The Bradford Reporter.

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LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

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The REPORTER having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

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.

BLACK SPANISH EGGS FOR HATCHING. (*Warranted Pure Blood.*) Two Dollars per dozen, sent carefully packed, on receipt of price. Address Box 146, Elmira, New York. apl6-3m

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.

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

GUFFORD'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 T. GIFFORD, Chicago, Ill., and 143 Main st., HORNELLSVILLE, N.Y. March 10, '70-5*

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

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.

TO THE LADIES AND CHILDREN OF ATHENS. *NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.* PATTERNS OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES FOR SALE. Rooms over Post Office—Mrs. Hoyt's old stand. MRS. MARY A. WAGENER, Athens, Dec. 20, 1869. Agent.

DRESS MAKING! The undersigned begs leave to inform the ladies of Towanda and vicinity that she has just received the LATEST FASHIONS FROM NEW YORK. Thankful for past favors, she hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage. One door south of Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co's, over Miss E. J. Laighley's millinery store. MISS M. S. MOSCRIP. April 11, 1870. Towanda, Pa.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES! Mrs. R. J. Carmichael will open a Select School for Young Ladies, in the Ward School House, Second ward, Towanda, on MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1870. The course of instruction will embrace all the common and higher English branches, Drawing, Oil and Music. Terms, $7.00 and $8.00.

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 ironing buggies and edge tools. Having spent many years in this community, in this business, I trust this is sufficient guarantee of my receiving a liberal share of the public patronage. HENRY ESSENWINE. Towanda, Nov. 3, 1869.—tf

MYERSBURG MILLS! The subscribers are now doing business in their mills of the BEST QUALITY at the MYERSBURG MILLS, viz: Fine, 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 Factory grounds. Myersburg, Dec. 20, '69. MYER & FROST.

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. The subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity that he has opened a DYEING ESTABLISHMENT in Col. Means' new building, NO. 166 MAIN STREET, Towanda, Pa., formerly occupied by Mr. Patterson, and that he is now prepared to do all work in his line, such as CLEANING AND DYEING ladies' and gentlemen's garments, of the finest texture, in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call and examine my work. HENRY REDDING. Sept. 23, 1869.

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 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 in Bradford and adjoining counties and having been in the banking business for about seven years, make this house a desirable one through which to transact collections. G. F. MASON, Towanda, Oct. 1, 1869. A. G. MASON.

NEW SPRING GOODS. MISS E. J. KINGSLEY, Has just returned from New York with a first-class stock of Millinery Goods, consisting of the latest imported styles of HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, ETC., ETC. She would respectfully invite the ladies of Towanda and vicinity to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. Work done to order and on the shortest notice, in a neat and fashionable style. Shop next door to Fox, Stevens, Mercur & Co's store. Towanda, April 14, '70.

BRADFORD COUNTY REAL ESTATE AGENCY. H. B. MCKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT. Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale. Persons having property for sale will find it to their advantage by having 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 over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa. Jan. 20 1867.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES! AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON, Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Coal Oil, 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. THE S. & C. LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL. Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week. The National Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month. Drafts payable in England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand. For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New York, or G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers. Towanda, Pa.

G. S. PECK, MILLWRIGHT AND MACHINIST, Towanda, Pa. Mills built and warranted. Engines and Boilers set in the best manner. I would call the attention of mill owners to the NEW VORTEX WATER WHEEL, Patented Jan. 20, 1863, and that he is now prepared to sell rights for the manufacture, and to furnish wheels, the best wheel now in use, combining all the elements of a first-class motor, viz: simplicity, durability, cheap construction, accessibility, great strength and power, delivering the greatest amount of power for the water used, easily repaired, running under backwater without injury, and without power except diminution of water, and without alteration in mill frames or addition of frame, will run under low head, and made of the best of materials. These wheels will be furnished cheaper than any other first-class wheel in market, and I warrant to perform all that I claim for them. These wheels will be made for the county by responsible contractors, who will be ready to wait on contractors and others, and supply them with rights, or with wheels, on short notice, of the best quality of iron and workmanship, and on as good terms as any other wheel in market. For further particulars address or inquire of the undersigned, Towanda, Pa. G. S. PECK, Towanda, Pa. N.B.—These wheels can be seen in operation at Messrs. Hutton & Wells' Mill, Towanda twp. The patent is wholly composed of Iron as now made. G. S. P. Feb. 11, 1867—tf

SEEDS.—OHIO, WEST BRANCH and German Clover Seed, and Ohio Timothy for sale at March 4, '70. W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '66.

W. M. FOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., Office with Elihanan Smith, south side Mercur's Block. April 14, 70

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 Mercur's New Block, up stairs. April 21, '70—tf.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 16, '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.

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Courts. apl 14'70 K. OVERTON, JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

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 ALTHENUM 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.

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

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest style. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

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. Pratt's. 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, April 21, 1869. S. LIND.

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—1y.

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS, such as SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, FRIZZETTS, &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. apr19, '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. 19,15.69.

DR. DIMMICK D. SMITH, *Surgeon and Dentist.* DR. SMITH would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Towanda and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself here, where he will be happy to serve all who may stand in need of his professional services. Dr. Smith has recently removed from the city of Philadelphia, where he has had a city and country practice for over twenty years whose lessons will enable him to do the most difficult work in the line of business. Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on all kinds of material used in the profession. Special attention given to the saving of the natural teeth. Teeth extracted without pain. Dr. Smith administers Nitrous Oxide Gas, Chloroform; Ether and the Freezing process. Give him a call. Dr. Smith will not be able to open his office until about the first of May next. Rooms opposite McCabe & Mix's store, Main street. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

PATENTS! J. N. DEXTER, *Solicitor of Patents*, 473 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.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL!—Situated on the north-west corner of Main and Elizabeth streets, opposite Bryant's Carriage Factory. Jurymen and others attending court will especially find it to their advantage to patronize the Temperance Hotel. S. M. BROWN, Propr. Towanda, Jan. 12, 1870.—1y.

DINING ROOMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BAKERY, Near the Court House. We are prepared to feed the hungry at all times of the day and evening. Oysters and Ice Cream in their seasons. March 30, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

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., JOHNSON & 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.

Selected Poetry.

KITTIE AND WILL.

There's a hush in the noise in the play-room,
The laugh and the carol are still;
Have they left me, my own little darlings,
Sweet Katie and mischievous Will?
Have they flown to the garden or highway,
In quest of some wonderment sweet?
For I hear the quick, restless patter
Of their—yes, their eloquent feet.

Little hazle-eyed Will in the corner
Is kneeling and whispering low,
"O my father who raleth in Heaven!
Please send us the beautiful snow,"
While my sweet patient Kittie is watching,
From her look-out, the large arm-chair,
For the fall of the first winter's snow-flakes
To answer their undoubting prayer.

Still it comes, yet ever a shadow
Steals over Will's bright, sunny face,
While the watcher soon glides from her station
And finds by his cushion a place.
"Please, Our Father," (our Kitty is praying,
(The Kingdom of heaven is of such)
"You'll send us the snow; won't you, Father?
We want it, indeed, very much."

But sun stoops behind the far hill-tops,
The shadows grow heavy and deep,
"God will send down the snow, I am certain,"
Will whispers, "when we are asleep,"
With light hearts to the nursery chamber
My little ones silently crept.
Surely God heard their trusting petition;
His messenger came while they slept.

For the morning wore regal in ermine,
And thrilled them with wildest delight.
"We'll thank God, He's heard us," they murmur
"He answered our prayer in the night,"
Ah! the lips of my babes have taught wisdom
No creed can be purer than this:
Trust God amid life's disappointments,
And thank Him in moments of bliss.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

A TRIP across THE WATER.

V.

"Our ship now rides at anchor—and a coast
Before unvisited, appears in sight;
So let us to the land, and there behold
Its various features: if the courtesy
Of its inhabitants thereto permit."
—*Vasco de Gama.*

On the morning of Tuesday, June 18th, many of the passengers of the "*City of London*" rose early to enjoy a nearer view of the southern shores of Ireland, along which we were now coasting. Its walls of rock, here and there surmounted with a glimpse of fields and farm-houses, were, however, too lofty to admit of any extended view, until our approach to the land-locked Bay of Queenstown. At a still early hour we entered this magnificent harbor: one of the best, not only in the British Isles, but in the world; for the whole of whose navies—at least for those of Europe—there is here room. Our gallant steamer (of which, having carried us safely over, we could not speak otherwise than well,) here rested her engines, which had scarcely before ceased their workings since leaving the far Western shore.

Around us on either side arose numerous well fortified points, among which were Spike Island, where 1,000 convicts are kept constantly at work upon the fortifications, Haulbowline with its immense water-tanks, and Rocky Island, whose excavated caverns are stowed with 10,000 barrels of gunpowder, kept dry for any such emergency as a "Fenian invasion."

Such of us as contemplated giving to Irish soil the compliment of our first landing on Eastern shores, were now soon embarked upon a black looking tender, from whose decks (through the specially accorded permission and *chalk marks* of Her Majesty's Custom-house officials, ranged at the dock to receive us, with all due honors and examinations,) we speedily enjoyed, together with our baggage, the anticipated introduction to Irish life on Irish territory.

A slight and cursory examination by the revenue officers seemed in general to suffice, and about the only questions asked were with regard to fire-arms and tobacco. Throughout Europe generally, at this time, the detention and annoyance of a close and critical examination of baggage and passports, need not to be as formerly, a special dread of the traveler. It is proper, and under some circumstances, important, to be provided with a Government passport when abroad; yet one may pass through the greater part of Europe without its being once called for; and in regard to custom-house duties and prohibitions, they are being repealed to such an extent in Great Britain and upon the Continent, that there remain but few contraband articles to be sought for. The returning American, having "graduated" through perhaps a dozen "despotic frontiers" abroad, with examinations politely slight, even if slightly polite, will in all probability be somewhat "taken aback" at the rigid and often expensive scrutiny to which his "traps and calamities" are subjected, on his again setting foot upon his native shores—"the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

—Emerging through the high enclosure into the street leading along the waterside, we found ourselves amid a crowd of men, women, boys, and Irish donkeys, the latter (of diminutive size and peculiarly woful aspect) attached to little carts for transporting baggage. As we proceeded towards the hotel, we did not fail to hear the customary appeals for aid and charity. "And so yer honors have come from the blessed land of America to see our Irish homes! Well, och hone! the blessing of God and the saints be upon ye and your noble country! And maybe, its just a few pennies ye may have to aid the necessities of a poor woman and her seven *childer!*"

Verily, the "few pennies," if not too often called for, seem but a paltry return for the bestowment of such high-toned compliments and benedictions—which, by-the-by, in Ireland are never "called back"—but on the contrary often continued, even when the appeal is unsuccessful.

—Queenstown derives its name from the landing of Victoria at this point in 1849—in the same manner as Kingstown, the shipping port of Dublin, has its title from the disembarkation of George IV, on a visit to Ireland. Its beautiful bay, and the locality itself, were formerly known as the *Cove of Cork*; old sailors still refuse to recognize it by any other name. The town is principally built upon a declivity at the south side of the harbor, the salubrity of its air and the beauty of the surrounding scenery rendering it a fashionable summer resort. It is the shipping port of the city of Cork, six miles distant up the bay and river, on which numerous small steamers regularly ply. Cars upon the railway connecting the two places also pass every half hour.

—Taking my first Irish meal at Queenstown, in company with three fellow voyagers (a young Catholic priest and his sister, from Connecticut, and their brother, recently from the mines of Idaho), my mind recurs with pleasure to the occasion, what with its good cheer and good feeling, as truly sociable, homelike and enjoyable.

The elements of good living in Ireland (although, doubtless, many of her inhabitants do not live any too well,) are of the best: the quality of our steak, mutton chop, eggs, coffee, bread and butter, on this occasion, going far towards establishing the fact beyond a question.

"Speaking of bread and butter," it seems a little odd to the American, noticing the circumstance for the first time, that while the "staff of life" comes upon the European table in the undivided integrity of the loaf, its companion, the "golden extract of the dairy," makes its appearance there only of the size and semblance of innumerable musket-balls or cockle shells—according, as is most likely, to the prevailing fancy of the kitchen-maid, whether *military* or *marine*.

—Bidding farewell to my kind-hearted Irish friends, who were about seeking their relatives and former home in the vicinity of Queenstown, I proceeded towards Cork by steamer to Passage (half the distance), and thence by railway. The wooded heights along the shore are charmingly interspersed with castles, villas, cottages and beautiful gardens, rendering the scenery extremely varied and interesting. On arriving at the Cork station, I took a seat upon the summit of the "Victoria" coach, affording a favorable opportunity for observation in traversing the streets of the famous old city. I could not avoid an involuntary conjecture on the occasion as to whether the Irish people (so well known, *of course*, to me) would not be somewhat overcome with surprise at witnessing thus my sudden and tolerably conspicuous *entree* into the midst of one of their principal cities; for I certainly felt surprised *myself* at realizing the fact. But strange to say, no special wonder was manifested on their part; either it did not exist in their minds, or at all events, if so, they had sufficient *native politeness* not to manifest it.

—Slightly appropriate to an "arrival at Cork," may be the mention of a characteristic photograph I saw somewhere along the streets, representing a countryman engaged in engineering a fat porker towards market by means of a cord attached to the hind leg of the quadruped, who for his part, turned half around, seems just at the time absorbed in the close study of a guide-board at the roadside, with the ominous words "To Cork 2 Miles" inscribed thereon. "Sure, and ye needn't be bothering with the guide-board—for I'm in haste, d'ye see—*and it isn't to Cork I'm going, av all, at all!*"

—The city of Cork was built—we know not just when; and had we the name of its founder, it would, most likely, be that of somebody famous enough in his own times, but never otherwise heard of by the present generation. Suffice it to say that Cork was taken by the Danes just about one thousand years ago, remaining in their possession about three hundred years; and furthermore, that its inhabitants experienced "rather sharp times" on the occasion of the city's capture by Cromwell in 1650. Formerly the second of the cities of Ireland in point of population, it now takes rank as the third—Belfast, in the North, having increased its number of inhabitants, while Cork, in common with most other Irish towns and cities, has rather decreased within the last score of years; in which period the population of the entire country, too, has fallen off *about one-fourth*.

Cork has a considerable export trade of butter, beef, and other productions of the interior, and also some flourishing manufactures. Many of its churches and other public buildings are fine, to say nothing of its massive and well-constructed stone bridges—nine in number—across the river Lea, on both shores of which the city is built. Two varieties of stone—red and white—constitute the material of many of its structures and afford a curious and not unpleasing contrast, whether used together in the same building, or separately in neighboring edifices. A few of the streets are fine, while many on the other hand are dirty and mean; and in few if any cities abroad, did I see more of destitution and want, especially evinced in the appearance of numbers of bareheaded and barefooted women, arrayed in sordid and scanty garments, while *hard times* were unmistakably impressed upon every feature of their countenances. The style of their homes—if homes they could be called—corresponded, of course, and sadly too, with their personal exterior: dark, dirty, and dilapidated. C. C. P.

CHINESE WASHERMEN in Denver use the buttons rubbed off their patrons' for currency.

A SAILOR explains the distribution of prize money to be as follows: "It is sifted through a ladder. What falls through goes to the officers; what sticks the sailors get.

THE FOLLOWING notice appeared on the west end of a country meeting house: "Any body sticking bills against this church will be prosecuted according to the law or any other nuisance."

A FASHIONABLE clergyman in Chicago warns the sinners of his congregation, that if they don't repent they will go to the "place of eternal uneasiness."

A CORRESPONDENT of a paper having described the Ohio as a sickly stream, the editor appended the remark, "That's so! it is confined to its bed."

A WOMAN'S rights advocate insists that divorced women have a right to vote under the 15th amendment, which provides that the right of suffrage shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color, or "previous condition of servitude."

For the REPORTER.

SKETCH OF THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN BRADFORD COUNTY.

MR. EDITOR: The enthusiasm which many of your correspondents have manifested in gathering up items of local history, and the interest which is taken in them, have prompted me to give your readers a brief sketch of the missions undertaken by the Moravian Brethren of the last century, within the present limits of Bradford county. The facts which will be presented, were gathered from documents now preserved in the archives at Bethlehem, to which the writer was kindly granted free access.

In order to understand clearly some of the circumstances connected with the history of the Mission, it is necessary to know something of the relations subsisting between the different nations of the Aborigines with which missionaries were brought in contact. The north-eastern part of the country was occupied by three great Indian nations: Those who were east of the Hudson, or the New England Indians; the Huron-Iroquois, or Confederated Five Nations, who held the country west of the Hudson as far as the great Lakes including the head waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna, and the Lenni-Lenape or Delaware nation, which extended south of the Iroquois as far as the Carolinas. Each of these nations was subdivided into tribes, and the tribes into families or clans. Except the Iroquois, there was very little approaching a form of civil government amongst them. Each clan had its hend men, and each tribe its chief, and the leading chief in the nation was styled the king. But there was nothing like a monarchy in their system of government, which if it could be called a system was nearer a democracy; nor even was there a confederation amongst their tribes. With the Iroquois the case was different. Their government was lodged in the hands of their great council which consisted of fifty sachems chosen in a fixed ratio from the different tribes. In addition to this, each tribe was assigned a specific duty on the management of the interests of the nation. The stipulations or treaties entered into by one tribe were not considered binding unless authorized and ratified by the Great Council.

According to their traditions, both the Iroquois and the Lenapes originally had their seats west of the Mississippi, but on their journal eastward they encountered a powerful nation which neither alone was able to overcome; they therefore entered into a mutual compact to render each other assistance, and by their combined force were able to overcome all opposition and vanquish all their enemies. This compact continued in force for many years after they had settled in their Eastern homes, but at length misunderstandings arose between them, which finally led to hostilities; and after many years of conflict, and many a hard fought battle, the Lenapes were completely subjugated and at the same time when the country was first known by the whites, the Iroquois claimed by right of conquest all the land in the valley of the Susquehanna as far as the mouth of the Juniatta, and general jurisdiction over the whole Lenape nation, and this claim was acknowledged by all parties to the Great Council, held at Philadelphia, in 1741. The Lenapes having fraudulently sold their land on the Delaware to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, were at this time, 1741, removed to the forks of the Susquehanna, where for many years they had their villages, cornfields and hunting grounds. One of these villages was near the mouth of the Wyalusing creek and just below the site of a former village which had been the scene of one of the bloody battles fought by the Iroquois and the Lenapes. This place had already attained considerable celebrity among the Indians for the reason, that being about a day's journey below Tioga, the south gate to the Iroquois territory, on the great war path leading to the Lenapes and the Carolinas, it afforded a convenient resting place for war parties, and then its plains were remarkably fine for cornfields, and its forests the favorite retreats for game. This place the Iroquois gave the name of Machiwihilusing, which in their language signifies the "Good Hunting Ground," but which being slightly changed by the Lenapes they gave the signification of "at the dwelling place of the hoary veteran."

Prior to the removal of the Lenapes they had been visited at the forks of the Delaware by the sainted David Brainard, and many of the nation had become acquainted with Christianity and embraced its doctrines. The Delaware mind seemed more accessable to the truths of the Christian religion than any other of the Indian nations. Whether this susceptibility was induced by their condition of subjection, or by the natural bent of their character, it is difficult to determine; but the fact is indisputable, that they much more readily embraced the gospel, than any other class of the Aborigenes. After their removal to the Susquehanna, they were visited by the Moravians of Bethlehem, Count Zinzendorf, having come to Wyoming November 9, 1742, the first white person who ever visited that region.

The Moravian or United Brethren are a body of Christians whose original home was among the mountains of Moravia, on the south of Bohemia. They trace their origin to the preaching of two missionaries sent from Constantinople in the year 863. They maintained a distinct organization until the year 1080, when they partially succumbed to the Roman See. Their church revived under the preaching of John Huss, who suffered martyrdom on the 6th of July, 1415. After various conflicts and vicissitudes, they formed an independent organization under the title of *Unitas Fratium* in 1457. In 1467 the Waldensian Bishops with whom the Brethren were in sympathy, ordained Bishops and Presbyters for them, and from *this* time the Moravians entered upon this work as a distinct and recognized branch of the Christian Church. In 1621 were begun a series of persecutions which ended in their prostration for a time. For the next century the brethren suffered well nigh annihilation. At length Nicholas Louis Zinzendorf, a Saxon Count, himself a godly man, gave them a home on his estates at Hennersdorf, and in June, 1722, the Brethren commenced the settlement at Hennhut, which within five years was a colony of more than 500 souls.

From this time on the church enjoyed comparative peace and great prosperity, having the confidence and sympathy of the fathers of the Reformation. On the 21st of November 1734, ten persons left Hennhut for the purpose of founding a colony in America. They landed in Georgia, April 7, 1735. For a while they were engaged with Whitefield in his enterprise there, but difficulties having arisen in the colony, the Brethren came to Nazareth, in this State, in 1740. In March, of the following year, they founded Bethlehem, and in 1742 the Pennsylvania Synod was instituted and the church was firmly planted in American soil.

At first the Brethren held to a community of labor. In 1762 the *Economy* as it was called, was discontinued at Bethlehem and Nazareth, but they with Litiz and Salem continued to be exclusively Moravian towns until 1745, when the whole exclusive system was abandoned by the voluntary act of the Church. Since that date the Moravian, like other American churches, have formed but one of the constituent elements of the communities where they have been established. In doctrine they agree substantially with all the Reformed churches, and their form of church Government is a mixture of the episcopal and representative. They recognize three orders in the clergy, the Deacon, Presbyter and Bishop, to whom in connection with delegates from the churches, the government is committed. In addition to the government of each separate congregation, they have district, Provincial and General Synods, the latter of which is composed of representatives from the entire Brotherhood; and each Synod appoints an executive committee, entitled a conference, which has power to act in certain specified cases during the interim of the Synodical meetings. In certain cases they also reverently use the lot as a means of discovering "the mind of the Lord" in regard to difficult and perplexing questions, and consider the decision thus reached, as binding upon the consciences of those who cast the lot. As the Moravian Church is confined mainly to a few localities I have given this sketch of their history and polity, that the general reader may know something of the godly men who first preached the gospel in this country. Soon after missions were commenced among the Indians, a class of false prophets arose, who in imitation of the Christian teachers, preached a sort of heathen morality. They had some knowledge of the Christian religion, but it was so mixed up with heathenish notions and practices, as not to be productive of any real good. Such a prophet was PA-PUN-HANK among the Indians at Machiwihilusing. But while his preaching at first was apparently very successful, the clan soon lost all confidence in his doctrines, and at length repudiated him altogether as their teacher. But his preaching had produced in their minds an earnest desire for something better, and councils were repeatedly held to devise some means for obtaining a Christian teacher. This coming to the knowledge of David Zeisberger, he set out from Bethlehem, in company with an Indian convert named Anthony, for Machiwihilusing, where he arrived the 23d of May, 1762, just at the close of a council in which it was resolved to send immediately for a new teacher. The people regarded this as a divine answer to their desires, and were disposed to listen attentively to the Missionary's "Great Words." Zeisberger remained until the 20th of May, preaching Christ, and learning the State of feeling in the settlement, when he returned to Bethlehem. He brought back such a favorable report of his reception, that the Brethren appointed him resident missionary. He came back to Machiwihilusing in June, and on the 26th, Papunhank was baptized, the first fruits of the new Mission. Such was the interest manifested in the new teacher, and the readiness with which his words were received, that there were good hopes of converting the whole clan. About this time, however, Pontiac's conspiracy broke out, and there was imminent danger of a general Indian war in which all of the Susquehanna Indians would be involved. Zeisberger remained as long as it was prudent, when on the 5th of July he left, taking with him several of the natives who desired to have nothing to do with the contest. These, with other Christian Indians, were sheltered in Government Barracks in Philadelphia, until the close of the war. The day after their departure, the emissaries of Pontiac appeared in the village, and immediately those that remained, took up the tomahawk.

Of Zeisberger, the great Moravian apostle to the Indians, who deserves a place equally conspicuous with Elliot and Brainerd, on account of his labors to Christianize the natives, a few words may not be out of place.

He was the son of David Zeisberger, and was born at Moravia April 11, 1721. His parents were in the first company that emigrated to this country, leaving their son behind, where he remained for two years, when finding a favorable opportunity, he embarked for America, and at the age of 22 devoted himself to the missionary work, for which the Moravians have been so justly celebrated. In 1745, he, in company with Bishop Spangenberg, Conrad Weisser and John Schebosh, visited Onondaga and formed a treaty with the sachems of the Iroquois confederacy. Five years afterward, in company with Bishop Cammerhof he made a journey of 1600 miles through the territories of the Six Nations; by whom he was adopted and created one of the Sachems of the Onondagas. He made a third missionary visit to Onondaga during the Pontiac war, after which he returned to the missions on the Susquehanna. In 1768 he established a mission among a ferocious clan of the Monseys, in Venango county. He afterward founded a mission on Beaver river, several in Tuscarawas valley, in Canada and in various other places. He died in Goshen, November 17, 1808, in his eighty-eighth year. He was a man of energy, patience and perseverance, shrunk from no toil and shunned no danger when there was a prospect of doing good. He became perfectly familiar with Indian character and language and habits. He prepared several works in the Indian tongue, as a spelling-book, grammar, translations of parts of the Scriptures, &c., and left several manuscripts, one of which, a History of the North American Indians, was the basis of Foskiel's account, and which is int