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
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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.

E. 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, 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.

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,

[illegible]-tf TOWANDA, PA.

GOOD TEMPLARS MUTUAL Benefit Association.

Membership fee to secure at death $2,000	$10 00
Annual Assessment........................	2 00
Mortuary Assessment, age from 15 to 25	1 10
" " " 26 to 45	1 60
" " " 46 to 60	2 10

G. F. JONES, Wyalusing, Pa., General Agent for Bradford county. Local Agents wanted. Sept, 29,'70.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INsurance Company of Hartford, Conn. Payments and application for insurance to be made at DR. STEVENS's office, Main st., Towanda.

WILLIAM BRACKEN, General Agent.

[illegible] 13,'70.-1y6m*

BLACKSMITHING!

Having completed my new brick shop, near my residence on Main-street, I am now prepared to do work in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Mill Irons and edge tools. Having spent many years in this community, in this business, I trust it 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

DAYTON & BROTHER,

Dealers in

WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, FURS, &C.,

For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st.,

A. DAYTON,
F. DAYTON, nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

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.

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

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

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

G. F. MASON,
A. G. MASON.

Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866.

BRADFORD COUNTY

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

H. B. McKEAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

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

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

H. B. McKEAN, Real Estate Agent.

Office over Mason's Bank, Towanda, Pa.

Jan. 29, 1867.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES!

AT MONROETON, PA.

TRACY & HOLLON,

Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wines and Liquors, of the best quality, for medicinal purposes only. All Goods sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call.

TRACY & HOLLON.

Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1869—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, Towanda, Pa.

Oct 1, 1866

GOOD MOLASSES FOR 5 cents per gallon at FOX & MERCUR'S.

Oct6,'70.

The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXI.

NUMBER 35.

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 2d, '70.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '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. C[illegible]RNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), T[illegible] Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

J. & D. C. DEWITT, *Attorneys-at-Law*, Towanda, Pa., having formed a co-partnership, tender their professional services to the public. Special attention given to EVERY DEPARTMENT of the business, at the county seat or elsewhere.
JACOB DEWITT,
D. CLINTON DEWITT.
TOWANDA, Pa., Dec. 12, 1870.

A. W. ARMSTRONG, *Fashionable Barber*, near the Elwell House, Towanda, Pa. Public patronage solicited. dec14.70

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

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.

W. A. & B. M. PECK'S LAW OFFICE.
Main street, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa.
Oct. 27, '70.

BEN. MOODY, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Offers his professional services to the people [illegible] Wyalusing and vicinity. Office and residence [illegible] A. J. Lloyd's, Church street. Aug. [illegible] '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, '70.

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

A. A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa.—Office with B. M. Peck, second door below the Ward House. Will be at the office the last Saturday of each month and at all other times when not called away on business connected with the Superintendency. All letters should hereafter be addressed as above. dec.1,70

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. D. D. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of gas. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr.

Hotels.

GREENWOOD COTTAGE.—This well-known house, having recently been refitted and supplied with new furniture, will be found a pleasant retreat for pleasure seekers. Board by the week or month on reasonable terms.
E. W. NEAL, Prop'r.
Greenwood, April 20, 1870.—tf

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
On Main Street, near the Court House.
C. T. SMITH, Proprietor.
Oct. 8, 1866.

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

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

ELWELL HOUSE, TOWANDA, PA.
JOHN C. WILSON
Having leased this House, is now ready to accommodate the travelling public. No pains nor expense will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may give him a call.
☞ North side of the public square, east of Mercur's new block.

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL.
PETER LANDMESSER,
Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff 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.

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

McLEAN & HOOPER,
ELASTIC LOCK STITCH
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,
Price, $35 00.
This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, embroider and gather in the most perfect manner, and will sew from the lightest to the heaviest goods
WITHOUT CHANGE OF TENSION.
It is not a "Cheap Machine," but in all respects equals the higher priced ones, while in simpricity, ugh-liability to get out of order, and ease of management IT SURPASSES ALL.
An examination is desired from all to test the truth of our assertions. ALL MACHINES WARRANTED PERFECT. MARY. E. WATTS, Agent.
Towanda, Sept, 1, 1870.

Original Poetry

FRANCIS BRET. HARTE.

Apostle, in a strange disguise,
What sweet old texts are these! We hear
"Extenuating naught, and naught in malice setting down,"
Whilst seeing human hearts in wildest moods.

Wandering with thee 'mid canons deep and wild,
Hark! what familiar words are echoed from their rocky walls,
Where sinewy miners hush their clamor, lest they waken tiny Luck—
"A little child shall lead them."

Poor, poor Kentuck! Didst think the baby's sinless soul
Could take thine own straight up to Heaven?
Perhaps in slipping off this "mortal coil" thou *might* stand with him, where
"Always their angels do behold our Father's face."

Plain reads the text—The Magdalen with unbound hair,
Poor Mother Shipton's starving face turned to the wall,
A noble ending to a wretched life. "Greater love hath no man
Than that he will give his life for his friend."

The thief who died upon the cross awoke in Paradise:
Perhaps poor Tenesee *did* look with shining face
Upon his *pardner* whose poor human love
Was "faithful unto death."

Hamond's self-accusing face in friendly shadows hid,
Pronouncing sentence on himself—"Thou art the man."
Quaint moralist! Thou teachest us to look beyond the husk
And find the kernels, Love and Charity.

MARY N. ROCKWELL.

Miscellaneous.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ITS PROSPECTS—THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The New York *Tribune* says:

In looking forward to the next Presidential campaign we can draw hope from a source that has never failed in every political contest since 1862, and that is the absurd folly of the Democratic party—a folly rather of the heart than the brain, for there are wise men among the Democratic leaders, who see the bad policy of running in the old muddy, disloyal ruts, and would be glad to get their forces upon new and higher ground, but the masses of the party will not be led thus to victory and constantly force their leaders with folly and ruin, like the herd of swine at the precipice. The Democratic party is still a rebel party at heart, and the poison of treason exaporates from it very slowly—much too slowly to disappear in the next two years. For example, if a secret ballot could be taken to-day in Ohio among the Democrats for an expression of opinion as to who is the greatest statesman in the country, nine-tenths of the votes would be for Vallandigham, beyond a doubt. A good illustration is afforded by the experience of the Hon. Mr. Beck, a fair, patriotic, Democratic member of the House from Kentucky, who, when he returned home last summer, found his constituents enraged because they had heard that he had dined with Speaker Blaine, and had gone on an excursion with a party that included Gen. Butler and other prominent Republicans; and he was compelled to apologize for having acted with gentlemanly courtesy toward his political opponents. The Democratic party is much worse than its leaders, and will continue to refuse to be led with any liberal or progressive views. This fact is an element of universal strength to us.

The chief danger to the Republican party is in the difference of opinion prevailing on financial questions, and especially on the tariff. If the Democratic party dared to declare openly for free trade, it might possibly secure enough recruits from Republicans demoralized by the revenue reform sophistries to sweep the West, and thus seem to have a chance of electing the next President; but it dare not take the hazard, with the certainty of losing Pennsylvania, which it regards as essential to success. Pennsylvania may be called the political key of the situation. It prevents any division of party lines on the tariff question. There is not likely to be any rupture in the Republican party about the tariff. The extremists on both sides will see that it is impossible to carry out their views, and there will be a union on moderate ground, to which all will assent as the only reasonable policy.

In answer to the question, Who will be the Republican candidate for President in 1872? there is thus far but one reply, and that is, General Grant. It is agreed that he has lost in popular strength within a year, and some even insist that his administration can be plausibly charged with grave errors; but there is thought to be no man who can command so much popular strength, and he has yet time to correct mistakes, and to see the necessity for consulting the harmony of his party, and thus freeing it from any danger of disintegration. The nomination of Grant is looked upon as inevitable by perhaps a majority of the Republicans in Congress, and there would be no anxiety about the result of the election if he would use his influence to heal the feuds already existing, and to prevent the occurrence of any new ones. Especially ought the Missouri split to be allowed to go no further.

A gentleman who probably represents as well as any one the golden mean of opinion among the Republicans in Congress, when asked recently about the future policy of the Republican party, its duties and responsibilities, said he thought it would find its career in continuing and completing the work of social, financial, and commercial reconstruction, in bringing the country back to a normal peace condition in respect to currency, prices, trade, commerce, transportation, general industry and social life: keeping no other fruits of the war beside the new moral ideas gained in the struggle. The wrath of the war should be put away, the word rebel wiped out and forgotten, and a complete act of amnesty passed. Something should be done, too.

in a wise and prudent way to help the cause of general education in the South, so that the millions of enfranchised negroes may speedily become imbued with the light and heat of our educational system.

There is, therefore, plenty of work for the Republican party to do. There is, too, a tolerable degree of harmony of opinion among its representatives in Congress, as to its future policy, and no disposition to accept its disintegration as inevitable because it has been completely successful in all its past efforts. With wise leadership on the part of the Administration the party can be greatly solidified and its successes made certain before the Presidential election; for it has already passed the dangers which threatened its disruption.

* * *

[For the Reporter.]

LETTER FROM ITHACA, N.Y.

ITHACA, Jan. 12, 1871.

DEAR EDITOR: The Scriptures teach that there is a time to rejoice and a time to mourn.

The time to mourn is upon us. A great and good man is dead. On Saturday morning last, at 5 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Wm. Wisner exchanged mortality for a never-ending life, at the residence of his son, Judge Wisner, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Over ninety years ago this pioneer of our Christian religion was born. He was a promising youth, and when he arrived at the proper age he chose the profession of law and in due time was admitted to the bar. He was a careful student and a successful practitioner. His knowledge of law and gentlemanly bearing won for him an enviable position in society, and his prospect for a high position in the legal and political circles were very flattering indeed. He had not pursued his forensic career many years, however, before God sent His blessed Spirit to awaken in the noble young man an interest in the welfare of his soul. He was converted, and the Holy Spirit said to him, "Go preach my Gospel!" At such a bidding many young men with such bright prospects before them to become great in the eyes of the world, and the possessors of wealth and high social position within their grasp, would have grieved away God's Holy Spirit. Not so with Mr. Wisner. He turned his back upon perishable things, and answered to the summons of his Master. In the year 1816 he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in this village, with but a membership of twelve souls. Though the generality of Ithaca's citizens were lawless and averse to any religious movement in those early days, he labored on fearlessly in the face of great opposition and persecution, till several hundred souls were added to the church.

It was said of John Knox on one occasion, that, prior to his entering the pulpit, several soldiers entered the church with loaded muskets, designing to take the life of that noble divine as soon as he made his appearance. He was not to be frightened, however, and went into the sacred desk with no fear but that of God before his eyes. His sermon was so powerful that the would-be assassins wept and found good use for their hands in wiping away their tears.

Dr. Wisner once preached a sermon under similar circumstances. A villain was prowling around the church with pistol in hand, waiting for an opportune moment to rob him of his life. Though the man of God was aware of his enemy's movements, he preached loud and long, and the Savior whom he loved and faithfully served fought his battles, and his foes were put to flight.

The church soon became too small to hold its members. Other churches were organized—the Methodist church on Aurora street first. In 1830, the Dutch church was formed of 30 members from the Presbyterian society. It can readily be seen what a vast amount of good has been done by one good man, when we contemplate the power and influence of our churches at the present day in this vicinity, all of which owe their origin to him who so recently has been taken home to be with his Master. In the year 1831 he accepted a call to the Brick church in Rochester, commenced his labors there on the 23d day of July, same year, and continued them till Oct. 14, 1835. Over 700 souls were added unto the church during the four years. From Rochester he removed to St. Louis. There he and his family encountered much sickness, and in the year 1838 they left for Ithaca. Their only daughter died at Pittsburg, on their way to this place. He has buried six children. Only two sons survive him: Rev. Wm. G. Wisner, D.D., of Lockport, and Judge Samuel P. Wisner, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Dr. Wisner was a member corporate of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and generally attended its meetings. His is the sixth death within the past three months. Rev. Albert Barnes was also a member of the Board.

With the exception of a short time spent at Athens, Pa., and the two other places mentioned, Dr. Wisner has been engaged as an active minister in Ithaca alone. Nearly his whole pastoral and ministerial efforts have been bestowed upon this people. Well may they mourn his demise. He was an excellent preacher, and his daily life was an example of piety. All who knew him could but exclaim—"He was a good man."

When the intelligence of his death was made known to our church, there was universal mourning. The church was draped in heavy mourning, and on Sabbath last a brief tribute was paid to the deceased by Rev. Dr. White, our present pastor.

The corpse arrived here this morning and was conveyed to the session house, where his friends were allowed to view his remains.

His coffin was beautiful, of rosewood, embellished with heavy silver trimmings, and elaborately trimmed within with white satin. A large white lily lay across his right arm, and on the coffin-lid was a beautiful cross woven of geranium leaves, and set with nice fresh forget-me-nots. Also a wreath of geranium, beautified with delicate primrose blossoms. In the centre of the wreath was a heavy silver plate with the following inscription:

REV. WM. WISNER, D.D.
Born April 18, 1778—Died January 7, 1871.
Æt. [illegible] years.

At 3½ o'clock this afternoon his funeral took place in the Presbyterian church. The house was filled at an early hour. Rev. Dr. White was accompanied to the desk by Revs. Drs. Shaw of Rochester, Strong of the Dutch church, Ithaca, Reed of the M.E. Church, and Revs. Warren and Shove of the First and Second M.E. Churches, Ithaca; also Rev. Mr. Schrimpton, of the Baptist church. Revs. Drs. White and Shaw paid a beautiful tribute to the deceased, the services lasting over two hours. Rev. Dr. Shaw said that the saint now before him was erect in figure through all his long life, and that if he had been living in the days when our Savior was born he would have seen the Star in the East among the first, for he always was looking heavenward. His life of [illegible] and Christian benevolence reminded him of the artist's production—a likeness of John Calvin with a blood red heart in his hand, with the words written over it, "I give all to Thee!"—below these words, "I keep nothing for myself!"

The prayer of the writer is, that his life may ever be as spotless, and blameless, and as energetic, as he who gave all for Christ.

M. M. B.

* * *

[For the REPORTER.]

WILLIAM'S FIRST LOVE.

BY EMMA.

[The following was composed by a young lady of this county who is blind. Of course, she very naturally desires to see it in print, and we cheerfully publish it.—ED.]

William Harding was the son of a rich merchant who lived in London, but when he was of age he came to America and settled on a farm in Bucks county. His talk when a little boy had always been of being a farmer, and owning a great many acres of land in America. So it is no wonder that he enjoyed himself on his beautiful farm of two hundred acres.

But William, like all other men, had his first trial in love; and a sad trial it proved. One morning while riding on horseback, he suddenly came upon a beautiful young lady. Her parasol had caught in a thornbush, and she was trying to extricate it, but the obstinate limb would not give up its treasure.

"Let me assist you," said he, riding up to her and taking the parasol from her hand. Then taking his knife he cut the limbs away, and succeeded in getting it loose and restoring it to its owner. She looked up in his face with a pair of the most beautiful eyes he had ever seen, and said:

"I thank you very much, indeed, sir; for I do believe I never should have succeeded in getting it loose had you not came along in time to assist me. And I hope I shall be able to repay you for your kindness."

"You can repay me now by telling me your name," said he, casting an admiring glance upon the young maiden before him.

"My name is Lizzie Manly," said she, looking up in his face with a sly, witching glance.

After telling his name, he said: "I hope I shall have the pleasure of your acquaintance hereafter." And so they parted.

As he rode along he thought of the beautiful face he had just left, and if he had looked closely he would have found deep in his heart a spark of love kindled by the fair beauty. He determined to meet her again, and, if possible, win her for his own.

About a week after the event narrated, he was on his way to the town of D——. As he was driving through a strip of woods, he was startled by a low voice singing not far away. Turning his eyes to a clump of alders he saw seated upon the grass his ideal of beauty, engaged in entwining a wreath of beautiful flowers.

"Good morning, Miss Manly," said he, smiling gallantly; "for whom are you making so beautiful a wreath?"

"For no one in particular," she replied; and selecting some of the choicest flowers, she said, "Accept these in return for your kindness to me."

"I thank you for your flowers, Lizzie, and will keep them for the sake of the fair giver." And taking her hand in his, he said, "There is something worth more than all the flowers to me—would you like to know what it is?"

She looked up in his face with an enquiring glance, and said, "Tell me what that may be."

He said, "Could I call you my own I would be the happiest of men. Tell me, dear Lizzie, will you be my wife and share my heart and home?"

She looked up in his face with a smile and answered, "Yes!"

We need not narrate all that was said; suffice it to say, the day was set that was to make him a happy man. But it is an old adage that "The course of true love never ran smooth"; and we find that young William's case was no exception. They were to be married in September, but before that time came poor William found that we are all likely to meet with disappointments in this world. There came a young man named Harry Milton, and it was soon to be seen that he was using his most brilliant charms to find his way to Lizzie's heart. Not because he loved her;—for her riches only did he care.

One day as she was sitting in her pleasant arbor she thought she heard a footstep, and glancing upward she beheld Harry looking his best and holding a bunch of flowers in his hand. Taking a seat by her side he said, "Lizzie, I have something of great importance to say to you, which concerns my happiness for life."

Reader, we will not anticipate. Suffice to say that an elopement was planned, in which she consented to leave a fond mother and lover for one she had never seen until a few weeks before.

As the day approached that was to make her the wife of William Harding, he was making preparations for his bride. Little did he dream of

the disappointment that awaited him.

The night before the day on which the wedding was to occur, Lizzie complained of a bad headache, and retired early to her room. When once there her headache was soon forgotten, and arraying herself as soon as possible in her bridal dress, she left the house quietly, and with flying steps soon reached the gate where a carriage awaited her. They were soon on their way to Europe.

Her mother was up early the next morning getting ready for the wedding; and noticing that her daughter was not up yet, she sent one of the servants to call her, fearing she was ill. She soon returned with the news that she was not there, and handing Mrs. Manly a note the mother read the terrible fact that her daughter had left her home forever!

Poor William! it almost broke his heart; but being a man of strong will he determined to cast her from his heart, and lived a lonely but not unhappy life.

And how was it with Lizzie? After squandering her wealth, Harry left her to make her own living as best she could;—and she soon died broken-hearted.

[For the Reporter.]

WORSHIP GOD.

This declaration may be found in Rev. ix : 10. The whole verse reads, "And I fell at his feet to worship him. And he said unto me, 'see thou do it not; I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus, '*Worship God*:' for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." From the earliest period, mankind have been called upon to "worship God." Adam no doubt understood the history of creation as given by Moses, that "God created the heaven and the earth, and was the proper object of worship, and as the custom was in the later generations, communicated it to his sons, and from them handed down to future generations.

In the great length of life given to to those before the flood, we see the wisdom of God displayed, in order that they might orally communicate to a number of generations, so that Adam was enabled to converse with Methusaleh, and he with Noah, who was preserved in the ark—a father to future generations. Early indeed we are informed, Cain and Abel brought "offerings to the Lord," and soon "began men to call upon the name of the Lord."

But soon the wickedness of men was great upon the earth, and God instructed Noah to build an ark for the salvation of himself and family, for He declared he would destroy all flesh upon the earth. Passing down the stream of time, we soon read of all the nations becoming idolaters, except the Jewish, and, that they were constantly reminded "*That there is a God.*" "I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage. Thou shalt have none other gods before me. Thou shalt not *make* thee any graven images, or any *likeness* of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters beneath the earth : thou shalt not *bow* down thyself unto them nor serve them."

Passing down to the days of the Apostles, we read that when Peter was coming into the house, Cornelius met him, and fell down at his feet and worshipped him. But Peter took him up, saying, "Stand up; *I, myself also am a man.*"

The circumstance of Paul and Barnabas, in Lystra, one of the cities of Lyconia, healing the cripple, gave rise to a desire to worship them. They say to them : "We are also men of *like passions* with you, and preach unto you, that ye should *turn* from these vanities unto the *living God.*"

Would it not be well for us to examine and see whether we are allowing ourselves "to worship the *creature* more than the Creator."

How is it, that we see such a desire to "revere" and "venerate" certain individuals, when we fully understand that all men are of *like passions* and liable to turn aside from the commands of God. Then let us listen to the injunction : "*See thou do it not.* I am thy *fellow servant*, and of thy *Brethren* that have the testimony of Jesus : "*Worship God.*"

OBSERVER.

Dec. 19, 1870.

TWO RAIN-DROPS.

Upon the highest point of land in the State of Ohio, between lake Erie and the Ohio River, called the "crest-line," stands a barn, the roof of which sloped on one side toward the north, on the other to the south.

Two twin rain-drops fall upon the edge of the roof. One runs smoothly down the north side and falls to the ground, were it joins the rivulet on its way to the stream, which bears it on to the Sandusky, which empties into Lake Erie.

The other rolls down the southern slope into the streamlet below, and is carried by it to join the Scioto on its way to the Ohio River, which bears it on to the Mississippi with whose waters it is empted into the Gulf of Mexico.

How different the journey and the destination of the two! Both fell upon the roof at the instant. A projecting splinter, a nail's head, or, it may be, a breath of wind, turned the one from its original directions and parted it forever from its companion.

This reminds us of the separations which sometimes take place in families. Two brothers, reared under the same influences, both apparently destined for prosperity and happiness, start together upon the journey of life. One goes resolutely on in the right way, overcoming all obstacles, to hear at last the welcome "well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

The other has equally high hopes and desires. But a little circumstance, perhaps an invitation from an agreeable friend to join a Sabbath day pleasure excursion, a visit to the theatre, or, it may be, the offer of a glass of wine, prove the splinter or the nail's head which diverts from the way.

He falls into the stream of pleasure to be borne by deeper, darker, and swifter waters to the deep, to hear at last the fearful sentence, "Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth."

MY LITTLE LADY.

Daintily dressed
In her Sunday best,
Walks my little lady.

Her frock is white, and worked all round;
Her sleeves with bonny bows are bound;
A sash as blue as summer skies,
Yet not so blue as her sweet eyes,
Clasps my little lady.

Such fairy shoes, so small and neat,
Are made to hold her tiny feet.
Her socks are worked, so tight and trim,
And softly clasp each mottled limb
Of my little lady.

Her hair beneath a string of pearls
Escape in golden shining curls;
The pearls are of the rainbow's hue,
Her curls like sunny beams burst through:
Bright little lady.

With many a blush and many a smile,
That tells of a heart so free from guile,
But shows forth a slight touch of pride the while,
Daintily dressed
In her Sunday best,
Walks my little lady.

A GEM.

The flowers beheld the star above,
And longed to reach its airy love,
But longed in vain. A dew-drop fell
Into the rich and fragrant bell,
And then the star was imaged there,
As though it dropp'd from upper air,
And glancing down from Heaven, had come
To seek on earth a kindred home.—ANON.

WHAT WILL HE BECOME?

This question is often asked by parents in regard to their sons, and by the friends of many young men. And although there is no definite rule for ascertaining, we may get some idea of what a young man will become by observing his actions and works.

Solomon said, many centuries ago, that "even a child is known by his work, whether it be good or whether it be evil." Therefore, when you see a boy slow to go to school, indifferent about learning, and glad of every opportunity to neglect his lessons, you may take it for granted that he will be a blockhead.

When you see a boy anxious to spend money, and who spends every cent as soon as he gets it, you may know that he will be a spendthrift.

When you see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, you may set it down that he will be a miser.

When you see a boy willing to taste strong drink, you may rightly suppose that he will become a drunkard.

When a boy is disrespectful to his parents, disobedient to his teacher, and unkind to his friends and playmates, it is a sign that he will never be of much account.

When you see a boy looking out for himself and unwilling to share good things with others, it is a sign that he will grow up a selfish man.

When you hear a boy using profane language, you may take it for a sign that he will become a wicked and profligate man.

When you see boys rude to each other, you may know they will become disagreeable men.

When you see boys pouting and grumbling, when told to do anything, and always displeased when they have any work to perform, it is a sign that they will be good-for-nothing men.

But when you see boys that are kind and obliging to each other, obedient and respectful to their parents, attentive to their studies and duties, it is a sign that they will become good and useful men.

When you see a boy that loves his bible and is well acquainted with it, it is a sign of great future blessing from Almighty God.

When you see a boy that stay's away from theatres, grog shops, ball rooms and gambling houses, it is a sign that he will grow up a man in principle, knowledge and goodness.

When you see a boy practicing the virtues of morality and Christianity, you may know that he will grow up a man, who will be an honor to himself and family, useful to his country and the glory of his Maker.

Although great changes may sometimes take place in the character, these signs, as a general rule, hold good.

COLDS, AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

One of the leading predisposing causes is eating too much and eating those kinds of food, which tend to clog up and burden the system. Anything which weakens the body or depresses the vital powers, acts as a predisposing cause. For instance, the use of alcoholic liquors is a powerful predisposing cause, although they are taken under mistaken ideas that they tend to prevent colds. It is now a well ascertained fact that persons who do not use stimulants can endure cold longer and are much less liable to colds—the same is true of all diseases—than those who do. The reason is plain. It is that the effect of stimulation is always exhaustion,

The principal exciting cause of colds is being shut up in over-heated and badly ventilated rooms. Persons who are thus confined are much more subject to them than those who are much out of doors in all kinds of weather. The following fact will serve as an illustration : In the winter of 1861, a portion of a regiment in the army of the Potomac built fire-places of turf, stone, and other such rough material as they could find, rude heaters but capital ventilators; while another portion brought little sheet-iron stoves, which were capable of making the tent as hot as an oven. The result was that among the first class there was scarcely a case of severe cold or pneumonia during the winter, while the second class suffered severely. Pure air, not too highly heated, is one of the first requisites for preventing colds. Each one must determine for himself or herself just how it is to be to secure it in his own individual case. It should be done, however, so as to avoid a strong draft upon any part of the body. The diet should be plain, nutritious, unstimulating, and not clogging, and care should be taken not to eat more than the system can properly appreciate.

The body should be warmly clothed, especially the extremities, but not to over-heat any part. Protect the feet from wet, dress comfortably. If you have a cold and wish to get rid of it quickly, eat little or nothing, drink cold water freely but slowly and a little at a time, and induce a general perspiration, either by exercise, wet sheet pack, lamp bath or Turkish bath, if accessible. Colds will make short calls under such treatment, and not very liable to repeat them.—*Herald of Health.*

LIFE IN INDIA.

The condition of women in India, to-day, says a well known lecturer, is far different from what it was in former times. When in India, he had business intercourse with a native Hindoo, but on no occasion did he dare to make inquiry concerning his wife, as it would have been taken as an insult. From birth to the grave, woman is regarded as in all respects inferior to man. When a son is born to a native, and he is congratulated, he replies with evident pride, "I have received a boy;" but if it happen to be a girl, he replies with sadness, "I have received nothing." The son, to some extent, enters into the salvation of the father, for on him, especially if he be the elder, is laid the duty of lighting the fire which is to consume the remains of his father; then on a certain occasion afterward, he is to collect the ashes in vessel, and putting it to float on the waters with appropriate ceremonies, the parent is wafted to the spirit land. With woman the only hope of salvation is in her husband; on him she is dependent both in this life and that which is to come. The daughters, too, are portioned off liberally—so liberally that it impoverishes many of the people, and on this account, perhaps, she is the more unwelcome as a charge on her father's estate. He described the sacrifice to the Goddess of Destruction, which during thirteen days of October caused a suspension of all business in which thousands of children were offered up, but which, in 1804, was abolished by act of the British Government. At from the age of from four to seven they are betrothed, and at twelve years married. From the hour of betrothal the wife was secluded as effectually as after marriage. When married, her chief duty was to prepare her husband's meals in accordance with his peculiar taste. She is never allowed to go into the street without being veiled, and when her husband is absent, she is under obligations not to look in a mirror, dress elaborately or eat fine food. When her husband dines, she stands by and serves him, dilligently keeping away the mosquitoes. No stronger evidence of a conversion to Christianity could be found than to see a Hindoo walking side by side with his wife, or permit her to sit at the same table with him.

SOMETHING ABOUT TALK.—Arthur Helps, the pleasant English writer, whose books owe their distinctively bright quality to the fact that he makes his characters converse, (and quite naturally, too,) states in a paragraph the essential drift of my argument:

"An exquisite thing is good conversation. It winds round and round the subject. It has such charming pauses and interruptions; it is not merely like a real life—it is real life. I think, too, it is not only very beautiful, but very useful. I believe that, if a man were to look back upon some of the most important resolves that he has taken in the course of his life, he would find that they have been greatly influenced by what he has heard in a chance way in good conversation.

"I often pity the lower animals for their want of talk. To be sure there is the lowing of kine; there are the songs of birds, which Milverton, who hates their noise, calls twittering; there is the grand roar of wild beasts in deep forests; and there are the queer whistlings, shriekings, hootings, and other unaccountable noises of the lower animals, which, for my part, I like to hear, because I am sure they convey some meaning and are well understood by kindred creatures. I dare say that love, hatred joyeusness and terror are well enough expressed by those sounds.

"But where are the quips, the cranks, the bright jests, the pompous periods, the sly rejoinders, the hard conclusions of inexorable logic, which belong to good human talk? * * All other forms of conversation are, comparatively speaking, elaborate work of art. When I read or listen to speeches, sermons, essays, novels, epics, sonnets—especially sonnets—I seem to be walking in the trim gardens of our ancestors. But when I listen to good talk, it is like surveying the natural landscape, which at first sight conveys a distinct meaning and purpose; but gradually a result appears in some influence or other upon one's mind, and that the result comes sweetly, softly and undeniably."

OCCUPATION.—What a glorious thing it is for the human heart! Those who work hard seldom yield to fancied or real sorrow. When grief sits down, folds its hands, and mournfully feeds upon its own fears, weaving the dim shadows that a little exertion might sweep away into a funeral pall, the strong spirit was shorn of its might, and sorrow becomes the master. When troubles flow upon you, dark and heavy, toil not with the waves, and wrestle not with the torrent; rather seek by occupation to divert the dark waters that threaten to overwhelm you into a thousand channels, which the duties of life always present. Before you dream of it, those waters will fertilize the present and give birth to fresh flowers, that will become pure and holy in the sunshine which penetrates to the path of duty, in spite of every obstacle. Grief, after all, is but a selfish feeling, and most selfish is the man who yields himself to the indulgence of any passion which brings no joy to his fellow men.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

On the 10th of January Mr. Mercur introduced into the House of Representatives a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, for the apportionment of Representatives among the States according, to the ninth census. The subject was referred by the committee to that gentleman, who has proposed the following report.

"The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred House bill No. 1823, entitled, An act to provide for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States,' with the Senate amendments thereto, having considered the same, respect fully report:

"That inasmuch as said bill was acted upon by each House of Congress prior to the taking of the ninth census, and with the object of having Representatives elected under it in the year 1870, many of its provisions have become useless and impracticable, yet the House of Representatives thereby indicated two hundred and seventy-five Representatives. and the Senate three hundred Representatives, as the number of which the House should be composed. Your Committee has given due consideration to that fact. Believing, however, that three hundred Representatives (to be increased by the admission of new States) is a greater number than public policy now requires, we have concluded to report in favor of two hundred and eighty members, commencing with the Forty-Third Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,800 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each Stae that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

"Upon this basis, the only States whose representation will be lessened are; New Hampshire and Vermont will each lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delarware, Louisiana, Ohio, Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska will each retain its present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota, will each gain one over its present representations. The States of New Jersey, Pensylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas, will each gain two. The States of Missouri, Michigan. and Iowa, will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

"The number of Representatives to which each State will be entitled is shown by the bill which the committee herewith report as a substitute for the bill rferred to them."

The bill introduced by Mr. Strong, fixing the first Tuesday in November as the day of holding elections in all the States and Territories will probably be incorporated in the bill to be reported. Under the bill Representatives will be appointed as follows: Maine, five; New Hampshire, two; Vermont, two; Massachusetts, eleven; Rhode Island, two; Conneticut, four; New York, thirty two; New Jersey, seven; Pennsylvania, twenty six; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, nine; North Carolina, eight; South Carolina, five; Georgia, nine; Alabama, seven; Mississippi six; Louisiana, five; Ohio, nineteen; Kentucky, ten; Tennessee, nine; Indiana, twelve; Illinois, eighteen; Missouri, twelve; Arkansas, four; Michigan, nine; Florida, one; Texas, six; Iowa, nine, Wisconsin, eight; California four; Minnesota, three; Oregon, one; Kansas, three; West Virginia, three; Nevada, one; and Nebraska, one: *provided*, That if after such apportionment shall have been made any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of two hundred and eighty herein limited.

THE ABSURDITY OF TIGHT LACING.

There would be no tight lacing if girls could be made to understand this simple fact—that men dread the thought of marrying a woman who is subject to fits of irritable temper, to bad headache, and other ailments we need not mention, all of which everybody knows, are the direct and inevitable product of the compression of the waist. Men like to see a small waist, certainly, but there is a very great difference between the waist which is well-formed and in proportion to the rest of the figure, and a waist which is obviously and artificially compressed, to the destruction of that graceful carriage which is one of the chief charms of a woman's appearance. An unnaturally compressed waist is far more certain of detection than a mass of false hair or a faint dusting of violet powder. The rawest youth who enters a ball-room can pick out the women who have straightened themselves artificially, and there is no more ready handle for his harmless jokes. If the young lady who, to obtain the appearance of a dragon-fly, has been subjecting herself to considerable physical pain, and who has been laying up for herself a pretty store of ailments, which only want time to pronounce themselves, could only see the stare of scarcely-disguised contempt, and understand the scornful pity, which greet the results of her labor, we should have a change of fashion—and it is merely a fashion. There is nothing intrinsically beautiful in an unnaturally small waist, and if it were the fashion to go into the opposite extreme, woman would see beauty in padded waists. It is a great misfortune that popular taste never alters in this as it alters in other matters. Observers may notice with what regular ebb and flow wide skirts and narrow alternate, how we have the pig-top garments of men followed by the sailor's wide-ankled attire; how square pointed boots give place to peak-toed boots, and how the peak toes go out again for the square points. Through all changes women remain true to only one fashion. Whether her clothing is as long and lank as that of a Grecian virgin, or whether she builds around the lower half of her figure a rotund and capacious structure of steel, she is forever faithful to the tradition of a small waist; and she will weaken her circulation; she will make her hands red, she will incur headache, she will crack he, voice, she will ruin her digestion, all to produce a malformation which wise men regard with pity and fools with derision.

DEAN Swift remarked that we could judge what God Almighty thinks of riches, by the men He gives them to!