The Bradford Reporter.

ALVORD & CLAUSON, Publishers. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., JUNE 23, 1870. NUMBER 5.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line or first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
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Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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.

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.

M. BLACK, *General Fire, Life, and Accidental Insurance Agent.* Office at J. M. Brown's Hotel, Wyalusing, Pa. jun2,'70-6m

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

GENTS' COATS, VESTS, AND Pants and Shirts, also Boys' and Children's Clothing, Ladies' Underclothing and Dresses made by Madam OLMSTED, Mercur's Block, second door from the Elwell House. Satisfaction guaranteed. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

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*

C. S. RUSSELL'S

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY,

may23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

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	2 00

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.

Looms over Post Office—Mrs. Hoyt's old stand.

MRS. MARY A. WAGENER, Agent.

Athens, Dec. 20, 1869.

A. M. WARNER, JEWELER,

Has secured the services of Mr. G. A. Morton, a practical Watchmaker and Engraver. He is prepared to do Watch repairing and Engraving in all its branches. Masonic Jewels, (gold or silver) Sleeve Buttons, and Studs made to order. Particular attention paid to mounting of SEAL RINGS, PRECIOUS STONES, &c. &c.

All work intrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and warranted. All kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry for sale. A. M. WARNER.

Towanda, April 21, 1870.—6m.

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 will be a 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 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 BED.

MYER & FROST.

Myersburg, Dec. 20, '69.

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. MEARS' new building,

NO. 155 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.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. F. MASON & CO.

They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all portions of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To loan money, receive deposits, and to do a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining counties and having been in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one through which to make collections.

G. F. MASON.

Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

BRADFORD COUNTY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Valuable Farms, Mill Properties, City and Town Lots for sale.

Parties having property for sale will find it to their advantage by leaving a description of the same, with terms of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly enquiring for farms, &c. H. B. McKEAN,

Real Estate Agent.

Office 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, Shoes, Dye Stuffs, Paints and 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—1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND.

WITH A CO.'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, 29 Broadway, New York, or

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

Oct. 1, 1866.

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 for the 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 be aggrieved by their neighbors. All work warranted to be 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.

NEW PLANING MILL!

MATCHING, RE-SAWING, MOULDINGS, &c.,

At the old stand of H. B. Ingham's Woolen Factory and sawmill, in

CAMPTOWN, PENN'A.

A HEAVY SIX ROLL PLANING AND MATCHING MACHINE

In charge of an experienced Mechanic and builder, the public may expect a

GOOD JOB EVERY TIME,

From the recent enlargement of this water power, work can be done at all seasons of the year and soon as sent in. In connection with the saw-mill we are able to furnish bills of sawed lumber to order.

STEWART BOSWORTH.

Camptown, May 23, 1870.—1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

WM. FOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., Office with Elhanan 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 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.

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.

E. 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.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST. Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. May 24, '70.

DRS. ELY & TRACEY, associate practitioners, permanently located, Burlington, Bradford county, Pa. may5'70.3m*

DR. DUSENBERRY, would announce that in compliance with the request of his numerous friends, he is now prepared to administer Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth. LeRaysville, May 3, 1870.—1y

C. M. TINGLEY, *Licensed Auctioneer*, Rome, Pa. All calls promptly attended to. May9,1870

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 styles. 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 Weston street, east of D'A. Overton'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.

CAMP & VINCENT, INSURANCE AGENTS.—Office formerly occupied by Mercur & Morrow, one door south of Ward House. T. B. CAMP. may10-'70 W. S. VINCENT.

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

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 160 Washington Street, between LaSalle and Wells Streets, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 10,'70.

DRESS - MAKING, PATTERN CUTTING AND FITTING in all fashionable styles on short notice. ROOMS in Mercur's New Block, Main-st., over Porter & Kirby's Drug Store. MRS. H. E. GARVIN.

Towanda, Pa., April 13, 1870.

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, 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, '69.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH*, MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to ironing Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tires set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,18,69.

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 which he thinks will enable him to do the most difficult work in his 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

Hotels.

GREENWOOD COTTAGE.—This well-known house, having recently been refitted and supplied with new furniture, will be found a pleasant retreat for pleasure seekers. Board by the week or month on reasonable terms. E. W. NEAL, Prop'r.

Greenwood, April 20, 1870.—tf

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 Griffin, 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.

FISH. — SHAD, MACKARELL, Herring, Ciscoes, Halibut, Codfish, &c., at March 4, '70. W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

Original Poetry.

THE DEAD MAGICIAN—CHARLES DICKENS.

Tenderly take from his clay cold hand
His magic wand—the pen;
Nor King nor Emperor
Swayed such a realm as his.

Take off his armor—gently;
Never before found poor or lowly
So brave a champion
And no'er again shall find.

Tread lightly, Little Ones—he loved you well,
The sleeper here.
Wrong and Oppression, get you hence!
Your hydra heads this hand hath stricken off.

Hollow Pretence and Pomp—away!
This place is holy ground;
This Dead hath ever cast
Well-earned derision on you.

Come, humble Worth and Honesty,
To shed your purest tears;
Your Knight it is
Who lieth here asleep.

Oh, dead Magician! who shall lead
Us *now* to the Enchanted Lands—
Where are no Dead Sea fruits
To turn to ashes on our lips,

But purest pearls of Love and Charity?
The Nations mourn for thee—
The Lowly and the Proud alike—
Our well-beloved Dead.

MARY N. ROCKWELL.

Miscellaneous.

EARLY INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

A Chapter from Thurlow Weed's Autobiography.

[From the Galaxy for June.]

MR. LINCOLN'S FIRST INAUGURATION.

The first and only inauguration of a President I ever attended was that of Mr. Lincoln in 1861. It was known that designs upon his life, while on his way from Springfield to Washington, were providentially averted. It was also known that the question of seizing upon the Government and its archives had been contemplated. The few troops in Washington were therefore stationed around the Capitol. During the ceremony of inauguration, I walked about the grounds, encountering Major-General Wool, with a detachment of United States troops ready for action, and two pieces of cannon posted so as to rake the important avenue. I soon after found Lieutenant-General Scott, with the same number of cannon (on one of which the veteran was resting his elbow), posted in an equally advantageous position. This, in a country so long exempted from serious internal collisions, occasioned painful reflections. General Scott assured me that these precautions were not unnecessary, and that they had not been taken a moment too early. All, however, passed without either an attack or an alarm. But it was not long before unequivocal symptoms of rebellion were manifested.

LOSS OF HARPER'S FERRY.

When in Washington a few days afterwards, I was awakened early one morning by Horace H. Riddell, formerly a resident of, and representative from Allegany Co., N.Y., but then living at Harper's Ferry, who informed me that, unless immediately reinforced, the arsenal and armory at that place would be attacked and taken by enemies of the Government, who were banding together for that purpose; adding that there was not an hour to lose. I went immediately to the Secretary of War with this information. He thought the danger could not be so imminent, but said that the subject should have immediate attention. I went from the Secretary of War to General Scott, who promptly said that my information was confirmatory of that which he had received the evening previous. "But," he added, "what can I do? My effective force, all told, for the defence of the capital, is twenty-one hundred. Washington is as much in danger as Harper's Ferry. I shall repel any attack upon this city, but I cannot hazard the capital of the Union, as I should do by dividing my force, even to save Harper's Ferry." My friend Riddell's information was but too reliable. The next day brought us intelligence of the loss of Harper's Ferry.

THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

Soon after this, our first taste of rebellion, I received information from an equally reliable source that Gosport, with its vast supply of munitions of war, was in danger. Of this I informed the Secretary of the Navy, at the breakfast table of Willard's Hotel. Believing from his manner that he attached but little importance to my information, I reiterated it with emphasis, assuring him that it would be occasion for deep regret if Gosport were not immediately strengthened. Meeting the Secretary at dinner the same day, I renewed the conversation, and was informed that the matter would be attended to. This did not quiet my solicitude, and, leaving the Secretary to the placid enjoyment of his dinner, I repaired to the White House. Mr. Lincoln, however, had driven out to visit some fortifications. I made another attempt in the evening to see him, but he was again out. Early the next morning, however, I found him, and informed him I had heard of the danger that threatened Gosport, and how, as I feared, I had failed to impress the Secretary of the Navy with the accuracy of my information or the necessity of immediate action. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "we can't afford to lose all those cannon; I'll go and see Father Welles myself,"—as he did immediately. The result was that Admiral Paulding was then dispatched to Norfolk, and arrived just in time to enjoy an illumination, occasioned by the burning of Government property, and witness the capture of Gosport.

COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

I left Washington on the morning of the day that the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment was attacked at Baltimore, meeting that regiment entering Baltimore as our train was leaving it. The railroad bridges over the Gunpowder and Bush Rivers were burned soon after we crossed them; after which there was no railway communication between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. Late that night I received, at the Astor House, the following telegram from the Secretary of State:

"WASHINGTON, April 18, 1861.—The danger is imminent. Hasten the movement of steamers with troops *via* Annapolis.

"(Signed) WM. H. SEWARD."

An hour later, I received the following telegram from the Secretary of War:

"Charter steamers and despatch troops to Annapolis.

"(Signed) SIMON CAMERON."

This, as I learned in the morning, was the latest despatch that came over the wires, the line having been destroyed during the night. Early the next morning, I chartered from Messrs. Spafford & Tileston, M. O. Roberts, Messrs. Mitchell & Co., and H. B. Cromwell & Co., the steamers belonging to their respective lines. Meantime, colonels of regiments and commandants of companies were astir, the city resounding with martial music. Citizens came spontaneously together and appointed a Union Defence Committee, composed of the most wealthy, influential, and patriotic among us.

TROOPS SENT FORWARD.

On the following day (Sunday), as the Eighth and Twelfth Regiments were going on board the steamer *Columbia*, the danger of an attack in the Chesapeake Bay was suggested. I dispatched the late Captain J. Comstock (who was rendering voluntary, but efficient, aid and advice in arranging charter parties and fitting out steamers) with a note to Colonel Scott, the United States officer in command here, requesting him to give an order to the officer on Governor's Island to place a cannon, &c., on board the steamer *Columbia*. That officer, who received Captain Comstock as he was preparing for church, replied that he "could not attend to business on Sunday." Learning, on Captain Comstock's return, that Major Heintzelman, an old friend, was in command at Governor's Island, I wrote a hasty note to him in pencil, asking him for a cannon, which came without a moment's hesitation or delay.

THE IRISH REGIMENT.

The New York Sixty-ninth (Irish) Regiment, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, was deprived of its colors. Though never actually disbanded, it had not since been doing duty. While occupied in getting other regiments off, Colonel Michael Corcoran brought me a letter of introduction from Archbishop Hughes. The Colonel said that the murder of Massachusetts men in the streets of Baltimore had greatly excited his men, and if the colors of the Sixty-ninth were restored and the services of the regiment accepted, he would be ready to march, with one thousand rank and file, in twenty-four hours. I informed Governor Morgan, at Albany, by telegraph, that the Sixty-ninth regiment, if restored to its former status, would immediately take the field. A few hours brought me a dispatch, accepting the services of the Sixty-ninth, and warmly thanking Colonel Corcoran, his officers and men, for their promptitude and patriotism. The Governor's dispatch was read in the evening to the regiment and received with great enthusiasm. True to his promise, Colonel Corcoran marched through Broadway, amid enthusiastic acclamations, on the following day, to embark for Annapolis.

RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

I left for Washington as soon as the number of troops required were on their way; but, as the railroads were still obstructed between Havre de Grace and Baltimore, we took a small steamer at the former place for Annapolis, arriving early in the morning. General Butler, who was in command, invited me to breakfast with him, where I met the late General James S. Wadsworth, who had just arrived in the tug *Dunderberg*, loaded with provisions. While we were with General Butler, he invented, so far as the word is applicable to escaped slaves, the very expressive term "contraband."

At Annapolis I found Colonel Corcoran with a part of his Sixty-ninth regiment, several companies having been disposed along the line of railway for its protection between the city of Annapolis and Annapolis Junction. With this regiment I found my friend, Charles G. Halpine (Miles O'Reilly), and the present Judge McCunn, acting as voluntary commissaries, or sutlers. The train was bountifully supplied with provisions from General Wadsworth's steamer, and left for Annapolis Junction about midday. I took position with Messrs. Halpine and McCunn in a baggage car loaded with provisions, which were distributed to small detachments of troops stationed two miles distant from each other. The abundant supply of bread, hams, butter, cheese, &c., thrown out by the acting commissaries whom I have named, was received by men who had been twelve, eighteen and twenty-four hours without rations, with an avidity not unlike that witnessed in menageries when the animals are being fed.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

On Sunday as the battle was going on, I was excited and nervous, and could not help looking and feeling that it was to be a dey of disaster, if not of dishonor to our cause. It was, of course, a day of anxiety to every one. In the evening all were breathlessly waiting for intelligence; about eleven o'clock, standing alone on the sidewalk in front of Willard's Hotel I saw a horseman dash around the corner of Pennsylvania avenue. He alighted within two feet of me. It was Colonel Burnside, of Rhode Island. His looks gave the intelligence I had dreaded. I asked no question, and he made no sign. Others followed soon afterwards, and the painful news circulated through the city, giving secret satisfaction to a large majority of the inhabitants. General Patterson had not held General Johnson, nor did he make the least movement to obstruct his rapid march to Bull Run.

* * * * *

A GLOOMY TIME.

During the summer and autumn of 1863 the rebellion assumed aspects which not only discouraged many loyal men, but occupied general solicitude; the Union army frequently repulsed and almost everywhere held at bay, required to be largely reenforced. Volunteers no longer rushed to the field, and the recruits could only be obtained by the payment of large bounties, and yet it was apparent that the Government could only be sustained by an increase of its army. After long and anxious reflection, I worked out a plan, by an adoption of which I believed the war could be not only more vigorously prosecuted, but which would certainly and speedily put an end to the rebellion. Having explained it to two or three experienced and enlightened friends, whose approval of it was very earnest, I proceeded to Washington and submitted it to the President, who, after discussing its prominent features, requested me to commit them to paper; and in the afternoon of the same day I handed him the following letter:

MR. WEED'S PLAN.

"WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 7, 1863.—*My Dear Mr. Lincoln*: The plan for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, which I submitted to you this morning verbally, and which I now commit to paper, is briefly this:

"*First*—To avail yourself of our first decided success to submit a proclamation as broad in terms and as beneficent in spirit as language can be made to express the objects, offering free, full, and explicit pardons, and amnesties to all persons engaged whether in civil or military capacities, in making war upon the federal Government.

"*Second*—An armistice or cessation of hostilities for ninety days, during which time all persons should be permitted and protected in traveling to and from the Southern and Northern States.

"*Third*—That if within the ninety days aforesaid, the citizens of the Confederate States, or any of them embracing the terms offered in the proclamation, shall return to their allegiance and duties, they shall as a State or States, be restored in all respects to the status, rights, privileges, and prerogatives which they enjoyed before their secession from the Union.

"*Fourth*—That if after the expiration of the ninety days, the citizens of all or either of the States now engaged in making war upon the Government of the Union, rejecting these offers of pardon and amnesty, persist in denying the authority of the Federal Government, and continue their warfare against the Union, then you shall submit a proclamation, announcing that in the future prosecution of the war, the maintenance of the Government, and the preservation of the Union, all territory, whether it be farms, plantations, villages, or cities, shall be partitioned equitably between and among the officers and soldiers by whom it was conquered. The advantages of this plan are:

"*First*—That in exhausting the last attribute of humanity, in an unavailing effort to restore peace, it makes our record so clearly right, that you stand justified in the eyes of the whole world for permitting war to assume its severest aspects.

"*Second*—The armistice, occurring when the season interrupts active army movements, occasions little practical delay, but gives ample time with uninterrupted facilities of the travel through the Confederate States, for the widespread circulation of the proclamation.

"*Third*—In offering to restore the Union as it was, you will, when that offer has been rejected, secure a united North in favor of war to the knife.

"*Fourth*—That in partitioning rebel territory, as fast as it may be conquered, among the officers and soldiers of the armies by which such territory is conquered, the question will not be how many troops can be raised, but how many can be equipped, organized, and advantageously employed in the field. The demoralizations and desertions consequent upon large bounties will immediately cease. Your armies will be promptly and voluntarily recruited, and their ranks filled with enterprising young yeomen, who have an intelligent reason for entering the army, and who know that the realization of their hopes depends upon their zeal, fidelity, and courage. And by thus providing homes and occupations when the war is over for our disbanded soldiers, you leave scattered over the rebel territory an element that may be relied upon for the reconstruction of civil government in the seceded States.

"In answer to those who may object to the sanguinary feature of this plan, I think it quite sufficient to say that in the maritime wars this feature has long been recognized and practiced by all civilized nations. Argosies of merchant vessels, laden with untold millions of wealth of noncombatants, captured in time of war, are divided as prize money among the officers by whom it was captured. This, in all wars upon the ocean and seas of the world, cannot with reason or common sense be objected to, whereas, in this case the sufferers are in the rebellion against their government, and have been warned of the consequences of rejecting the most liberal offers of restored peace, protection and prosperity.

"I have acting upon your suggestion, submitted this plan to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of War. It did not, if I may judge from his silence, strike Gov. Seward favorably. But Mr. Stanton, after listening attentively to the plan, asked me to repeat it to him, and then expressed his unqualified approval of it. In talking of it, he became very much animated, saying that it would greatly lessen his labor and anxiety and save hundreds of millions of dollars to the Government, and put an early end to the rebellion. He said he would see you on the subject today. I also explained it to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, at the Astor House, in New York, who was favorably impressed, and said that unless it should be found defective or impracticable, he would sustain it. Before I had left New York, as I remarked to you this morning, I had a long conversation with Dean Richmond on the subject. Mr. Richmond took the same view of it that occurred to Mr. Stanton, and was equally anxious that it should be adopted. Mr. Richmond authorized me to say to you that in his opinion, this plan, fully and fairly carried out, would make the North a unit in support of the war, that it would immediately give us as many good soldiers as the Government wanted, and that the rebellion would be crushed out within six months after the expiration of the armistice. Truly yours,

"T. WEED."

Mr. Lincoln when I next saw him, said that he had read my letter attentively, and that he was still more favorably impressed with the programme. * * * I left Washington confident that something embracing the leading features of my plan would be adopted. But instead of this came, along with the President's message, a confiscation proclamation, which, so far as I am informed, failed to accomplish even the partial advantages anticipated from it. And now, after we have had time to look over the ground, I am quite as confident that the practical effect of the plan would have been to shorten the war and diminish the amount of treasure and the loss of life it occasioned as I was when it was presented to President Lincoln.

HOME CONVERSATION.

The temptation to talk of persons rather than of things lies very often in your way, my sister. The petty details of your life, breakfast, dinner and tea, poultry to-day, and roast beef to-morrow, Jennie's whooping cough, and Fred's measles, Bridget's incompetence, or the heedlessness of Mary Ann, and the never ending demands of fashion, have, almost before you know it, a narrowing effect upon your mind. Theoretically you despise gossip—practically you add your mite very often to the common fund. You are not ill-natured. The sweet charity that "thinketh no evil" has its home in your heart's core, yet sometimes, alas! it falls asleep, and anger, wrath and bitterness come stealthily creeping up to the outposts.

There are many great things which we cannot do, however earnestly we may try. There are some little things which, with faith in God, and sincere resolution, we can accomplish, and one of these is to reform our conversation.

Every woman should cultivate a nice sense of honor. In a hundred different ways this most fitting adjunct of the true lady is so often tried. For instance, one is a guest in a family where, perhaps, the domestic machinery does not run smoothly. There is a sorrow in the house unsuspected by the outer world. Sometimes it is a dissipated son whose conduct is a shame and a grief to his parents; sometimes it is a discontented and petulant daughter; sometimes a relative whose eccentricities and peculiarities are a cloud on the home. Or, worst of all, husband and wife may not be in accord, and then there may be often bitter words spoken, and harsh recriminations. In any of these cases the guest is in honor bound to be blind and deaf, so far as the people without are concerned. If a gentle word within can do good, it may well be said, but to go forth and reveal the shadow of an unhappy secret to any one, even your nearest friend, is an act of indelicacy and meanness almost unparalleled. Once in the sacred precincts of any home, admitted to its privacy, sharing its life, all that you can see and hear should become a sacred trust. It is really as contemptible to gossip of such things as it would be to steal the silver, or borrow the books and forget to return them.

The foundation for this thoughtless sin is sometimes laid in early life. Children coming home from a visit, are interrogated by mother or sister concerning every little in and out of Mrs. M.'s, or Miss K.'s house. Don't do it again, dear friend. Just say to the darling child, as he or she skips in, flushed and happy, "Well, have you had a pleasant visit? I'm glad to hear it." Never mind whether they had gingerbread or pound cake, or what dress little Susie M. wore.

If you find a little bit of slander floating about in society, do not roll it as a sweet morsel under your tongue, but if it is in your power, stop it. Drifting on the tide of social talk are often stray scraps of malice or envy. If they come to you keep them. Let no unkind report be suffered to grow by whisper or words of yours. How lovely is the very presence of a pure, truthful woman, before whom evil tongues are silenced.

Talk as little as possible about dress. Make yourself and your children as beautiful as you can, and, let becoming and tasteful dress help you do it, but when once your "things" are on, think no more about them. Nothing more effectually dwarfs the mind than constant thought and conversation about ruffles and frills, feathers and flounces, trimmings and tucks. Prophets and apostles were moved to reproach our sex for their devotion to tinkling ornaments and plaited hair in olden days, and if they were here now, I think they would lift their voices up again. Get out of this rut, dear reader, and find out how much easier and better walking there is on the soft wayside path above it.

The world is full of strife and struggle and sin. It is full of joy and triumph and hope. The field grows ever broader for women as for men. New responsibilities are crowding in upon us all; can we be too pure in thought, word or deed? Can we let conversation remain frivolous and trifling?

"TWO HUNDRED years ago," said Rev. Mr. Murray, in one of his Music Hall lectures, "two men were tied to the tail of a cart and whipped through your streets with knotted lashes, with all the power the hangman could put forth, as the record says, their mouths being gagged with wooden gags to prevent their cries of agony from being heard. And what, pray, was their offence? Simply and solely that they were Quakers! A woman, and a recent mother at that, with a babe in her arms, was tied to the whipping post which stood on the common, near the corner of West street, and beaten nearly to death. And why? Because she was a Quakeress; and when released from that brutal violence she dropped upon her knees, poor woman, and prayed that God would forgive her persecutors and at last bring a day of liberty and peace to this city. That day is come, it is here, and we are living in it; and the soul of that saintly Quakeress looks down from heaven and sees the fulfilment of her prayers this evening and rejoices at the sight."

DECORATION DAY BY POST NO. 124, G.A.R.

[The following poem, prepared for the occasion by Rev. C. OFFEN, was read at East Smithfield, Pa.:]

Tread softly o'er these consecrated graves,
Nor blush to drop the tributary tear;
This—faithful memories—fond affection craves
For lives—to us—to all the country dear.

Oh! well remembered still the time, the spot,
When, quick responsive to the trumpet call
Of duty, country, all things else forgot,
Our noble brethers gave themselves—their all.

Listen! while through these vallies, groves and hills,
Where undisturb'd sweet peace so long has dwelt,
The ringing sound of martial music thrills—
By young and old alike its magic felt.

To arms! to arms! the clarion bugles shout,
And now the deep reverberating drum
Bids every echo ring the challenge out;
As quickly answer'd to—We come! we come!

We come, our noble country, with strong arms,
With loyal hearts,