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
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
½ column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	$100	$150

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.

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

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

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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.

T. R. 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.

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

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 & BROADLEY,

Aug. 10,'70. Proprietor.

OH YES! OH YES!—AUCTION!

A. R. MOE, *Licensed Auctioneer.*

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

LE RAYSVILLE MILLS!

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

LeRaysville, Sept. 22, 1869.—1y

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

Towanda, April 21, 1870—tf

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

C. S. RUSSELL'S

GENERAL

INSURANCE AGENCY,

may23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

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

PATENTS!

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

73 BROAD STREET, WAVERLY, N. Y.

Prepares drawings, specifications and all papers required in making and properly conducting Applications for PATENTS in the UNITED STATES and FOREIGN COUNTRIES. NO CHARGES IN UNSUCCESSFUL CASES AND NO ATTORNEY'S FEE TO PAY UNTIL PATENT IS OBTAINED.

Sept. 16, 1869–tf

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

Feb. 24, 1869—1y.

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,

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

BRADFORD COUNTY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

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

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

Real Estate Agent.

Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa.

Jan. 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—1y.

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,

Oct. 1, 1868. 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.

The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI.

TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 13, 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, AT-TORNEY AT LAW. Office—corner of Main and Pine Streets, opposite Porter's Drug Store.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST. OF- fice over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. May 2d, '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, ATTOR-NEY 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, ATTOR-NEY'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, ATTOR-NEYS 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, '59.

DR. DUSENBERRY, would an- nounce 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 GRADU- ate 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, *Sur-* *geon 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!—Situa- ted 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 HO-TEL.

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

NEW PLANING MILL!

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

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

CAMPTOWN, PENN'A.

A HEAVY SIX ROLL PLANING AND MATCHING MACHINE

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

GOOD JOB EVERY TIME.

From the recent enlargement of this water power, work can be done at all seasons of the year and soon as sent in. In connection with the saw-mill we are able to furnish bills of sawed lumber to order.
STEWART BOSWORTH.
Camptown, May 23, 1870.—1y

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.

OCTOBER.

The year grows splendid! on the mountain steep
Now lingers long the warm and gorgeous light,
Dying by slow degrees, into the deep,
Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year,
Rises the woods' magnificent array;
Beyond, the purple mountain-heights appear,
And slope away.

The elm, with musical, slow motion, laves
His long, lithe branches in the tender air;
While from his top the gay Sordello waves
Her scarlet hair.

Where Spring first hid her violets 'neath the fern,
Where Summer's fingers opened, fold after fold,
The odorous, wild red rose's heart, now burn
The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill, the low'liest flowering herb,
The fairest fruit of season and of clime,
All wear alike the mood of the superb
Autumnal time.

Now nature pours her last and noblest wine!
Like some Bacchante, beside the singing streams,
Reclines the enchanted day, wrapt in divine,
Impassioned dreams.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast,
Among the vales, beyond the fartherest hill,
There sits a shadow, dim and sad and vast,
And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills,—
A voice that mourns among the haunted woods,
And with the mystery of its sorrow fills
The solitudes.

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf,
And doth her fairest festal garments wear,
Lo! Time, all noiseless, in his mighty sheaf
Binds up the year.

The mighty sheaf, which never is unbound!
The Reaper whom our souls beseech in vain!
The loved, lost years that never may be found,
Or loved again.

—*Lydia A. Caldwell.*

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

No. XIV.

> "Chiefly by numbers of industrious hands
> A nation's wealth is counted: numbers raise
> Warm emulation: where that virtue dwells
> There will be Virtue's seat—there will she build
> Her rich emporium."
>
> *Dyer's "Fleece."*

[ERRATA—No. XIII.—In justice to the "Prussian traveler," it is necessary to state that the "immense antlers" were *not* said by him to have been "obtained from the *boys*," but from the BOGS and peatmosses of Ireland. The Irish boys are wonderful no doubt in their way, but can hardly be supposed capable of such productions. Horns like these might be considered more appropriate to *Irish bulls.*

Speaking of *Irish harps*—instead of "the one that hung on *Tarca's* walls," an allusion was intended to

> "The harp that once through TARA's halls
> The soul of music shed"—

and which, according to MOORE—

> "Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
> As if that soul had fled."]

Leaving Dublin on the 28th of June, I proceeded northward along the coast, by railway to Belfast—distance 112 miles. The most important towns along the route are Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry and Lisburn.

At Drogheda, (pronounced *Drohady*) we crossed by a lofty bridge the river of the Boyne, upon whose lands not far hence the famous "Battle of the Boyne" was fought in 1690, between the forces of King James II, and those of his son-in-law, William, Prince of Orange. Its result established the final supremacy of Protestantism throughout the British Isles.

King James seems to have displayed but little courage on the occasion, as he fled from the field before the battle was fully decided—reaching Dublin in a few hours, and next day continuing his flight along the coast to Waterford, a distance of 100 miles. At Dublin Castle he is said to have remarked to Lady Tyrconnel, "Your countrymen, madam, it must be acknowledged, can run very fast!" With prompt Irish wit, she replied:

"In this, as in other respects, your Majesty excels them, for you have *won the race!*"

The country along our route, tho' in some parts fine, seemed in others rough and rocky, its natural advantages upon the whole inferior to southern Ireland; although with the resources and avails of industry more liberally afforded to the great mass of its inhabitants. We began to see tokens of the foundations of its prosperity in the extensive mills and bleacheries of linen, where great quantities of this fabric were spread out upon the meadows. Of the Irish linen trade, Belfast (with about one-half the population of Dublin, but on the increase,) is the great centre, although nearly all the towns and cities of the North participate in the business to a greater or less degree. To this, some attribute the great comparative degree of thrift and prosperity in the north of Ireland; others meantime to the prevalence of the Protestant religion, and thirdly it is claimed to be owing to the extensive infusion of the Scottish element in its population. No doubt these causes are all connected each with the other, as well as with the main result. A rich harvest was reaped here during our American rebellion, from the great demand for linen fabrics, occasioned by the failure of the supply of cotton goods.

Next to Dublin, Belfast is considered the finest city of Ireland. It stands upon a river flowing from *Lough Neagh* (about 20 miles distant, and the largest lake of Ireland) into the Lough or Bay of Belfast. The streets are generally wide and well paved, and the general style of the residences good—though its public buildings are inferior in style and magnificence to those of the metropolis.

It is stated that the *first Bible* published in Ireland was printed at Belfast in 1794—no printing press having been brought into the country until about the year 1696; Ireland being behind even Russia in this respect.

The territory on which the city stands is that of the MARQUIS OF DONEGAL, to whose ancestors it was given by King James I., when the present thriving city was but a small village—subsequently yielding to the Marquis the enormous income of *a million and a-half of dollars* a year.

Through the courtesy of a Belfast gentleman (with whom I had formed an hour's acquaintance on my return by the cars from the Giant's Causeway to the city, and who went out of his way a quarter of a mile for the purpose), I was afforded an opportunity of passing through one of the most extensive of the Linen Mills, with a guide who explained to me the various interesting processes by which the flax is converted into a great variety of fabrics, useful and ornamental. The *finest* linen and damasks are however only made by hand: many of the first families of Europe having their coats of arms drawn and woven in their napkins, tablecloths, &c. The extent of the manufacture may be inferred from the fact that one establishment alone (that of the Messrs. Mulhollan) is said to give employment, directly or indirectly, to 25,000 persons. The *cotton* manufacturers of Belfast are at the same time by no means inconsiderable.

By way of *Carrickfergus* and *Coleraine,* I proceeded 74 miles northwestwardly to the town of Portrush, in the county of ANTRIM, on the northern coast. A high promontory of rock, with a tolerably smooth surface, and affording a fine promenade and sea-view, here extends into the waters, towards the rough rocky reefs known as the *Skerry Islands,* presenting a barrier against which the wild surges of the Northern Ocean continually dash. A jaunting car was in readiness here to convey passengers from the railway station six miles to the

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,

by an interesting route, mostly along the cliffs of the seashore, where our party, mostly Englishmen, arrived about noon. After taking a hearty lunch at the *Causeway Hotel,* (a finely situated and well-kept house) we proceeded with a guide, by a steep descent from the lofty promontory to the foot of the majestic and peculiar precipices which constitute the great "jumping off place" of northern Ireland.

At the water's edge we embarked in a boat manned by two or three sturdy oarsmen, for the purpose of exploring some of the grand caverns and recesses which for countless years, the billows have been scooping out from this tremendous wall of rock. From the greatest elevation of these headlands (some 400 feet directly at the seashore) is a regularly descending grade inland: it is consequently a ready inference that the pillared rocks that line the coast become of less elevation, as by slow but unceasing inroads the ocean advances—with recesses and bays a thousand feet or more in some places between the projecting promontories—through which in their turn, many a fantastic and magnificent archway is laterally bored by the raging tide.

The grandest of these ocean ampitheatres is known of course as *The Giant's*—being nearly a perfect semicircle of great extent, and more beautiful and impressive in its features, it is said, than those of Rome. Certain it is no human productions can be thought to rival those of Man's Creator; especially when as here, the latter assume the appearance of systematic construction in detail. The summit slopes downward to the tops of a vast circular range of regular columns, 80 feet in perpendicular height—amid which is to be seen a group of pillars, known as the *Giant's Organ,* (their arrangement corresponding in a considerable degree to that of the organ pipes of some grand Cathedral) from which, as one surveys it, he might almost imagine the deep bass of the ocean wave, here forever sounding. To proceed. A bench next ensues, which Hibernian imagination conceives to have been the seat of the giant guests of Fin McCoul, at the grand feats and *high* councils of the unknown times. Succeeding this, another range of pillars descends for about 60 feet to the slope of *debris* at the water's edge—along which are to be seen vast piles of globular scoriae and conglomerate.

Upon the lofty head of Pleaskin Promontory stand the "*Chimney Tops*"—insolated columns whose companions long since have fallen—themselves still standing solitary and alone, forty-five feet in height: and long must they so have stood, if we attach credit to the current tradition that the ships of the *Spanish Armada* opened fire upon them—led by their appearance to suppose that they were the turrets of *Dunluce Castle,* some miles distant along the coast—and that one of these vessels was wrecked here by an incautious approach. It may however well be doubted if any portion of that famous invading fleet ever advanced so far northward.

As our little boat with cautious skill is propelled amid the white breakers and rocky reef of this dangerous coast, the best possible view is obtained of this sublime coast scenery. Occasionally we passed beneath the arched portals of some ocean cavern, penetrating far within, where the rising billow lifted our boat high up as if on a giant's shoulders—alternately sinking again with the wave's recession: the change of level often being to the extent of some forty feet. The *Cave of Dunkerry,* into which among others we entered, has it is said, been penetrated by boatmen to the distance of 220 yards amid the profound darkness. The majestic arched entrance—being in height some 90 feet—the echoing shouts of the boatmen, combined with the reverberating thunder of the waves far amid the impenetrable obscurity—together with the rapid rise and descent of the vessel upon the tide, give rise to sensations of a novel sort—not unmingled with feelings of awe and even apprehension; while the singularity of the scene is enhanced by the brilliant colors of the rocky walls—varying from the whiteness of chalk to the darkest shade of volcanic basalt, and curiously interspersed with veins of a bright red ochre.

In strange contrast with these tumultuous sounds and scenes, was to be heard the cooing of wild doves far up amid the lofty recesses of the inner cliffs—their favorite retreat. The imaginative mind might deem it no unapt emblem of an angel's whisper of peace, still heard above the surrounding turmoil of worldly darkness, doubt and danger.

Emerging from this mighty marine grotto, our boat continued her course amid the dashing surges to various favorable points of view, until at length we disembarked upon the Causeway itself. *Three Causeways* are often spoken of, but they are all one and the same; their separation consisting merely in a partial submergence by the intervening waters. Here we tread a vast pavement 700 by 350 feet in extent—its uneven though easily traversed surface composed of the tops of cylindrical pillars closely fitting together — their true and smoothly polished sides varying from five to nine in number and each side being from about five to nine inches in width. These extend perpendicularly downward to an unknown depth, each filled accurately into its own proper place which can by no other member of the group, it is probable, be exactly fitted. Their extent upwards was once in all probability the same with, or greater than that of their more lofty neighbors, whose serried ranks look down upon them from the surrounding heights.

I had seen the number of columns thus grouped together, upon the Causeway alone, stated as 8000; but was convinced at the first view that it must be far greater, and a brief calculation will suffice to convince one of the fact. I had it, too, from good authority at the Causeway, that by an approximate reckoning, the number of columns uncovered by the sea had been made *over* 60,000—while the horizontal extent of this remarkable formation, beneath the water, is in all probability some *sixty miles* to the coast of Scotland at FINGALS CAVE OF STAFFA, which Queen Victoria, on her visit thither, declared to be *the wonder of her Empire.* For at Staffa the same formation emerges from the sea, as well as at the *Island of Rathlin* which intervenes.

When broken the columns uniformly show a smoot clean fracture, presenting alternately a concave and convex surface. That *flint arrowhead,* with all the marks of human workmanship was found imbedded in the hard basaltic substance of one of these columns is a story related to me as *a well authenticated fact:* but who would care to vouch for its correctness without a personal inspection?

The diameter of different columns as well as the width of the sides in the same column continually varies: so that each has its own appropriate place, not to be exactly filled, it is probable, by any other. Supposing then these 60,000 columns, or sections of each, to be taken up and laid in a promiscus pile—what daring genius would undertake the task of again fitting them together, and finding for each its own unmistakeable place?

No description can convey any adequate idea of the grandeur and curiosity of the scene—either in its general effect or in the observation of its details. Nor can the mind of the beholder divest itself of the idea of vast and ingenious artificial workmanship—a mysterious and most wonderful combination of immense effort, skill and persevereance. If we could believe in accordance with the traditions of the country, that it were an *artificial,* instead of a *natural* work, how diminished and trivial in comparison, would appear any or all of the boasted productions of human handiwork! Yet, without apparent effort, the hand of Nature, acting under the laws of an Almighty Architect, seems to have incidentally thrown out this grand and most curious display of her systematic powers, for the wonder and admiration of the perplexed human intellect. Is it not at the same time strange to reflect how much the mind is disposed to lessen its admiration of Nature's doings—the moment it recognizes the *action of a general law?* Just as here, for instance, when we call to mind the fact that *flour starch* in a properly moistened state, will when cooling, assume on a small scale, the same cylindrical formation with that of *Fingal's Cave* and the *Giant's Causeway.* C. C. P.

QUARTERLY CONVENTION I. O. G. T.

The quarterly Convention of the I. O. of G. T., of Bradford county, convened in Stevens' Hall, Stevensville, September 28, 1870; called to order with Brother White, of North Towanda, in the chair. After the absentees noted, and pro-tem appointments made for the vacant offices, the following committees were appointed: On Credentials, C. M. Hall, of Towanda; Elena Horton, of North Towanda, and E. J. Eastabrooks, of Stevensville. On Resolutions, J. H. Webb, of Smithfield, F. H. Stalford and G. C. Gaylord, of Wyalusing; on Business, J. E. Lee, of Camptown, S. E. Seely and A. Taylor, of Rome.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention met at 2 P. M., with W. C. T. Dartt in the chair. Communication read from Bro. Sanderson, of Towanda, stating that other engagements prevented the acceptance of the Secretaryship of the Convention. On motion opened the nomination for Secretary, and S. C. Gaylord, of Wyalusing, was nominated and elected.

Committee on Credentials reported thirteen lodges represented, viz: North Towanda, Terrytown, East Springhill, Wyalusing, Dushore, Canton, Rome, Martha Washington, Smithfield, Stevensville, LeRoy and Laporte lodges.

Committe on Business presented the following reports: 1. Report of Delegates; 2. Discussion of Resolutions; 3. Selecting place for next meeting; 4. Remarks for good of the Order. The delegates reported the Lodges as being in flourishing conditions, with many additions in number, and but few violations. The W. C. T. then offered some appropriate remarks on the increasing strength and influence of our Order, and then reviewing briefly the good already accomplished, Bro. Stevens, of Stevensville, added much to the interest, by giving his early experience as a temperance advocate, then urging the necessity of the circulation of temperance tracts and periodicals. Committee on Resolutions submitted the following, which were adopted after discussion and amendments:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God thus far to bless the efforts put forth by our organization, we will therefore put on the whole armor for temperance, realizing that if we have the approving smile of Providence our labors shall not be in vain.

Resolved, That we regard it the duty of every Christian to make common cause with our brotherhood at the Throne of Grace, and there seek for the promotion of temperance throughout the land.

Resolved, That the cause of temperance is one that should arouse the energies of every good man and woman in the noble work of educating the youth, and reclaiming the fallen, that mankind may be elevated thereby.

Resolved, That it is the duty of laborers in this glorious cause to use all means in their power to prevent the sale and use of all kinds of ardent spirits. That, while we as temperance men detest and abhor the license system of the State, as legalizing a trade calculated to "destroy both mind and body," yet as good citizens we will do all in our power to diminish the extent of the traffic.

Resolved, That as woman is the equal of man, morally and socially, she ought to be politically, and should be allowed the ballot, that her voice might be made known in such manner as to require public men to heed her demands, which are always made on the side of temperance.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Good Templars Mutual Benefit Association, an organization well calculated to sustain the cause of temperance and insure permanency of membership in temperance societies generally, and that we give it our countenance and support in preference to other Life Insurance Co's."

On motion, it was agreed that a special invitation be extended to Bro. Chase to be present at the meeting of next Convention. Adjourned to meet in the morning at half past nine. A public meeting was held in the evening at the Church, and some very able and convincing remarks made by Bros. Dean, Dartt, Craft and Taylor.

The second day's proceedings opened with a Degree meeting in which there were several initiations. Convention called to order at 9, A. M., and proceeded to the discussion of resolutions. Bro. Dartt, of Canton, offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That we are gratified with the co-operation of the Church and Christian ministers, and believing that the speedy completion of our work and final triumph of our cause, requires the strength of *union*, we cordially invite every minister of the Gospel, and every Christian man and woman in the land to unite with us and give their example and influence to drive intemperance from our land." Adopted.

Bro. Hall offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, that we hold it to be grossly inconsistent and wrong for men of temperance principles, or members of churches, to sign petitions for license, and that in the future the Order should publish the names of such signers.

Resolved, That we recommend to the several lodges of the county, to do as much as possible in the way of holding public temperance meetings, lectures, &c; and also to make greater efforts to circulate the *Keystone Good Templar, Tunkhannock Republican*, and other temperance papers and tracts.

Bro. Keefe, of Canton, presented the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of all temperance men in this commonwealth to make an extra effort to bring about the passage of the Local Option Bill. at the next session of the Legislature." Adopted.

Bro. Dean, of Smithfield, offered the following:

Resolved, That while pledging ourselves to labor for the abolition of the license law, by the enactment and strict enforcement of a prohibitory statute, we will recognize a higher and more necessary work, in so educating the popular mind and conscience, that temperance will be the natural outgrowth of principle, rather than forced results of law." Adopted.

Bro. White offered the following, which was adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the citizens of Stevensville for the very liberal and courteous reception extended to the delegates and visiting members.

"*Resolved*, That the Sec'y be requested to furnish copies of the proceedings of the Convention for publication in the *Keystone Good Templar, Bradford Reporter*, and *Tunkhannock Republican.*"

Adjourned to meet at Towanda on the third Wednesday in December.

After adjournment the officers and members were arranged in front of the Church, and photographed by Bro. E. K. Sturdevant, of Wyalusing.

S. C. GAYLORD, Sec'y.

Wyalusing, Oct. 1, 1870.

SEEING a great crowd gathered in the street, a gentleman, meeting a boy, said to him:

"Is there anything going on?"

"Yes, sir," was the ready reply. "There's two things goin' on; you're goin' on and I'm goin' on."

SOME of the sums in the mental arithmetics have about as much sense in as the following: "If four dogs, with 16 legs can catch 29 rabbits, with 87 legs in 44 minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from 8 dogs, with 32 legs, in 17 minutes and a half.

THE First Eve-angelical Alliance—Adam's marriage in Eden.

A girl that has lost her last beau may as well hang up her fiddle.

EMBRACE as many opportunities as you please, but only one woman.

WHAT man wants—all he can get What a woman wants—all she can't get.

LINES SELECTED FOR MRS. FITZWATER.

There is a mound in the graveyard,
A short and narrow bed;
No grass is growing on it,
And no marble at its head:
You may go and weep beside it,
You may kneel and kiss the sod;
But you'll find no balm for sorrow,
In the cold and silent clod.

There is anguish in the household,
It is desolate and lone;
For a fondly cherished nursling,
From its parent nest has flown:
A little form is missing.
A heart has ceased to beat;
And the chain of love lies shattered:
At the desolaters feet.

Remove the empty cradle,
Her dresses hang away;
And the other little fixings,
With your choicest treasures lay:
Strive not to check the teardrops,
That fall like summer rain;
For the sun of home shines thro' them,
You shall see your girl again.

Oh! think where rests your darling,
Not in her cradle bed:
Not in the distant graveyard,
With the still and mouldering dead;
But in a heavenly mansion,
Upon the Savior's breast:
With the Savior's arms around her,
She takes her silent rest.

She has put on robes of glory,
For the little robes ye wrought:
And she fingers golden harp strings,
For the earthly toys unbought:
Oh weep! but with rejoicing,
A heart gem have ye given:
And behold its glorious sitting;
In the diadem of Heaven.

Canton, May 3, 1869. MAY.

A TRIP THROUGH WESTERN NEW YORK.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking you may like to hear something of a ramble through western New York we undertake to jot down some notes of the scenes we have viewed in that section.

Leaving Towanda on Saturday morning we took passage on the noteworthy L.V.R.R. cars to Waverly, where we changed for the E.R.W. Proceeding to Corning we landed there and having some time to wait for our conveyance, we deemed it expedient to regale ourselves with a substantial dinner. Whereupon we made our debut at the "Dickinson House," where we found what we wanted got up in a nice tidy style, and supplied by obliging waiters; so we think the "Dickinson" is *the* stopping place in Corning.

About an hour after dinner we again took the cars on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway. About 6 o'clock p.m. we arrived at Livonia station, whence we staged towards Livonia Centre, to our destination.

On Sabbath it rained so hard we did not venture out. On Monday we took a trip to Rochester. There we took dinner at the "Clinton House," then went out to see the wonders of the city. But finding our time more limited than we anticipated, we concluded the most speedy way to "do" Rothester was to take a bird's-eye view of it from the Court House dome, which is 165 feet high. We enjoyed a treat too, though not so good as if it had been a clear day, for the fog obscured the very outskirts of the city, and also of the lake, which can readily be seen when clear. We were impressed with the fact that Rochester is indeed a beautiful as well as a large city. The late census return shows its population 62,400.

We now descended once more to terra firm and crossed over the way to observe the new Powers Block, which is built entirely of iron, brick and brown stone. The latter is bro't from Ohio—is beautifully carved and the design of the block is certainly handsome—thus creating a magnificent building without the aid of wood.

We then left the city and made our way back to the Genesee country; passing through the far-famed Genesee Valley. We were charmed with the fine looking Rochester Nursrries, of wide renown—prosperous looking farms, stock, &c., of that garden of New York. The late drought has not affected that section, and such thrifty looking grain fields and apple orchards! it was never before my fortune to enjoy. Apples are abundant and offering quite low—much lower than with us.

The next day, through the kindness of friends, we had an opportunity of visiting the famous burning oil well. This well is situated about 10 or 11 miles from the village of Lima, and about 28 miles from Rochester. Entering a large natural basin we find in its centre an iron tube shooting upward about 12 feet, and from the top of this tube proceeds a perpetual flame (if I may so speak) brightly flashing and roaring so loudly that it may be heard at a considerable distance. This roaring is caused by the mouth of the tube being partially closed with an iron plate. One of our party knocked this off, and though the roaring ceased the flame burst forth with redoubled fury.

This well which is sunk about 400 feet, has been burning for at least five years. A party were boring for oil and had reached the above mentioned depth, when some one in using lighted matches dropped one in the well when the gas escaping from it ignited, burning up the derrick and all the wood within its reach, and has continued to burn ever since, a source of wonder and awe to all beholders. There is a rude dance house, &c., erected near it, where parties have assembled probably to view the flame by night, when it must be magnificent.

One of our old townsmen, Mr. E. N. Frisbie, in company with some others have conceived the idea of carrying the gas from this well into Rochester. It yet remains to be seen whether this is practicable.

Next day we visited Hemlock Lake, which is about 25 or 30 miles from Rochester. This lake though small, being but seven miles long and about one wide, appeared very beautiful to one who had never before seen one. Here is a large boarding house which often accommodates 40 and 50 boarders who come to enjoy the delightful scenery, fishing, &c. There are also some dwellings built upon its shores which are occupied by families during the summer months.

Here workmen were busy commencing the laborious task of guiding the waters of the lake to Rochester for the supply of that city. They had already made some headway in digging the new course for the outlet.

After enjoying this sight we made our way back and bent our course in the opposite direction to Lake Conesus. Here we found, to our tastes, a much more pleasing scene. It seems more peaceful and the shores are lined with thriving looking farms and villages. Taking a short ride out upon its waters, we proceeded to Long's Point, about mid way between the lake's shores, and from here we could see Lakevill at its foot and also the belt of timbers growing at its head. This lake is about nine miles long. After enjoying this we were compelled to forego further sight-seeing, and the next day, Thursday, we retraced our way to this, our headquarters, to find that a number changes had taken place during our absence. Among them we were pained to learn, the death of Mrs. L. B. Humphrey—as fine a christian lady it has seldom been our privilege to know. According to our mortal judgment she was well fitted to enter our Lord's presence, and we can but rejoice that our loss is her gain.

Fearing I have already encroached upon your space and patience I will take pity and bid you adieu.

Respectfully, NOVICE.

GIRLS "HANDLED TOO MUCH."

Somebody wants a chapter on what might be termed etiquette. This is touched by such enquiries as we see in the correspondent's column of ladies' papers, where Lucia wants to know whether she ought to allow a gentleman to kiss her when she comes home from a concert, and Caroline is dubious as to whether she should correspond with her friend's betrothed in secret.

One can but sympathize with the ladies, knowing how inconsiderately some one has neglected duty towards them. Mothers and guardians seem often to fancy that knowledge of how to conduct one's self in the delicate dilemmas of life, comes by instinct. Girls leave school and go into society with the vaguest of notions about their relations to it, and stumble through its small difficulties, hiding their embarrassments as best they can, keeping a brave front to the last, while the world never guesses the secret tortures they undergo in trifling matters. Often enough from mere restless craving for novel confidences, girls seek public instead of private advice, when mothers and friends are competent to give them all the help they need. But there is a great deal of trial that besets young girls at the age when they feel allurements most keenly, which the best parents forget to provide against. They ought to recall their own debates of etiquette in their youth, and teach their children prudence before they need it. Forewarned, forearmed.

"Nellie, see here," says a prudent father to his girl of sixteen, in her tarletan ball dress, warming her slippers before the fire, waiting for her escort—if girls ever do any of the waiting—"you're looking sweetly fresh to-night, and as fresh in heart as in dress, I hope. You are to stay so; do you hear, *madahan?* You are not to let people hold you close when you waltz; nobody has any business to touch you, till you have a lover or a husband of your own. I don't want my girl talked about. Remember nobody has a right, on any pretesne, to do more than to touch your fingers, or lay his hand on you in the permitted freedom of the waltz, unless he is your relative or going to be."

And after that, she would probably sit in the conservatory, letting handsome Jack, the fast flat and lady killer, slip his arm by degrees from the back of his chair, lift her locket from her bare neck, and kiss her hand till he dared kiss her lips, and gather her close to him, which would probably be the sixth time they had met at farthest. You see men and women like such things.

It is right they should. I am not going to belie the blood that beats in this wrist, one instant, to say they should not. Only one may have some choice as to whether one will accept caresses from the wholesale stock of natural liking, or the special reserve fund of precious preference. Suppose, young, warm-hearted girl, that, as you lean on that broad shoulder in the half-lit parlor tonight, thinking how nice it is to have somebody fond and protecting, and how dear you seem to be to him—suppose you should, by some invisible, magnetic sense, be made aware of all the cheeks that had rested on that same shoulder, and all the forms that arm had encircled. It's fortunate you don't know these things. It might lead you however to keep yourself more sacred for some one who will love you as as entirely as you love this man, who "takes life as it comes," and by force of habit, if not by inclination, could not remember one woman six months, if his happiness depended on it.

Did you ever see that old fashioned book on etiquette, called the "Young Lady's Friend?" Good Mrs. Farrar will never guess the benefit that that straightforward, wholesome book of advice has been to girls. She knew the class she was writing for, and gave her opinion in such frank words as those I quote from memory:

"You are to allow no personal freedoms from young gentlemen of your acquaintance. If a finger is put on you to examine a locket or chain on your dress, draw back and take it off for inspection, if you choose. The reason for this rule is clear to those who are better acquainted with the world."

The reason is perfectly clear, to every one who comes to twenty-five years of age outside of a reform institution. A man of society, who dealt in occasional roughness of speech, said once in a parlor before ladies, that he would never marry a then

New-York girl of fashion, for the class allowed themselves to be handled too much. A girl who protects herself from the freedom too much in vogue in society, increases her own value, if she only knew it with those she may have to repulse. I don't believe in prudishness or suspicion, but I do believe that when men or women are not content with the friendship that can be expressed by frank, kind eyes, and cordial, brief hand-shakes, and clear words one is not ashamed the world should hear, they should know what intoxication they are sharing. There is a fine distinct line between the cordial commerce of good will and Heaven-warm affection that binds the human family together, and these leadings of attraction that with nameless license destroy the bloom of refinement.

Teere is one rule that settles a thousand queries of the nature we are now considering. What is secret may be safely untouched. The touch, the look, the intimacy, the correspondence that needs to be secret, has something wrong about it. If you are sure there is no evil in your motives, for Heaven's sake come out and avow your friendship, your design, whatever it may be. You make world purer, and set a precedent by your frankness that tears away a thousand hypocracies. The world has a keen scent for the really innocent, and if you cannot face its first sneers of criticism, you have reason to doubt yourself.

LINCOLN AND CAMERON.

Cameron Vindicated by Senators Wilson, Chandler and Ramsey, Ex-Vice President Benjamin F. Wade, Chief Justice Chase, and the late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton.

A short time after the death of Edwin M. Stanton, Hon. Henry Wilson published a sketch of that great man in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in which he incidentally referred to the resignation of Secretary Cameron, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton through the advice of Mr. Cameron. Black answered this in the June number of the *Galaxy*, and denied with the dogmatism for which he is notorious, that Cameron did resign. He charged that he was removed. That he had no choice in the matter. And that he had nothing to do with naming Stanton as his successor. Mr. Wilson rejoins in the October number of the *Atlantic*, and disposes of Black's assertions in the following extracts, taken from his paper in that Magazine. He says:

"In my article I incidentally referred to what I had understood to be the fact, *that Mr. Cameron had proposed to resign his commission as Secretary of War, provided a successor could be appointed not unfriendly to him, and that he had suggested Mr. Stanton.* Mr. Black avers that this was not so, that Mr. Cameron did not resign, was in fact removed, and had no part in naming a successor. I am content to rest the case upon the following testimonies. Mr. Cameron, in a recent note to me, writes:

"'I called on Mr. Lincoln, and suggested Edwin M. Stanton to him as my successor. He hesitated; but after listening to me for a time, he yielded, and sent me to offer the place of Secretary of War to him, and added: 'Tell him, Cameron, if he accepts, I will send his nomination as Secretary, and yours as Minister to Russia, to the Senate together.'

"Senator Chandler, in a recent note, writes: 'Before Cameron resigned, he invited me to breakfast at his house to meet Edwin M. Stanton, whom I had then never met, and told me that the gentleman I was to meet had been nominated for Secretary of War, *at his request.* At the bereakfast, the fact of Cameron's having recommended Mr. Stanton as his successor, was not only mentioned, *but the meeting was expressly for the purpose of enabling some one on whose friendship Mr. Cameron placed reliance to judge of the wisdom of his course, by actual contact with the coming Secretary.*

"This statement of Mr. Chandler, concerning the meeting at the house of Mr. Cameron, is corroborated by the following extract from a letter addressed to me by Mr. Wade: 'I recollect," he says, "very well, that Mr. Cameron made known to Mr. Chandler and myself his determination to *resign his position as Secretary of War, and recommend to Mr. Lincoln Mr. Stanton as his successor in that department.* From my long acquaintance with Mr. Stanton, and my confidence in his ability, integrity, and fitness for the place, as well as his determined anti-slavery principles, I was much pleased with the suggestion, as was Mr. Chandler. Shortly after this we were invited to breakfast at Mr. Cameron's, to meet Mr. Stanton, at which meeting Mr. Cameron mentioned to Mr. Stanton the resolution he had come to, and that gentleman reluctantly gave us to understand that, if he was offered the appointment, he would accept.'

"From Senator Ramsey I have received a note, in which he says: 'I desire to relate a circumstance which carries with it the best attainable evidence of the truth of your statement—*the words of Mr. Stanton himself.* I met Senator Cameron and Mr. Stanton at Mr. Chandler's house in Washington, during the impeachment of President Johnson. In conversation, Mr. Stanton, in referring to the unpleasant and delicate situation in which he was placed, in seeming to cling to an office which the President was determined to drive him from, said, half playfully, pointing to Gen. Cameron, 'This gentleman is the man who has brought all this trouble upon me, *by recommending me to Mr. Lincoln for Secretary of War, and then urging me to accept the place.*'

"Chief Justice Chase, in a letter written to Mr. Cameron, from which I am permitted to quote, is still more explicit and conclusive on the point at issue: 'Senator Wilson is quite right in his statement that you resigned the post of Secretary of War, and that you indicated Mr. Stanton as your successor. I supposed myself at the time, and still suppose, that I was well informed as to the circumstances. Some time *before you resigned*, you expressed to me your preference for the position of Minister to St. Petersburg, end I conversed with Mr. Lincoln on the subject under your sanction. *No intimation of a thought on Mr. Lincoln's part* that the *resignation* of the one post, and the acceptance of the other, were not *purely voluntary acts on your part, was received by me.* Nor have I now any belief that it was not at the time *wholly at your option* to remain in the Cabinet, or to leave it for the honorable and important position offered to you.'"

* * *

A "SUPPLY" once prayed for an absent pastor, referring to his arrival in England, as "worshiping God in a foreign land, where the language is the same but the accent different."