	11,308,842,000
North'n coal fields	198	15	9,179,872,000
Total	470		26,343,657,000
Deduct one-half waste in mining			13,171,828,500
Which leaves of marketable coal			13,171,828,500

tons, or a deposit equal to an annual supply of 20,000,000 tons for 600 years, and of vastly greater value than all the mineral deposits of many nations of the earth, and by no means contemptible nations either.

But vast as this undeveloped wealth is, and astonishing as its development has been, it is but a trifle when compared to the bituminous coal deposits of our country, or indeed of Pennsylvania. Within a circle of one hundred miles, of which Pittsburg, in the western extremity of my State, is the center, there is enough bituminous coal in the earth to pay off the national debts of all the Governments of the world many times over. And it has been estimated, from geological surveys, that this coal would pay our national debt fifty-four times if its stupendous value could be realized at once. This, you will please remember, is in Western Pennsylvania alone, and only comprises one description of a particular wealth, which is surrounded, and to some extent dwarfed, by other wonderful resources in that section of our State.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this wealth, or its relations to other industries. It is to-day the foundation of our wealth, and a glance at the distribution of bituminous coal over the country indicates clearly to my mind that development of this single interest is the basis for a prosperity, under wise laws, which would do more than anything else to render us independent of every external influence, however it might be exerted.

The following table will show the area of the country as far as is accurately known:

States.	Square Miles.
Pennsylvania	12,656
Maryland	550
West Virginia	15,000
East Virginia	225
North Carolina	45
Tennessee	3,700
Georgia	170
Alabama	4,300
Kentucky	13,700
Ohio	7,100
Indiana	6,700
Illinois	30.000
Michigan	13,000
Iowa	24,000
Missouri	21,000
Nebraska	4,000
Kansas	12,000
Arkansas	12,000
Indian Territory	10,000
Texas	3,000
Oregon	500
Washington Territory	570
West of the Rocky Mountains	5,000
Showing a total of square miles of	194,216
And to this must be added of tertiary coals around the Rocky Mountains	200,000
Making a grand total of	394,216

square miles of coal within our borders, or more than thirty-one times as much as there is in Pennsylvania, together with 300 square miles of anthracite in Rhode Island and Massa-

chusetts, and 100 square miles in Oregon; these, however, are not important deposits, and are of very little value.

These statistics are taken from Darrow's "Coal and Oil," and may be deemed as reliable as any work on the subject attainable to the student of such affairs. Those relating to the anthracite coal are supplied by Mr. Bannan, who for fifty years has observed and studied the subject.

In Pennsylvania, notwithstanding her rugged surface and her numerous mountain chains—in spite of the fact that a mile of railroad in our State costs many times as much as in some others, we now have more miles of railroad than any State in the Union, while our capital invested in these far surpasses that of any other, amounting in the aggregate to $300,000,000.

As an indication of the value of coal in developing nearly every description of internal improvement, let me call your attention to the fact that, to carry our Schuylkill anthracite coals to market, we have invested in

Railroads	$ 50,000,000
Canals	22,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
	90,000,000
While in the residue we have—	
Railroads	$ 56,000,000
Canals	49,000,000
Mining operations and lands	13,000,000
A grand total of	208,000,000

The amount invested in like improvements for sending our bituminous coal forward I have no means of accurately determining; but it is very large. For the greater area, and greater the distance inland at which our soft or bituminous coal is placed, involves a greater outlay for transportation. The yield of this description during the last year was 14,117,628 tons, and was chiefly produced from the State of Pennsylvania.

And while the capital invested in mining operations is not so large as in the anthracite region, this marked difference exists between these great interests, and is well worthy of remembrance. The bituminous coal is situated far in the interior, it suffers greater wasteage in mining and carriage than hard coal, and it is open to the competion of a foreign product, having all the advantages of cheap ocean carriages, while our soft coal must rely on artificial modes of transportation, built at enormous expense over a great mountain range, to bring it to tide-water and an eastern market.

It will be observed that these coal miners do not petition you to protect their especial product. But, with a clear appreciation of the intimate relation between all branches of productive industry in our own country, they ask to protect American labor and home manufactures, well knowing that everything which vitalizes production vitalizes every material interest of the country, and especially its greatest interest—labor. I hope the statesmanship of these hardy miners may be reflected by members of Congress whenever the threatened onslaught on American industry shall be made in the interest of British capital, in these halls, under the label of "Free Trade" or a "Tariff for Revenue."

I have already averted to the fact that my own State has more miles of railroad than any other, and that the cost per mile is greater than in other States; and I have justly attributed this supremacy to the coal mining. Before I leave this branch of the subject let me add another fact which will doubtless be interesting. Beneath the surface, far down in the mines, (in some instances as much as 1,500 feet below the level of the rivers,) we have in the small anthracite regions more than 400 miles of railroad, not included in the aggregate railways in the States. I may be more successful in placing this before Senators by assuring them that these subterranean railways would, if formed into one continuous line, reach from Boston to Washington; or they would form a double track road from here to New York, and back again to where I speak.

While the subject on which I now address you is of National importance, I have confined my illustrations entirely within my native State. The personal knowledge and familiarity I possess in relation to the subject as it has developed about my home, and also the higher degree of skill that has been attained with us than in other sections has governed me in this design. And, pursuing that course, I call attention to the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, eminently illustrative of the benefits flowing from coal as shown in creating and maintaining home manufactures and home industry. When the commercial interests of the country were transferred to New York, and Philadelphia lost her supremacy as the emporium of the nation, her people at once directed their attention to the creation of the wares and fabrics which she had formerly been content to exchange. The result is that instead of sinking under the withdrawal of commerce she is now the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. She has a better fed, better clothed, and better paid population, than any city in this country. And she has the best housed population of any city on the globe.

Second to Philadelphia in this last particular (and in the extent of her products second to Philadelphia alone) is Pittsburg, in the western part of the State, I in part represent. Here is the great workshop of our iron manufactures. And here too, as in our eastern city, the same natural wealth (coal) forms the basis and foundation of her prosperity. Here is to be seen thrift, industry, intelligence, admirable schools, magnificent churches, noble charities, and freedom as near perfect as can be found anywhere. While less than half a dozen British corsairs were sweeping our commerce from every sea, this city sent one continual stream of cannon, shot and shell—yes, and heroic men—to save the nation's life from the greatest danger which ever has or ever can threaten it. And while our commercial marine sunk under its few and not very formidable assailants this busy hive of labor and industry sent you the means of utterly destroying the mightiest armies, except our own, which ever waged war. Our blockade was maintained alone by the coal shipped from the wharves of Philadelphia to our naval vessels at their stations. The battle of Gettysburg prevented the destruction of the anthracite coal mines. It also prevented the destruction of our blockade. And that crowning victory was won because in some parts of our country productive industry enabled us to place great armies in the field, and to supply them with the material of war. To-day the inadequate protection given to it prevents universal bankruptcy and national shame. Adequate protection will secure to us everything which this Government needs.

As a means of national welfare, assault, defense, and maintenance, I contrast the two, and, seemingly antagonistic interests of commerce and production; and I shall not shrink from a candid examination of their relative importance to our country in either peace or war.

And I will go further. I am content, by this comparison, to test the whole question. I insist that the policy of protection is the true policy to apply for securing the development of every source of wealth, commerce included. By this wise policy the farmer puts in his pocket as profits the freight he must now pay to bring his crops to markets for the workshops springing up all over the country, and this policy of protection, bringing the market to his barn-door. The transporter, losing his source of income, finds it more than made good by the abundant freightage pouring from thousands of distant workshops in every part of the country, seeking the seaboard and a foreign market. And here, too, when our artizans attain a higher skill, our machinery reaches perfection, and our ability to produce is fostered, you will find the reliable foundation for a commerce which, like that of Great Britain since she developed her coal, will be aggressive and enduring. The workingman will find his subsistance cheapened by transferring his dwelling to the teeming farm-lands from which he must be fed, be he where he may. The churches, schools, and benevolent institutions flourish when the masses who earn their bread by labor are fully employed, cheaply fed and well paid. The revenues of the country are certain and generous then; and, indeed, business in all its ramifications, prospers when labor is prosperous. The capital of every nation is its labor. When this is well and profitably invested all goes well. When labor languishes all perish together in a common ruin.

These petitioners come before you asking no light thing. There is no selfishness in their prayer; they know they cannot be injured by competition, but they see clearly that the department of labor in which they are engaged underlies development and happiness. They see that the high state of prosperity which marks the surrounding region of their coal fields is traceable to coal. They are not confined in their request by State lines or by local jealousy; they point the way to make every part of the country as prosperous as the favored locality in which they live, and they simply ask you to adopt a national policy which shall benefit every part of the country. If the coal of Great Britain and of Pennsylvania has been the basis of a sound prosperity we only ask you to do that which will make other States possessing the same blessing the same blessing equally or more prosperous. Render useful to their future development and happiness 400,000 square miles of coal which underlies nearly every State in the Union, and so use the benefits vouchsafed to our people rather than spurn them.

I now close with this imperfect reference to the subject I have alluded to with a hope that it will commend itself to the minds of Senators, and when these great interests are assailed, that a candid and conscientious inquiry will be made by each about the justice and propriety of crippling our now growing manufacturers and producers for the benefit of a nation which, having attained high perfection in machinery, almost crushing power in capital, and degraded the wages of labor to a point bordering on starvation, now seeks by free trade to make of us only a customer for her workshops and a helpless dependent on her for the necessities of life and the comforts of civilization.

ORIGIN OF THE ROOSTER IN POLITICS.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* explains the origin of "the rooster" in politics. It says: It was not until so late a period os 1840, the year of the "log cabin," "hard cider," and "coonskin" campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison, that he made his appearance. Indiana then had her State elections in August. The editor of our respected Democratic cotemporary, the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, was John W. Chapman. In those days locomotion was slow, and it required days, and even weeks, to get any returns from the back counties. It so happened that in some particular county in Indiana the Democrats made a gain over previous elections. An enthusiastic Democrat wrote to a friend in Indianapolis the news, and not knowing Mr. Chapman the editor of the *Sentinel*, personally, requested his friend to communicate the facts to Chapman, adding these significent words, "Tell Chapman to crow." Catching the inspiration of his second hand correspondent, Chapman did "crow" in the *Sentinel*, and as the business of "crowing" is usually done by chanticleers, he brought out one of these fine, large birds at the head of his columns. That was the first rooster ever placed in a Democratic paper to rejoice over a Democratic victory. As the general results of that election were against us, it was a matter of derision for the Whig papers, when any Whig victory was obtained, to add these words, "Tell Chapman to crow." This assisted to fix the matter in the popular mind, and to nationalize the emblem. No better one could have been adopted. The rooster is probably the most gallant and bravest of birds. He is never conquered as long as he has life. Beaten to-day, he is ever ready to renew the fight with his conqueror to-morrow.

THE EXECUTIONER OF PARIS.

It seems that the famous Sansons, who have been from father to son for many generations the executioners in the Department of the Seine including Paris, have died out, and that a German, or a man of German origin, by the name of Heidenreich, now occupies the position, which is regarded by all Europeans in general the most horrible business in the world. The recollection of the butcheries which, in the name of the law, were perform- by the executioner, surrounded the name of the executioner of Paris with a peculiar horror. He was regarded as the man of blood, by preference. The present executioner of Paris, Heindenreich, is very often interviewed by the journalists of the French captal. They describe him, uniformly, as a well-informed man, whose utterances inspire much sympathy. A short time ago four or five French journalists called on Heidenreich, who lives in the vicinity of Engheim, about four English miles from the centre of the city. They were received with great cordiality. They took coffee with him smoked his cigars. He made them acquainted with his son —a lad of fourteen years—who, as he said, had not the least idea of the terrible functions of his father. He showed them the axe, which he keeps in a special wardrobe, and they close their account with the remark, "that they left Heidenriech with sentiments of the highest respect." Heidenreich is a man of forty years of age, tall, well built, and of a very determined character. At certain intervals a messenger brings to his house a small bag of yellow leather. He gives his receipt, and at once prepares the axe for a new execution, by grinding the edge as sharp as a razor. It weighs about eighty pounds, and is of a triangular shape. He leaves his house in company with two assistants, and superintends during the night the erection of the scaffold on the Place de la Raquette. Before daylight he ascends the scaffold, fastens the axe to the block with his own hands, tries whether it moves easily through the pulleys, leaves the terrible instrument in charge of one of his assistants, and proceeds to the prison. The director of the prison conducts him in person to the cell of the culprit. Heidenreich asks the name of the man who is designated, and when he understands that he is in the presence of his victim, he lays his hand upon his shoulder and says: "Thou belongest to me." The executioner then gives a receipt to the director of the prison, and from this moment the culprit is called the patient, whom nobody is permitted to touch except the executioner. He ties the hands of the patient behind his back, puts a short chain on his feet, which permits the culprit to make very short steps, and connects the chain to the hands by a rope of the exact length required. We pass the rest—it has been so often described. After the execution has been accomplished, our Parisian interviewers say that Heidenreich returns home with his heart broken, and the symptoms of despair on his countenance. He cleans the axe as soon as he can, hides it in his wardrobe, and then attempts to find comfort in sweet talk with his boy, who tries also to dispel the gloomy thoughts of his father, of the origin of which the poor child is supposed to be ignorant.

THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM IN N. Y. CITY.

As soon as the bell rings the door is opened by the portress, and a nurse or sister immediately goes to the basket in the vestibule to take the baby in. It is not often that she sees the mother or depositor. The child is immediately taken into the reception room. If in danger of dying it is baptized at once. If strong and healthy, and in the nude condition in which babes are usually left, the necessary attention is given by a nurse or accoucher. The babe is washed, its toilet is made, and it is furnished with a warm bed in the nursery. In the mean time a record of its arrival and all the attendant circumstances is made, and its name registered, if any has been left with it.

Sometimes some of the most touching incidents occur at the time of reception. In one instance a poor mother, after leaving her child, returned to the vestibule before the child was removed from the basket.

"Let me kiss it once more," she cried, falling on her knees before the basket, and clasping the little one to her bosom, "Oh, my baby, how can I give her up?" and she started off with it in her arms.

But soon she returned, with the little one in her basket, rang the bell again. Again did she seize it, when the porteress opened the door, sobbing bitterly. This was continued until every sister and nurse in the house was attracted to the hall, and was bathed in tears of sympathy for the poor distracted mother. Finally it was left. The mother was a married woman, but too poor to support her child.

But it is not virtuous poverty alone that gives up its little ones to the care of the Asylum, nor is it alone abject, wretched, miserable, vice. Frequently at midnight does the liveried coachman ring the bell, and wait until the little well dressed and warmly wrapped occupant of the Foundling House basket is taken in. When such as these come they are generally well clothed, and a name such as "Fannie," or "Our little Alice," or "Jennie," or "Charlie," is written on a card and attached to the dress. Sometimes a costly earring, of curious workmanship, will be suspended around the child's neck and a note pinned upon the dress requesting that the trinket may be preserved, and "when the match for the earring is presented in after years, they will permit the child to be restored to its wretched mother." Sometimes a broken jewel or a torn letter, or a scrap of cloth of peculiar pattern, will be enclosed in a note accompanying a child with a similar request. The sisters always religiously preserve these mementoes, but make no difference in the care they give a child who comes in a carriage, or who is left by a "poor young girl of fifteen, who can only afford a piece of muslin in which to wrap her sister's (?) baby."

The chapel and parlor's are on the first floor. Here, once a week, the most elegant and accomplished ladies of New York, forming the Ladies' Foundling Aid Society, meet for the purpose of devising ways and means for sustaining the institution.

A father lately dropped his daughter and an umbrella from a Jersey City ferryboat into the water. A ferryman rescued the young lady, the old gentleman confining his attentions strictly to the umbrella.