TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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 for 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
3 inches	2.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
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Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

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. jan3,'70-6m

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BEN. MOODY, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Offers his professional services to the people of Wyalusing and vicinity. Office and residence at A. J. Lloyd's, Church street. Aug.10,'70

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail.

HAIGH & BRADALEY,
Proprietor.

Aug.10,'70.

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.

LERAYSVILLE 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.—ly

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.

Flour, best quality, per sack	$2 00
" " " " hundred lbs	4 00
" " " " barrel	8 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, July 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.
Agent.

Athens, Dec. 20, 1869.

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 Mill Irons and edge tools. Having spent many years in this community, in this business, I trust 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.

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,
A. G. MASON.

Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

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. 29, 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, Shades, 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.

GUION & 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 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—ly.

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 sawmill we are able to furnish bills of sawed lumber to order.

STEWART BOSWORTH.

Camptown, May 23, 1870.—ly

The Bradford Reporter.

ALVORD & CLAUSON, Publishers.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

NUMBER 14.

VOLUME XXXI.

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, ATTORNEY'S 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.

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. May 2d, '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.

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 FITING 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.

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.

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 extracts the natural teeth and inserts artificial set for twenty dollars. 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 Elizibeth 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, 868—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.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
BRIDGE STREET, TOWANDA, PA.
H. G. GOFF, Proprietor.

This Hotel having been leased by the subscriber, has been repainted, papered, and refurnished throughout, with new Furniture, Bedding, &c. His Table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the Bar with choicest brands of Liquors. This house now offers the comforts of a home at MODERATE PRICES. Jurymen and others attending Court, will find this house a cheap and comfortable place to stop. Good stabling attached. aug,10,'70

Selected Poetry.

THE OLD BROWN HAND.

BY MRS. D. HARRY PRIME.

The hand that pressed my fevered brow
Was withered, wasted, brown, and old,
Its work was almost over now,
As swollen veins and wrinkles told.
No longer brushing back my hair,
It gently rested on my wrist;
Its touch seemed sacred as a prayer
Just by the breath of angels kissed.

I knew 'twas thin, and brown, and old,
With many a deep and honored seam,
Wearing one little band of gold
The only trace of youth's bright dream;
And yet o'er every mark of care,
In every wrinkle's mystic line,
I fancied jewels gleaming there
That wore a beauty all divine.

Another hand my fingers pressed—
'Twas like the lily diped in snow;
Yet still it gave a wild unrest—
A weariness that none should know.
There pearls with costly diamonds gleamed;
And opals showed their changing glow,
As moonlight on the ice has beamed,
Or trembled on the stainless snow.

I caught again the old brown hand,
And smoothed it fondly in my own—
A woman's, though so old and tanned;
A woman's, brave and fearless grown.
Aye, it had labored long and well
To dry the tear, to soothe the pain,
Its own strong nerve to all would tell
That life has work which brings no shame.

We love the pretty hand that rests
In gentle fondness on our own
With nails like rosy calyx pressed
Upon a pearly, stainless cone;
But sacred is the healthful palm
Which smoothes the ills that round us band;
The many feel tis sacred balm,
And holy seems the old brown hand!
—*Herald of Health.*

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

XII.

"Urbs antiqua fuit studiis que asperrima bello."
—*Limerick Monument*, 1669.

I took an early passage by jaunting car, on the 24th of June, from the Castle Loch Hotel, to reach the train for Limerick from Killarney. We feared being late, and told Pat he must make good time. "Niver fear, your honors," was the reply, as we started off at fearful pace towards the Killarney station. Before we had proceeded far on the way, I requested our Jehu, for the sake of safety, to slacken somewhat his speed. "Niver fear!" was no doubt again on the tip of his tongue, when, by the sudden fall of the pony, Patrick was pitched completely over his head—alighting some little ways beyond, upon the smooth hard road. The shock was tremendous, and though I succeeded in retaining my seat, the gentleman opposite me was thrown out—fortunately however with no other injury than a bruised hand. Hardly a minute seemed to have elapsed before the old horse was erect again, and Pat had scrambled back to his perch—though I at first concluded he must be "clean kilt" at least. Another such specimen of ground and lofty tumbling, either in Ireland or out of it, I think I have never witnessed; but notwithstanding the disaster, we were at once under way again at about the same rapid rate as before; Pat exclaiming in triumph—"And did'nt she pick herself up in a hurry, your honors?"

We were in due time for the train and soon found ourselves traversing the upland country which intervenes between the streams of Killarney and the Blackwater river, which flows eastwardly into St. George's channel at Youghal. On the higher grounds the country presented occasionally a somewhat wild and rough aspect, soon improving however along the river valley, and becoming beautiful as we approached the pleasant town of Mallow. Thence by Buttervant, Liscarrol and Charleville, our route was northward towards Limerick upon the beautiful Shannon river, along its tributary stream, known as the Maig.

Arriving about noon at Limerick, I went with a fellow-passenger (a "commercial traveler" from Scotland) to the "George Hotel"—a well kept but not pretentious house—situated on George street, one of the finest thoroughfares of the city. Like many of the public houses in Ireland and England, it was under the management of women chiefly—in fact, (with the exception of "Boots") I hardly saw one of the other sex, besides the guests, about the establishment.

I met here a Texan planter, whose errand across the water it seemed, was to procure Irish laborers to take the place of his missing negroes at home.

Business did not in general appear to be thriving in Limerick, although on entering one large retail store to make some purchases, I was surprised at seeing it literally thronged with customers throughout its whole extent.

One of the most interesting objects to the stranger, in this renowned city, is its ancient Cathedral which still shows plainly the damaging results of its attack and possession by the army of Cromwell. Here recline above their ancient tombs, the colossal effigies of the rude KINGS OF THOMOND—some without a nose and some without a head—no effort seeming to have been made during so long a period, for their restoration.

Originally monuments erected in honor of a race of native chieftans, the sacrilegious hand of the invader rendered them equally the testimonials to his own dishonor, and public sentiment has decreed they should thus remain. As further memorials of the occasion, immense cannon balls, fired into the building at the capture of the city, are here suspended by chains from the lofty interior.

The work upon the ancient swing-seats, or rather supports, of the monks in their stalls, (carved from oak which has become black with age) displays specimens of the most grotesque and outlandish figures and designs imaginable. I was informed by the sexton that this was the handiwork of the monks themselves, some four hun-

dred years since. These seats, it is said, afforded a partial support for the pious brethren while they stood, or seemed to stand, during the prescribed midnight masses and services, but were constructed in such a way that if any occupant actually fell asleep, his *next* fall—to his evident and utter disgrace, would be *upon the floor.*

Amid the relics, monuments and sculptures of the old Cathedral, there is much of varied interest. One quaint inscription was as follows:

"Here lies Richard Barenton, that *Great Undertaker*,
Of this famous Cittie—*Clock and Chime Maker*:
He made his *on the gee*, early and later;
But now has Return'd To God his Creator—
The 19 Nov'r, he deceas'd And for his Memory this is *placed*
By his Son Ben, 1693."

By a long and much worn stairway of stone, I ascended to the summit of the tower, which commands a magnificent view of the wide and fertile valley of the Shannon, and near by, of the city and suburbs. Here also I saw the celebrated chime of bells, with whose history something of romance is connected. They were made long since it is said by an Italian for the church of his native town. Subsequently losing his three sons in the continental wars of that period, his only solace under the affliction was in listening to the tones of these bells. Years rolled on, the parish became impoverished, the church was destroyed and the bells were sold and transported to some unknown country. Unable at the time to trace their destination, nothing could console the bereaved artist in the absence of their melodious peals. Wandering wearily in various regions in search of them, the old man chanced after many years to take passage in a vessel bound for the port of Limerick. It approached the city just as the evening chime was sounding through the air, and at once the aged wanderer joyfully recognized the familiar tones, but ere they ceased, his worn out spirit had passed away to rejoin those of his departed children.

A short walk from the Cathedral brought me to the old Castle of Limerick, apparently of great antiquity, and of immense strength and extent, situated near by the river. It was built by King John, and shows evidences of many a rude assault and ptotracted siege. Its subterranean passages are said to be numerous and of great extent.

Among other things which came under my observation in Limerick as worthy of notice, may be mentioned the especial gorgeousness of a celebration of high mass in one of the churches—the imposing grandeur of a lofty column surmounted by a statue of Lord Mounteagle, and standing on a rising ground in the centre of a beautiful circular work—and furthermore the splendid stone bridges which here span the river Shannon. The city has at this time a population of only about 45,000, being a decrease since 1851. It is celebrated for its gloves, its laces—and (as most fishermen know) for its fish hooks.

Accosted at the entrance of the George Hotel by a native retailer of fishing lines who solicited my patronage, I replied that I did not intend going to fish that day, and added jokingly, that when I *did* go, perhaps I would give him a call. "God bless your honor! and sure I'll be greatly obliged to ye!" I was hardly prepared for so enthusiastic a burst of gratitude, and though the period of my next fishing excursion was indescribably uncertain, I at once ventured upon the purchase of a "hook and line."

Disappointed in my expectations of finding at Limerick a passenger steamer plying up the Shannon towards Dublin, and being informed that I might succeed in obtaining a passage farther up the river, I took the railway cars for KILLALOE, distant about thirty miles, in the vicinity of LOUGH DEARG. My companion for a few miles, was the intelligent and gentlemanly proprietor of one of the city papers, who presented me with a copy of his sheet. For the encouragement of the worthy fraternity of journalists, I am happy to state that his errand on the occasion was to visit certain real estate owned and cultivated by him in the country.

Killaloe is a small but ancient town, standing on the northern shore of the Shannon. It boasts of nothing very grand in the style of any of its buildings unless an exception be made in favor of the old battlemented church, massive in its proportions and overgrown with ivy.

A fine arched bridge of stone connects Killaloe with the rather picturesque village of Ballina on the opposite shore. I stopped at "Hurley's Royal Hotel"—comfortable enough internally—but it must be confessed without much of the "royal" magnificence in its general style. I spent a few hours in taking observations amid the ruinous cottages of the old hamlet and from the bridge, which affords some pleasant views. I noticed meanwhile that my researches excited somewhat the curiosity of the inhabitants, and an old man, with a touch of his hat, finally "made bold" to enquire of me "if there were any *improvements* to be undertaken"—evidently conjecturing that my observations were connected with that end—and hoping as he said, there might be a chance for himself and others, in such a case, to obtain employment; a supposition which I regretted to diappointment.

Some freight boats were occasionally passing here, but I could obtain no passage, and reluctantly abandoned from necessity my idea of a voyage upon the Shannon; though on such a river any where in the United States, probably a score of passenger steamers would be plying, through the summer months.

At Killaloe I found the old system of a fee directly to servants, still prevailing: being politely informed by the deferential waiter at the table, (in white cravat and suit of threadbare black) that such perquisites constituted his entire dependance for wages and support.

I strolled leisurely back, next morning, some two miles to the railway junction: passing not far from Ballina, the site of an ancient church, aportion only of its stone walls now remaining, and surrounded by moss covered tombstones: a striking picture of utter loveliness and ruin.

Contrary to the regulations usually enforced abroad, my path was directly upon and along the railway track. Arriving at a point where this was crossed by a carriage way, I observed that when the time approached for the passage of a train, the ordinary thoroughfare was closed by gates on each side of the track, until the cars had passed. Arriving at Birdhill, I was soon on my way eastward, by the train for Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, enjoying, by the way, the society of a lively young gentleman from Limerick. Extensive beds of peat were to be seen along the route—small patches of which, at an established rate, are farmed out by the year to the surrounding population. The turf where excavated, is piled up for some months to dry: and my companion (with a commendable pride in the proof thus afforded of the honesty of his countrymen) stated that instances of misappropriation of any of these hundreds of peatstacks, all belonging to as many proprietors residing perchance miles away, had never been known to occur.

Awaiting for an hour or two at Nenagh the train for Dublin, I visited the old Castle, partly dismantled by Cromwell's troops, who seem to have left their marks upon Church and Castle alike, throughout the country. It was restored only as recently as 1828. The tower of this gay mediæval fortress was by my measurement about *forty* feet in width. Near by it, and affording a remarkable contrast in its style, is a church of modern erection, of admirable design and workmanship, built of brown stone. In the market square of the town I was somewhat interested and amused at the appearance of the turf venders; men, old women and boys—genuine *bogtrotters*, in rather peculiar and grotesque costume—their carts, drawn by the little donkeys of the country and containing each about one-fourth of a ton, held at 3s. 6d. per load. Northward towards the Shannon, I saw some fine fields of wheat; and not many miles distant to the south-east are visible the mountains where silver mines, it is said are worked, with considerable profit.

The weather was fine, and my afternoon's ride towards Dublin was an agreeable one, through a country generally pleasant and particularly so in the vicinity of Maryborough. Two or three gentlemen occupied the carriage with me; one of whom, an elderly man, might readily have passed in my conjecture, as an Earl or a Marquis, from his highbread and aristocratic appearance, though I found him especially polite and communicative.

At KILDARE, which is a military station, the railway passes near an ancient Round Tower of greater height than any I had before seen. Here also is the CURRAGH, a famous race course which attracts numbers of the sporting gentry from Dublin and elsewhere, during the racing season.

A former Earl of Kildare it was who made himself somewhat famous at the siege of CASHEL; and undertook to excuse the burning of its fine Cathedral by saying "he would not have done it had he not supposed that the *Archbishop* was inside its walls. C. C. P.

NASBY PAPERS.

The Preparations of the Democracy for the Fall Campaign—Mr. Nasby Assists in Arranging the Details.

HARP UV ERIN S'LOON,
SIXTH WARD, NEW YORK.
July 30, 1870.

The time hevin arrived to begin preparations for the fall campane, preparashuns for the fall campane wuz actooally begun. The general committee uv the Yoonited States met three weeks ago in Noo Yoyk, and decided upon the tactics to be employed to make certain the carryin uv the next Congress by the Dimocracy. Not bein' a member uv the the committee, I wuzn't present at the conference, and consekently can't say precisely wat they decided onto, but ez a member uv the workin committee I know all about it for I helpt to execoot their orders.

Some time previous a cirkelar hed bin ishued rekestin the Dimikratic Central Committees all over the country to send in all sich property ex flags, banners, transparencis, and sich, uv which they mite be possessed, all uv wich wood be altered to meet the exigencis uv the times, at the expense uv the General Committee. It was my dooty to assist the chareman uv the Workin Committee to arrange this mass uv properties that they mite be properly altered.

We found on hand the following material:

4,000 banners and transparencies, on which wuz painted hidjus male niggers, with the inscriptions below, "No sich husbands for us!" all uv wich hed bin carried over wagon loads of Constitutional Dimikratik ladies durin the years from 1858 to 1866.

4,000 banners and transparencies onto wich wuz painted ekally hidjus female niggers, with the inskription, "Is sich iz these tu be the future mothers uv Ameriky?"

4,000 banners inskribed, "No nigger votin—no nigger labor."

4,000 banners inskribed, "Ameriky for white men."

4,000 carakature portraits uv Chase, painted over a greenback, which wuz carried in 1863, inskribed "The king nigger lover, and the trash he is manufacturin."

4,000 caricatoors uv Horris Greely kissin a hidjus femail nigger woman, inskribed "Wat the Radikles are aimin at."

10,000 banners inskribed, "Free Trade and down with Protective Tariffs."

In addition to these we hev some hundreds uv banners, transparencies and sich, wich hed bin sent in from various parts uv the country for revision, and sich alterashun ez would adapt em to present yoose. Sum uv them protested agin drafts, and taxashen to support an unholy and constitooshinel war, others demanded the repoodiashun uv the nashnel

debt, and there wuz others too tedjus to mention.

The chairman uv the committee understands the Democratic party better than any man livin, and went at his arjus duty with a clear-hedidness I never saw ekalled.

"Send 1,000 uv the male nigger transparencies, and an ekal number of female nigger transparencis, just ez they are, into the southern parts of Illinoy, Injeany, and Ohio, and all over New Jersey, warnin our committee men in the border States to keep them fur enuff away from the river to enshoor their not bein seen by the niggers on the south side thereof."

"It shel be done," said I, amazed at the knowledge he displayed uv the tastes and predilicshuns uv the people.

"Where is our core of artists?" he askt.

I got em in with their brushes and paint.

"Take 1,000 uv the male nigger banners, redoose their lips, shorten their heels, make their foreheds ez full ez them uv everage Dimocrats—no, that wood hardly be complimentary to em—well, make their foreheds ez full ez the everage uv men in general, soften the complexion to a mild black, rub out the inskription, "No sich husbands fer us!" and put in its stead, "A man's a man!" Take likewise an ekal number uv the female nigger banners, alter em to correspond with the others, puttin on each a waterfall and a parasol, and inskribe on em, "The Ladies uv Ameriky—our Country's Hope." These banners must be keerfully packt and sent to our committees in the Southern States, where the d—d beasts are all voters, and hold the balance uv power."

"It shel be done," sed the artists, amazed at his invenshun.

"Take a thousand uv them nigger faces and soften the complexion to the Chinese color."

"It can't be did," said the hed artist; "the black is too intense."

"Ha, so it is; but I hev it. There is thousands uv banners on wich iz mulatter faces, with the inskripshun, "The result uv Radikel Rool." Take 'em and change the featers to the Chinese pattern, put pig tails on their heads, and shoe-hammers in their hands, with strings uv rats over their shoulders, and puppy dogs runnin away from 'em in afrite, and send em to Massachoosets, Connecticut and California.

"The caricatoor uv Chase and the greenbax, wat kin we do with them?" sed I.

"Do with em?" he anwsered, "change the caricatoor to a portrate, and under the greenback write, "In this sine we conker!" and send em west. I wish that all our work wuz ez easy ez Chase hez made this."

"The Horris Greeleys kissin the nigger wimmin—wat shel be done with them?" I askt.

"Improve Horris's feachers to suthin intellectual, soften the wench's face, and for an inskription write, 'The era uv good feelin hez come,' and send em south; the other half must be doctored a trifle. Rub out the first six words, leavin only 'Protective Tariff,' and send em to Pennsylvany, New England, and sich Congressional deestricts elsewhere ez are largely interested in manufacters."

"So far so good," sed I, "but there iz thousands uv banners protestin agin drafts and sich, which we reely can't afford to lose. The muzlin onto wich their painted iz ez good ez new, and it iz a pity to throw em away."

"There's no need uv throwin 'em away, or even wastin paint and labor on em. Send em jist ez they air to the interior counties uv Pennsylvany. The Democratic central committees in those counties probably know that the war is over, but the rank and file uv the party don't, and these will do to fire their hearts ez well as anything else. See that all this is done, and be very keerful to pack and send em per directions."

Ez soon ez the artists hed finished their work I packt 'em and thankt heaven that a tejus work was off my hands; but little did I antisipate the sea uv trouble in wich I hed plunged myself and the committe. I hed two assistants to direct the boxes, and the committee sent us a demijohn uv likker for refreshment. We refresht perhaps more than wuz prudent, considerin the very delicate nachur uv the work we hed to do, and with reckless stoopidity directid the boxes at random. Ez mite hev bin expected, the banners intended to capture the niggers in the South went to Southern Ingeany, where they stone nigger-lovers, and the caricatoors of niggers intended for southern Illinoy went into the South. The Free Trade banners went into Pennsylvany and the protective tariff ones into the wheat States uv the West.

Every box came back, and sich letters ez accompanied them! The Pennsylvania Committee sed thet ef Free Trade wuz trooly made a part uv the Democratic creed they wood swaller it, but it waz a dose for em, but all the rest cussed us for a set uv ijeots. A nigger in South Carliney, wich our people down there hed capchured, opened a box (wich shood hev gone to Injeany) containing the most horrid caricatoors uv his people and red the letter which we inclosed, in which we urged the Central Committee to fite the battle upon the one ijee that niggers wuz apes, and wuz entitled to no rites whatever. He indignantly wanted to know "ef this wuz Democracy?" The committe man in Injeany, who shood hev got this box, got one instead full uv the picters uv the improved Greeley kissing the immproved female nigger, with the inscription, "The era uv good feelin is come," and he indignantly wanted to know "Ef this iz Democracy?" and so on all around.

This thing uv havin a dozen sets uv principles may hev its advantages, but I kin swear thet it hez its perplexities. The Committee wuz immejetly called together agin to take sich steps ez they kin to nootralize the effects uv the blunder. Wat they kin do in the matter the Lord only knows.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster.)

TO ALL REPUBLICANS.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party.

Review of the History of the Party—What it has accomplished—Work Yet to be Done — Success of President Grant's Administration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as their right, will hold you to strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past success, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave party held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on, amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they achieved success and grasped the sceptre of political power.

ITS SECOND ERA.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of the civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudicies it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregted interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattlehood, up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before the nation with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

THE THIRD ERA.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated and States were without lawful Governments.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude of difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, and threats of executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in reorganizing disordered industries caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabitation of southern society. To reconstruct rebellions States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of civil rights. To establish by irreversible guaranties equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Decleration of Independence made assured and practical realties. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few, in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party. entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmaship for their adjustment. Differences of opinions on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modest conviction, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciation, arrogance and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character, demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform, and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided, it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it, can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendency of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are nene worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic Party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high-raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Gongress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished. Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected, and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity, and its wisdom. The firm, just and [illegible] generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and secularity, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy, the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

THE REVENUE.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $409,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's Administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's Administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's Administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's Administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican Party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them, were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced by two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000; and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee, from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial moasures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE PARTY.

Not faultless, but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing may they not perpetuate their power until their benificent principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

A SUNBEAM.—The greatest of physical paradoxes is the sunbeam. It is the most potent and versatile force we have, and yet it behaves itself like the gentlest and most accommodating. Nothing can fall more softly and more silently upon the earth than the rays of our great luminary—not even the feathery flakes of snow, which thread their way thro' the atmosphere as if they were too filmy to yield to the demands of gravity like grosser things. The most delicate slip of gold leaf, exposed as a target to the sun's shaft, is not stirred to the extent of a hair, though an infant's breath would set it into tremulous motion. The tenderest of human organs—the apple of the eye, though pierced and buffeted each day by thousands of sunbeams, suffers no pain during the process, but rejoices in their sweetness, and blesses the useful light. Yet a few of those rays, insinuating themselves into a mass of iron, like the Britannia Tubular Bridge, will compel the closely knit particles to separate, and will move the whole enormous fabric with as much ease as a giant would stir a straw. The play of those beams upon our sheets of water lifts up layer after layer into the atmosphere, and hoists whole rivers from their beds, only to drop them again in snows upon the hills, or in fattening showers upon the plains. Let but the air drink in a little more sunshine at one place than another, and out of it springs the tempest or the hurricane, which desolates a whole region in its lunatic wrath. The marvel is, that a power which is capable of assuming such a diversity of forms, and of producing such stupendous results, should come to us in so gentle, so peaceful, and so unpretentious a guise!

☞ A few days ago a countryman stopped at the Maxwell House, Nashville, for dinner. The waiter inquired what he would have, and was told by the countryman to bring "something of what he had." The waiter brought him a regular dinner upon small dishes, as is usual form and set them around his plate. The countryman surveyed them carefully for a moment and then broke out, "Well, I like your samples, now bring me my dinner."