The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BRADFORD REPORTER is published every Thursday Morning, by S. W. ALVORD 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
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4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	33.00
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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, 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.

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

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

W. WALLACE KEELER, *HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTER,* Towanda, Sept. 15, 1870-yr

CAMP & VINCENT, INSURANCE AGENTS.—Office formerly occupied by Mercur & Morrow, one door south of Ward House. Towanda, may10-'70 W. S. VINCENT.

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 160 Washington Street, 1st door La Salle and Wells Streets, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made in Money Loaned. May 10, '70.

DRESS - MAKING, PATTERNS CUTTING AND FITTING in all fashionable styles at short notice. ROOMS in Mercur's New Mansion, over Porter & Kirby's Drug Store. Towanda, Pa., April 13, 1870. MRS. H. E. GARVIN.

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS, such as SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, FRIZZES, &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. april9,'68.

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

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

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds of wool, silk and x-tail. HAGH & BROADLEY, 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. PRUTCHEY. LeRaysville, Sept. 22, 1869.—1y

GENTS' COATS, VESTS, AND PANTS of Satin, also Boys' and Children's Sacks, Ladies' Underclothing and Dresses made to order by Mercur's Block, second door from the Hotel House. Satisfaction guaranteed. Towanda April 25, 1870—tf

GIFFORD'S NATIONAL PAIN Killer and Life Oil, are the Great Family Medicines that find a welcome in every home as a sovereign Remedy for more of the common ills of humanity than any other medicine in the market. Sold by druggists in medicine generally. Manufactured by T. GIFFORD, Chicago, Ill., and 143 Main st., BUFFALO, N.Y. March 10, '70–3*

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA. 1870—tf

BLACKSMITHING!! The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a new brick shop, near my residence on Main street, Lam, now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to shoeing horses. All kinds of iron and edge tools warranted. Having spent many years in this business, I trust to merit a share of the patronage of those wanting work in this line. A liberal discount to the public patronage. HENRY ESSENWINE. Towanda, Nov. 3, 1869.—tf

PATENTS! J. N. DEXTER, *Solicitor of Patents,* 73 BROAD STREET, WAVERLY, N. Y. Prepares drawings, specifications and all papers relating to making and properly conducting Applications for PATENTS in the UNITED STATES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES. NO CHARGES IN ADVANCE. ADVICE GIVEN ATTORNEYS AND THEIR CLIENTS GRATUITOUSLY. CONSULTATION FREE. ATTORNEYS MAY RELY UPON PATENTS ISSUED ON MY ADVICE. Waverly, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1869—tf

O. W. STEVENS, COUNTY SURVEYOR, Camptown, Bradford Co., Pa. Thankful for 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 them to be removed 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 application is obtained. O. W. STEVENS. Camptown, Jan. 21, 1869—1y.

NEW DYEING ESTABLISHMENT. The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Towanda and vicinity that he has opened a DYE Establishment in Col. MASON' new building, NO. 163 MAIN STREET, where he will do Dyeing, Repairing and all that is now practiced in such work in his line, such as CLEANING AND DYEING Ladies' and gentlemen's garments, silks, &c. on the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms. Give me a call and examine my work. HENRY LEDDING. April 24, 1869.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the firm of G. F. MASON & CO. They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and transact a general Banking business on New York, Philadelphia, and all cities of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To loan money, receive deposits, and do a general Banking business. G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining counties, by having been in the banking business for about 20 years, makes 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. Persons having property for sale will find it to their interest to leave a description of the same, with a view of sale at this agency, as parties are constantly applying for farms, &c. H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent. Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa. Jan 20, 1867.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES! AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON, Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Coal Oil, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—1y.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND. The undersigned, agents for the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamships, will sell Prepaid Certificates at the lowest rates. For further information, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New York, or G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers, Towanda, Pa. April 1, 1869.

PRICE LIST - CASCADE MILLS. Best quality, per sack ..... $2 00; " " hundred lbs ..... 4 00; " " barrel ..... 8 00. Grinding usually done at once, as the capacity of the mill is sufficient for a large amount of custom. H. B. INGHAM. Cascade, July 21, 1870.

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

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.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '66.

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.

C. H. WARNER, Physician and Surgeon, LeRaysville, Bradford Co., Pa. All calls promptly attended to. Office first door south of LeRaysville House. Sept. 15, 1870.—yr

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.

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. ap14'70. 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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 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 a complete 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 furnished with new furniture, will be found a pleasant retreat for pleasure seekers. Board by the day or month on reasonable terms. E. W. NEAL, Prop'r. Greenwood, April 29, 1870.—tf

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. Main Street, near the Court House. C. T. SMITH, Proprietor. Oct. 8, 1868.

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 22, 1870. D. W. SCOTT & CO.

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA. JOHN S. 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 hotel, 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, '868—tf.

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

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 RATES. Jurymen and others attending Court, will find this house a cheap and comfortable place to stop. Good stabling attached. aug.10,'70

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.—3y

WYALUSING ACADEMY. The Fall Term will commence on the first Monday of September, 1870, and continue 12 weeks. TERMS—For Common English ..... $4 00; For Higher English and Classics ..... 5 00. DAVID CRAFT, Principal. aug.17-6w

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS, at March 10, 1869. LONG & KEELER S.

Selected Poetry.

GERMAN NATIONAL WAR SONG.

The following is a translation of the new Rhine song, which, set to an inspiriting tune, has fast become the "Marseillaise" of the present war:

DIE WACHT AM RHEIN—(THE RHINE WATCH).

A roar like thunder strikes the ear,
Like clank of arms or breakers near,
"On for the Rhine, the German Rhine!
Who shields thee, my beloved Rhine?"
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

A hundred thousand hearts beat high,
The flash darts forth from every eye,
For Tutons brave, inured by toil,
Protect their country's holy soil.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

The heart may break in agony,
Yet Frenchmen thou shalt never be.
In water rich is Rhine; thy blood,
Germania, rich in heroes' blood.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

When heavenwards ascends the eye
Our heroes' ghosts look down from high;
We swear to guard our dear bequest
And shield it with the German breast.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

As long as German blood still flows
The German sword strikes mighty blows,
And German marksmen take their stand,
No foe shall tread our native land.
Dear Fatherland, thou needs not fear,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

We take the pledge. The stream runs by;
Our banners, proud, are waiting high.
On for the Rhine, the German Rhine!
We all die for our native Rhine.
Hence, Fatherland, be of good cheer,
Thy Rhineland watch stands firmly here.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION OF BUSINESS MEN.

Business men, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, constitute the vast majority of mankind. All who have to work for their living, whether as laborers, craftsmen, clerks, managers of factories or stores, professionals, soldiers, sailors, statesmen are in reality business men, although in the more limited sense of the word it includes only merchants and persons engaged in buying and selling, or in conducting large establishments. The number of men who are placed beyond the necessity of earning their daily bread by the use of their brains forms a very small minority of the human race, and this is a consideration of primary importance when the subject of the education of boys—those boys who are to be the world's future business men—comes up. Could a parent at the outset of his son's career foresee with certainty what it would lead to, there would be comparatively little difficulty in providing him with that kind of education best adapted for his success. But as this foresight is denied to human beings, the next best thing is to devise such a system of training as shall, on the average, be best for the largest number of boys. In manufacturing branches of industry, a better educated workman is required now to do the intelligent work demanded of him than was the case fifty years ago, and in commerce generally, there is a greater demand for educated men, and the directions which it new takes, call forth more and more a man's abilities. What, then, ought to be the preliminary training which will enable the business man to grasp with readiness the merits and demerits of the theories, ideas and experiments, which are constantly being suggested to him in the course of his business? Ought he to have been previously thoroughly drilled in the classics?—to be a master of the intricacies of Greek grammar, and be able to compose faultless Latin verses?—to be able to calculate an eclipse, or to investigate the properties of a curve?—or should he be content with a moderate knowledge of Greek, Latin and mathematics, and devote a proportion of his time to the "onomies," and "elogies?"—or should he abstain from classics altogether, and be content with mastering his own language, and such a moderate amount of mathematics as will suffice for book-keeping, land-surveying, engineering or navigation? Each of these plans has its advocates. In the old world, particularly in England and Germany, a classical education is deemed of prime importance, and those youths who are not versed in ancient literature, geography, and mythology, are apt to be looked down upon. It is not so here, however, and it is well known that many of our most successful business men and influential citizens have begun life with little knowledge beyond what their native sagacity enabled them to acquire for themselves. This fact is sufficient to prove that a classical education is not essential to success in business. It has pleasures and advantages which enure to the benefit of the man of leisure or of those who devote their abilities to literature, theology, medicine and law, but these are not properly "business men." It cannot well be said that a classical education is useless, or an obstruction to a business man. It will enable him to improve his leisure hours, and it will unquestionably assist him in understanding and appreciating much of the world's art and literature, which would otherwise be but imperfectly understood by him, and this is a means of refining his taste and his pleasures.

So the study of the sciences in youth may not lead to any practical results, but it renders easy the subsequent application to them, should it be needed. A course of chemistry for instance, undergone by a young man of twenty, may prove utterly useless to him in a business sense, because he may enter on pursuits which require no knowledge of that science, and after thirty years the science itself will have undergone considerable transformation; yet should he then have to turn his attention to it, his previous knowledge will make his path smooth to the future. And so with the other sciences. The elementary principles, once acquired, will always be useful in aiding the future man to understand much that he will meet with in literature, newspapers and conversation. For these reasons the mastery of the elements of the physical sciences ought to form a portion of every boy's education. But there is another consideration which ought not to be overlooked, and that is, that the boy of to-day will be the citizen of to-morrow, perhaps the legislator of the next day; therefore, it is important that he should be taught the rudiments of law and political economy, together with a clear and sufficient explanation of the principles of the Constitution and the history of this country, and of so much of that of England as will enable him to better comprehend our own. Add to this a moderate training in elocution, and the youth starts in his business life with reasonable prospects of success, always providing, however, that he stears clear of vice and frivolty, and is strictly honerable, otherwise all the knowledge in the world will be but of limited benefit to him. On the other hand a purely learned education will be of comparatively small benefit to the youth who, brought up in affluence is, through his own or his parents' misfortune, compelled to seek his living in business. It will be to him like going to school a second time, and he will wish he knew less about Greek participles and more about practical affairs.

JOHN BROWN'S HOUSE AND GRAVE.

The house is unpainted and plain, though equal to the ordinary farmhouses of the region. It stands well up the hills, seperated from the wilderness by a few cleared fields commanding a majestic view of the mountain world. A few rods in front, a huge boulder, surrounded by a plain board fence, is fit monument of the fierce old apostle of liberty. At its foot is the grave. The headstone was brought from an old graveyard in New England, where it stood over the grave of his father, Captain John Brown, who died in New York in 1776. The whole stone is covered with the family inscriptions: John Brown, executed at Charlestown, Va., December 2, 1859; Oliver and Watson, his sons, both killed at Harper's Ferry the same year; and his son Frederick, murdered in Kansas by border-ruffians in 1856. Above the little grassy enclosure towers the mighty rock, almost as high as the house, and on its summit is cut in massive granite characters the inscription: "John Brown, 1859." Standing on the top of this monumental rock, says a writer in the September number of *Old and New*, for the first time I felt that I comprehend the character of the man whose name it commemorates. I well understand how such a man, formed in the mould of the old Scotch Covenanters and English Puritans, brooding over the horrors of slavery, forseeing the impending struggle for liberty, maddened by the murder of his son and friends in Kansas, with the mighty northern hill looking down upon him, the rush of strong rivers, and the song of resounding tempests, and the mystery of illimitable wilderness all about him, should easy come to think himself inspired to descend like a mountain-torrent, and sweep the black curse from out the land. I reverently raised my hat, and sung "John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave, his soul is marching on."

My singing brought out two men, who seemed exploring the uninhabited place. They took me in their buckboard, and we jolted down the valley. They told me the estate was nearly all sold, and the family removed to California; that the man who owns the house would sell it, with a hundred and sixty acres of land, for fifteen hundred dollars, wishing to remove to Kansas. Gerritt Smith's negroes have left town; and he is still possessor of miles of this wilderness. Last autumn the homestead was purchased by an association of gentlemen in New York, and will doutless be peserved, perhaps to become a famous place of pilgrimage for our children. My blacksmith friend, with whom I rode, said: "Everybody in North Elba wanted to sell out and go away. For his part he didn't see why people came up there to climb up them thunderin' mountains." There are probaly less than four hundred people now living in this large townsip of eighty thousand acres.

OUTWARD BEAUTY.—Believe me, there is many a road into our hearts besides our ears and brains; many a sight, and sound, and accent, even of which we have never thought at all, sinks into our memory, and helps to shape our characters; and thus children brought up among beautiful sights and sweet sounds, will most likely show the fruits of their nursing by thoughtfulness, and affection, and nobleness of mind, even by the expression of the countenance Those who live in towns should carefully remember this, for their own sakes, for their wives' sakes, for their children's sakes. Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting—a wayside sacrament; welcome it in every fair face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank for it, Him, the fountain of all loveliness, and drink it simply and earnestly, with all your eyes; it is a charmed draught, a cup of blessing.

ANXIETY AND LABOR.—You cannot escape from anxiety and labor; it is the destiny of humanity. You may avoid indeed, to a great extent (some at least may), taking a part in the struggle of life, in the sharp and eager competition of an open profession, or the not less intense pursuit of some worthy object of study. But, by what seems to me a just and wholesome retribution, those who shirk from facing trouble find that trouble comes to them. The indolent may contrive that he shall have less than his share of the world's work to do; but nature, proportioning the instinct to the work, contrives that that little shall only the more weary him.

A PHILANTHROPHIC Indianian and his present spouse have charitably offered an asylum to one of his former wives, who has become an invalid since her last divorce.

EDUCATIONAL.

IV.

MR. EDITOR: It does one good to see advance steps made in any shape that may elevate our educational interests. Last March thirty school book firms united in forming the "Publishers Board of Trade," binding themselves by stringent regulations to do away with "agency work," consequently we are to be bored by text book agents no more. Teachers and school directors are to have no more school books presented them to secure their cooperation in forcing a change of books every year or two. This reform interests the whole country and causes many people t. breathe more freely and bless the day when the school book agents were annihilated; yet as a matter of course the ex-agents complain, as their bread and butter mine is exhausted, so they are forced to "prospect" anew.

Western Bradford is determined not to be behind other sections of the Keystone State in conveniences for properly educating her children. The time has been when her school accommodations were a disgrace to an intelligent community, but labor, perseverance and time, work wonders.

Four years ago scarcely any one could have been made to believe that to-day Troy and Canton would have such noble school buildings or such competent corps of teachers to instruct their children. Few believed that the "pen is mightier than the sword." The result is more than equal to the labor performed as will be acknowledged by those who first agitatrd the subject of Graded Schools through our local press; yet the programme is not fully carried out. Towanda still occupies her old, dilapidated public school building, which is not suitable for even a half civilized community. Is this miserable "excuse" for a school house to remain as a monument dedicated to the public school interests of Towanda? We trust not, for we think light is approaching. The school directors of Towanda borough have an opportunity to make themselves remembered for years hence; not only remembered, but honored as men of sound judgment, as being alive to the interests and welfare of the bright eyed children in their village, and as workers in the field of common justice and humanity. It seems impossible that such an opportunity shall be lost. How long shall we wait before placing the names of the Towanda borough school directors along with the public spirited directors of Canton and Troy?

What has been said of Towanda applies equally as well to Monroe, LeRaysville and Burlington boro's, and a few other locations.

August, 22, '70. A. T. LILLEY.

BUSINESS AND BABY.

The Geneva *Gazette* says: One of our townsmen professes to have picked up the following letter in our streets. That the author is brimming over with happiness, and from a source that absorbs his whole being, is quite eviden. The way he mixes "baby, wife, and horse" is unapproachable. Old bachelors read, and die with envy:

DEAR BROTHERS, SISTERS, COUSINS, AUNTS, UNCLES, ETC.: I now take my seat and set down to take this opportunity to inform you that I am "*Daddy*," that is, I suppose I am, for Abbie has got a nice fat baby, and we hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing. Now this is to be strictly a business letter. Firstly, as I said before, Abbie has got as nice a baby as ever made up faces. Nextly, I have swapped away old Buckskin and think I have got a pretty nice horse: it is a little girl and weighs nine pounds. (I mean the baby), and is just as fat as butter, and has got a good strong pair of lungs; she is red and got a bobtail, (the horse I mean), and a white stripe in her face, is a good driver; she has got blue eyes and a dimple in her chin, (I mean the baby now), and has the prettiest mouth that ever was (*of course*), and judging from her teeth I should think she was about six years old, (I mean the horse now); she is sound, smooth and kind, (I mean the horse or baby either now), and the Doctor says she is the fairest he ever saw, without any exception, (he means the baby) got twenty-five dollars boot, not in the baby scrape, though, for the boot was on the other foot, and two or three sizes larger as near as I can find out. I am going to harness the horse now, and go after mother: she was born last Wednesday, at twenty minutes past nine, (I hope you don't think I mean mother or the horse, I mean the baby). She is as hearty as a pig, ate an egg, a biscuit, and drank three cups of tea for dinner, (I mean Abbie). She is getting along nicely, and if she don't have any bad luck she will get along first rate.

There, I've been reading this over and I see plainly that I ain't fit to write. The amount of it is I am frustrated; I am daddy, and that accounts for it, so you must excuse me this time. Yours, SAM DADDY.

HOLD ON.—Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie or speak harshly, or use an improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about to strike, pinch, steal, or do any improper act.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon, or others angry about you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their mirth and revelry.

Hold on to your name at all times, for it is of more value to you than gold, high places or fashionable attire.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to your virtue—it is above all price to you in all times and places.

Hold on to your character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

WELCOMED BY AN ELEPHANT.

Now I remember a scene we witnessed in a Hindu temple. It gives one a sort of idea of the state of things. Well, instead of their being unwilling to receive us in the temple, we found to our surprise an elephant coming to meet us, and getting down on his knees, which seemed to be very difficult for him, and I quite sympathized with him, gave us a salaam on our approach. Then all at once the elephant turned tail, and led us away to the temple. Here we got a most hearty reception from the priests. So far from their being unwilling to see us, we saw the same day a procession of the gods. There was a great crowd, but they all made way for our carriage, and they turned the god round in all directions that we might see him. We entered their magnificent pagoda, seven or eight stories high, and found ourselves in a great beautiful court, surrounded by verandahs on every side; and as I looked at that splendid temple and the great hall, supported by beautiful carved pillars on the left, and then the tank, and the temple in the middle of the tank, I said:

"If religion consists in having fine temples, this beats our churches.—we have nothing like it."

There never was anything more splendid than the temple. We approached again the distant fane of the temple, and were told to wait. On looking into the darkness, for there is no light, by-and-by you hear the sound of wild music, and then a number of white-draped figures come out on one side, and form in procession with a number of blazing flambeaux. Then, by-and-by, the god comes out, bedecked with jewels, and carried on the shoulders of the attendants—the same sort of thing that you see at St. Peter's, or when the Pope is carried—and they bow down on their knees before him, and sing praises before the god. Then they produce about 50,000 worth of jewelry—bracelets, and so on—all to be put on the heads of the gods. And they explained everything. They were glad to hear anything we might say, and, as far as I know, we might at that moment have risen and preached the Gospel without any opposition from the people.—*Rev. Dr. Macleod.*

A DONATION PARTY.

Up in Pennsylvania there is a Methodist clergyman whose nominal salary is four hundred and fifty dollars a year. But as it was six months in arrears, the congregation determined to give him a "donation party" to help him along. It came off—the donation party did. The entire flock was on hand, but the presents that were brought were only six rolling pins, a pen wiper, and a quarter of a peck of dried apples, crop of 1864! The minister of course had to furnish refreshments, and the company not only destroyed four hams, three-and-a-half pounds of sixty cent butter, and thirteen loaves of bread, but they ate up two pounds of sugar and all the next winter's preserves. To crown all, four spoons were missing. The clergyman says he wants to have just one more donation party, and then he will close up his business and begin life over again as champion pauper at the Almshouse. He is particularly down on one sister who jammed herself full of ham and preserves, and enough other succulent diet to keep the whole family for a week, and then laid up against the wall pretending to feel religious, and singing "There is rest for the weary." He is willing to accept bets that she will never weary while there is any grub around—this sister won't. He would like to feed her for a month on those rolling pins and the pen wiper just out of revenge.—*Exchange.*

ORIGIN OF HYGIENE.—According to Dr. Lyon Playfair, the study of sanitary science in England arose from a singular accident. The Court and Parliament were at Oxford, which had been recently drained, and the citizens had removed all accumulation of filth and garbage from the streets, lest they should offend the nostrils of their distinguished guests. The plague was raging at the time, and Oxford was the only place which enjoyed an immunity from it. Cause and effect were for the first time connected in the public mind, which was thus enlightened for the first time as to the nature of what we now call pythogenic, or filth-born maladies. Prior to that, the measures recommended by the council of the physicians of Paris for the arrest of the plague were:—That if a shower of rain fell during the day a spoonful of treacle should be taken, and that fat people should not sit in the sun. Michelet declares that for several centuries during which filth reigned supreme, not a man, woman, or child in Europe took a bath voluntarily and out of a desire for cleanliness. Out of this chronic and widespread filth arose the black death, the plague, the sweating sickness, and other pestilences, the consequences of bad hygienic conditions.

THE HUSBAND.—Ladies sometimes do not value their husbands as they ought. They frequently learn the value of a good husband for the first time, by the loss of him. Yet the husband is the very roof tree of the house—the corner stone of the edifice—the key stone of the arch called home. He is the bread-winner of the family—its defence and its glory—the beginning and ending of the golden chain of life which surrounds it—its counselor, its lawgiver and its king. And yet we see how frail is that life on which so much depends. How frail is the life of the husband and the father! When he is taken away who shall take his place? When sick, what gloomy clouds hover over the house; when dead, what darkness, weeping, agony! Then poverty, like the murderous assassin, breaks in at the window; starvation, like a famishing wolf, howls at the door. Widowhood is too often the associate of sackcloth and ashes. Orphanhood too often means desolation and woe.

DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

The following beautiful and touching lines will commend themselves to every reader of refined taste. They were published some years ago, and attributed to the Hon. St. George Tucker, of Virginia:

Days of my youth—ye have glided away;
Hairs of my youth—ye are frosted and gray;
Eyes of my youth—your keen sight is no more;
Cheeks of my youth—ye are furrowed all o'er,
Strength of my youth—all your vigor is gone;
That's of my youth—your gay visions are flown.

Days of my youth—I wish not your recall;
Hairs of youth—I'm content ye should fall,
Eyes of my youth—ye much evil have seen;
Cheeks of my youth—bath'd in tears have ye been;
Thoughts of my youth—ye have led me astray;
Strength of my youth—why lament your decay?

Days of my age—ye will shortly be past;
Pains of my age—yet awhile can ye last;
Joys of my age—in true wisdom delight;
Eyes of my age—be religion your light;
Thoughts of my age—dread ye not the cold sod;
Hopes of my age—be ye fixed on your God.

COAL MINING IN DEEP WORKINGS.

From an article by Mr. E. Bainbridge, in the London *Mining Journal*, we quote the following:

Judging from the statistics of the past few years, the productions of the British coal fields could not be considered to increase annually in a constantly increasing ratio, as has been surmised, but might be estimated at an average output of 105,000,000 of tons yearly. Estimating the coal remaining in the British Islands to the depth of 4,000 feet to be 37,300,000,000 of tons, this quantity of coal would supply the annual demand of 305,000,000 for 355 years; and taking the limit to deep mining to be a depth from the surface of 7,000 feet, the further quantity of coal estimated to be workable to this depth was 57,222,000,000 of tons, which would extend the supply for a further period of 535 years.

Deep coal mining has been carried on more extensively in Belgium than in England, there being only twelve pits of a greater depth than 1,500 feet in the latter country, as compared with sixty-eight in the former. The deepest coal mine in the world was probably that of Simon Lambert in Belgium, which had attained the depth of 3,489 feet. The deepest coal mine in England was the Rosebridge colliery, in Lancashire, which had reached a depth of 2,418 feet, the temperature of the coal at that depth being 93.5 deg. The distance from the surface of the ground to the stratum of invariable temperature might be taken at 60 feet, and the constant temperature at that depth at 50 deg. The accounts published between 1809 and 1840 of several hundred experiments relating to the temperature of coal and metalliferous mines showed the increase of temperature to vary from 1 deg. for every 45 feet to