The Bradford Reporter.

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

VOLUME XXXII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., OCTOBER 26, 1871. NUMBER 22.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

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SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per for the 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	35.00	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*, Home, Pa. All calls promptly attended. May 9, 1870

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

DAY, HUDDELL & SANDERSON Miners and Shippers of the SULLIVAN ANTHRACITE COAL, mar.1'71 Towanda, Pa.

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

L. W. DIMMOCK, Dealer in all kinds of Roofing Slates, Towanda, Pa. All orders for Roofing promptly attended to. Particular attention given to Cottage and French Roofing. July 5'71

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

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

HAIR WORK OF ALL KINDS, such as SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, FRIZZETTS, &c., made in the best manner and latest style, at the Ward House Barber Shop. Terms reasonable. Towanda, Dec. 1, 1869.

GAYLORD BROS., *General Fire and Life Insurance Agency*. Policies covering loss and damage caused by lightning, in Wyoming and adjoining counties, without additional charge. H. B. GAYLORD. Wyoming, May 23, '71. S. C. GAYLORD.

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 style. Towanda, April 21, 1870—tf

TERRYVILLE WOOLEN MILL The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is constantly on hand Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Aug. 25, '70. Proprietor.

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, TOWANDA, PA.

NEW TAILOR SHOP. H. SPAULDING Has opened a Tailor Shop over Kellum & Mills' Store (lately occupied by J. H. Cole), Tait Building, and is prepared to do all kinds of Cutting, Making and Mending. Cutting done at all times. Towanda, July 10, 1871. H. SPAULDING.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in COAL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, FURS, &c. Highest price in cash paid at all times. Shop on Elm-st, West of Mercur's Store, Main-st. Towanda, Nov. 14, '70. DAYTON & BRO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of D. S. MASON & CO., and are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia and all parts of the United States, as also England, Germany and France. Interest allowed on deposits, and a general Banking business.

G. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Taporte, Mason & Co., of Tioga, Pa., and his knowledge of the business men of Bradford and adjoining counties enables him to do the banking business for them satisfactorily, and he invites a continuance of their favors, and will do his best to merit the confidence of the public. G. F. MASON. Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES! AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON, have just taken the store formerly occupied by Lamb & Tracy, and have just opened a full and complete stock of Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Glassware and Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes and Shoe Pacs, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Iron, Steel, Nails and Shoe Findings, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Putty, Glass, Paper, Window Shades, Fancy Goods, Tobacco and Cigars, Snuff, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes, Flour and Feed of the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 28, 1869—ly.

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND. The fine lines of STEAMSHIPS sailing from this port to LIVERPOOL, Calling at the "Black Star Line" of Liverpool, sailing every week. Also the Line of Packets from Liverpool to London, Londonderry, Ireland, Ireland and Scotland payable in any part of Europe. Apply to Williams & Guion, No. 29 Broadway, New York, or G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers. Towanda, Pa.

MYERSBERG MILLS. WHEAT, RYE AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! CORN MEAL AND FEED constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH. CUSTOM WORK WARRANTED. Highest price in cash paid for GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER. Mill one mile West of Towanda, on the Towanda and Elmira Road. Grain taken in exchange for work. E. B. MYER.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL IN SHESHEQUIN, PA. The undersigned desires to give notice that his new STEAM FLOURING MILL is now in complete operation, and that he is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice. GRINDING DONE ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT IS RECEIVED. Highest price paid for Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Middlings, &c., always on hand and for sale at wholesale or retail. CUSTOMERS WILL BE CHARGED ONLY FOR ACTUAL WORK DONE. Farmers living on the line of the river desiring to patronize my mill, will have their grain taken up and returned free of charge, if delivered in quantities of ten bushels and upwards. F. S. AYERS. Sheshequin, Pa., April 1, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA. A Spring term will commence on Wednesday, August 23, 1871. For catalogue or a admission apply to CHAS. H. VERRILL, A.M., Principal. Mansfield, July 26, '71.

PORK, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Codfish, Mackinaw Trout, at retail. Feb. 16, 1871. FOX & MERCUR.

TRY OUR TEAS AND COFFEE, COWELL & MYER.

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 Elnathan Smith, south side Mercur's Block. April 14, '70

SMITH & MONTANYE, ATTORNEYS 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 26, '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. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, 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.

JOHN N. CALIFF, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention given to Orphans' Court business. Conveyancing and Collections. Office in Wood's new block, south of the First National Bank, up stairs. Feb. 1, 1871.

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

OVERTON & ELSBREE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Towanda, Pa., having entered into copartnership, offer their professional services to the public. Special attention given to business in the Orphan's and Register's Court. sp14'70. 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.

A. A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa. Office with H. 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. dec1,'70

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

DR. J. W. LYMAN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office one door east of Reporter building, Rest dence, corner Pine and 2nd street. Towanda, June 22, 1871.

JOHN W. MIX, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa. GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT. Particular attention paid to Collections and Orphans' Court Business. Office—Mercur's New Block, north side Public Square. apr. 1, '69.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1834, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry House's. Jan 14, '69.

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

Hotels.

DINING ROOMS IS CONNECTED 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 season. 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, '68—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., COR. MAIN AND BRIDGE STREETS. The Horses, Harness, &c. of all guests of this house, insured against loss by Fire, without any extra charge. A superior quality of Old English Bass Ale, just received. T. R. JORDAN, Proprietor. Towanda, Jan. 24, '71.

BRADFORD HOTEL, TOWANDA, PA. The subscriber having leased and lately fitted up the above Hotel, lately kept by him as a saloon and boarding house, on the south side of BRIDGE STREET, next to the rail-road, is now prepared to entertain the public with good accomodations on reasonable charges. No trouble or expense will be spared to accommodate those calling on him. His bar will be furnished with choice brands of Cigars, Liquors, Ales, &c. Good stabling attached. WM. HENRY. Towanda, June 1, 1871.—tol May 22 Proprietor.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. ROON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business. sept6'71 ROON & MEANS, Proprietors.

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. Campytown, May 23, 1870.—1y

LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED and promptly paid. Insure in the GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ERIE, PA. Authorized Capital.....$500,000 Cash Capital.....$200,000 M. SCHLAUDECKER, Pres. P. A. BECKER, Treas. G. F. BREVILLIER, Vice Pres. D. H. KLINE, Secy. J. A. RECORD, Agent. Towanda, Pa. aug2'71

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Successor to Humphrey Bros., HARNESS MAKER, Over Moody's Store, Keeps on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, and all other goods in his line. Repairing and manufacturing done to order. Towanda, August 23, 1871.

CAKES AND CRACKERS.—Graham Bread, Scotch Honey, Orange, Raisin, Lemon and Ginger Cakes, Washington Jumbles and Coffee Biscuit, and all kinds of Crackers at March 4, '70. W. A. ROCKWELL'S.

Rail-Roads.

TIME TABLE OF THE SULLIVAN & ERIE RAILROAD.—Taking effect on Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

SOUTHWARD. P. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD. P. M.	P. M.
2:30	8:00	TOWANDA	12:20	7:10
2:40	8:10	BARCLAY JUNCTION	12:10	7:00
3:00	8:30	MONROE	11:50	6:40
3:35	9:05	WILCOXS	11:15	6:05
3:45	9:55	NEW ALBANY	11:05	5:55
3:55	9:25	MILLERS	10:55	5:45
4:20	9:50	DUSHORE	10:30	5:20
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.

R. F. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent. Jan. 25, '71.

NEW ROUTE TO PHILADELPHIA. VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Shortest and most direct line to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Passengers by this route take Pennsylvania & New York Railroad train, passing Towanda at 7:15 A.M., make close connection at Bethlehem with Express train of North Penn's Railroad, and arrive in Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M., in time to take night trains either for the South or West. City passenger cars are at the Depot on arrival of all trains to convey passengers to the various Depots in the different parts of the city. RETURNING. Leave North Penn's Railroad Depot, corner Berks and American sts., Philadelphia, at 7:35 A. M., arriving at Towanda 4:39 P. M., same evening. Mann's Baggage Express collects and delivers baggage, office No. 105 South Fifth street, Philadelphia. FREIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS. Freight received at Front and Noble streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded by Daily Fast Freight train to Towanda, and all points in Susquehanna valley with quick dispatch. ELLIS CLARKE, Gen. Agt. N. P. R. R., Front and Willow Sts. Nov. 21, 1870. Philadelphia.

ERIE RAILWAY. 1300 MILES UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. 860 MILES WITHOUT CHANGE OF COACHES. BROAD GUAGE—DOUBLE TRACK FOR CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, DETROIT, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, OMAHA, And all points West and Northwest. MANSFIELD, GALION, URBANA, DAYTON, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, ST. LOUIS, And all points South and Southwest. NEW AND IMPROVED DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern improvements, are run through on all Trains between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati and New York.

On and after Monday, AUG. 28th, 1871, trains will leave Waverly at about the following hours, viz:

GOING WEST

4:02 a.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS (Mondays excepted) for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, connecting with the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Grand Trunk Railways at Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland for the West; also at Cleveland with the C. C. C. & Ind. Railway for Indianapolis; and at Cincinnati with the Louisville Short Line Railway, and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway for the South and Southwest; also with connecting lines at principal stations on main line.

4:43 a.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati, making direct connection with trains of Grand Trunk and Lake Shore Railways at Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland, for all points West, and at Cincinnati with the Ohio & Mississippi and Louisville Short Line Railways for the South and South-west; also with all connecting lines at principle stations on main line.

8:20 a.m.—MAIL TRAIN, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo and Dunkirk.

5:23 p.m.—ELMIRA ACCOMODATION, Sundays excepted.

5:35 p.m.—WAY TRAIN, for Elmira, Sundays excepted.

5:50 p.m.—DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and the South. Stops at principal stations and connecting points on main line. New and improved Drawing Room Coaches accompany this train from New York to Buffalo, and Sleeping Coaches are attached at Hornellsville, running thro' to Cleveland and Galion without change.

10:58 a.m.—EX. MAIL, Sundays excepted, for Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland, connecting with trains for the West. A Sleeping Coach is attached to this train running through to Buffalo.

7:00 a.m.—WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted.

2:00 p.m.—EMIGRANT TRAIN, daily for the West.

GOING EAST.

1:00 a.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at New York with afternoon trains and steamers for Boston and New England cities. Sleeping Coaches accompany this train to N. Y.

5:35 a.m.—CINCINNATI EXPRESS, Mondays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with afternoon and evening trains of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; and at New York with steamers and afternoon Express trains for New England Cities. Also stops at principal stations and connecting points on main line. Sleeping Coaches accompany this train to New York.

12:03 p.m.—DAY EXPRESS, Sundays excepted, connecting at Jersey City with midnight Express train of New Jersey Railroad for Philadelphia. Also stops at principle stations and connecting points on main line. New and improved Drawing-Room Coaches accompany this train from Buffalo to New York.

3:50 p.m.—ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, daily for Susquehanna.

8:45 p.m.—ELMIRA MAIL, Sundays excepted.

6:22 p.m.—NEW YORK MAIL, Sundays excepted.

8:47 p.m.—LIGHTNING EXPRESS, daily, connecting at Paterson for Newark; at Jersey City with Morning Express Train of New Jersey Railroad for Baltimore and Washington; and at New York with Morning express train for Boston and New England cities. Also stops at all principal stations and connecting points on main line. Sleeping Coaches accompany this train through to New York.

3:50 p.m.—WAY FREIGHT, Sundays excepted.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THRCUGH.

A revised and complete "Pocket Time Table" of Passenger Trains on the Erie Railway and connecting lines, has recently been published, and can be procured on application to the Ticket Agent of the Company.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

Miscellaneous.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. (Successor to B. S. Russell & Co., Bankers.) Receives Deposits, Loans Money, Makes Collections, and does a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, same as an Incorporated Bank. To persons desiring to send money to ANY PART of the United States, Canada or Europe, this Bank offers the best facilities and the lowest terms. PASSAGE TICKETS To and from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, or any part of Europe, and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE Of Steamers always on hand. Buys and sells Gold, Silver, United States Bonds at market rates. Agent for the sale of Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Bonds. M. C. MERCUR, President. WM. S. VINCENT, Cashier. may 3'71

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF TOWANDA. CAPITAL.....$125,000. SURPLUS FUND..... 40,000. This Bank offers UNUSUAL FACILITIES for the transaction of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. INTEREST AID ON DEPOSITS, ACCORDING TO AGREEMENT. SPECIAL CARE GIVEN TO THE COLLECTION OF NOTES AND CHECKS. Parties wishing to SEND MONEY to any part of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, or the principal cities and towns of Europe, can here procure drafts for that purpose. PASSAGE TICKETS To or from the old country, by best steamer or sailing lines, always on hand. FAMILIES BROUGHT OVER AT REDUCED RATES. *Highest Price paid for U. S. Bonds, Gold and Silver.* J. POWELL, President. N. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier. Towanda, June 24, 1869.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS! The undersigned have made arrangements to insure Carpenter's CHESTS OF TOOLS, covering them WHEREVER THEY MAY BE, all desiring such insurance are respectfully invited to give us a call. CAMP & VINCENT, dec28'70 Gen. Insurance Agts., Towanda, Pa.

COKE! The BEST, most DESIRABLE, and most ECONOMICAL FUEL for culinary purposes during summer. For sale by the TOWANDA GAS COMPANY. Twelve cents per bushel at the Gas House; or sixteen cents delivered. may30,1870.

CRYSTALINE DE FRANCE. This new and beautiful Perfume is ten times stronger than any other perfume ever brought before the public. It is made from French Crystals. Also Powell's celebrated Cocoanut Oil, an elegant preparation for the hair. For sale by C. B. LITTLE, dealer in general groceries and provisions, Ulster, Pa.; GORE & GREGORY, sheshequin; FRAZEE & DREW, Athens; M'KEE BROS. Frankland. aug2'71-y4l

LAKE TROUT, some very fine ones, at a very low price, by FOX & MERCUR. June 15, 1871.

Selected Poetry.

HOW TO WOO AND WIN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Would you play the manly lover?"
Said a gray beard to his son;
"List, my lad, while I discover
How a maiden should be won.

"Woo her not with boastful phrases,
Lest you teach her lip to sneer;
Still a suitor's warmest praises
In his conduct should appear.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing;
Maidens love a laughing eye;
Tell her not that you are 'dying,'
Lest she, mocking, bid you die!

"Woo her not with weakly whining
O'er your poverty of pelf,
Lest she answer by declining
Both your sorrows—and yourself!

"Woo her with a manly wooing:
Giving hostages to Fate,
All the heart's devotion showing
By its strength to work and wait.

"Woo her not with idle prattle
Whom you fain would make your wife;
But with proofs that in life's battle
You are equal to the strife.

"Like the knight whose simple suing
Won the lady (says the tale),
When despite their worldly wooing
All the rest were doomed to fail:

"'Lady!' quoth the bold Knight Errant,
'Brief the story I shall tell;
I would wed thee: here's the warrant
I shall love and serve thee well!'

"And behold! his dexter fingers
Crush a horse-shoe like a reed!
And within her lap there lingers
All the gold the twain can need!"

Miscellaneous.

THE CARNIVAL OF FIRE.

The Northwestern Flames—Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan's Fearful Experience—The Records of Lives Lost—Town, Village, Wood and Prairie a Blackened Ruin—The Baptism of Fire—Sufferings of the Survivors—Appeals for Aid.

The light of the great conflagration at Chicago has outshone the still greater and, if possible, more appalling fires which for three weeks have wrapped the vast forests of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan in one sheet of flame. The telegraphic reports, too, of these last have been confused and indefinite. Now that our mails are resuming their wonted regularity, some idea can be formed of the extent of the devastating flames that have swept the shores of the upper lake, enveloping in common ruin wood, village, and hamlet, and human beings alike. The loss of life has been triple that of Chicago, the sufferings entailed more poignant, the effect upon the future of the country and the great Northwest incomparably more important. There are a dozen cities to take the place of Chicago. Milwaukee, St. Louis, Detroit, St. Paul, and even Duluth can supply its place in commerce. But what of the immense forests that have withered away before the devouring element, the source whence the whole West was to draw its wood for railroad ties, fences, house building, fuel, etc.? Such a conflagration as this, extending over such an area, is enough to permanently change the climate and all the physical aspects of the country through which it ranges. Necessarily, the rainfall hereafter will be greatly decreased until the forests shall have grown again, and the West, already subject to terrible droughts—in one of which must be sought the source of the disaster which has now overtaken it—will be completely changed.

WISCONSIN.

The accounts of the appalling calamity that has fallen on the east and west shores of Green Bay, Wisconsin, have not been exaggerated. The burned district comprises the counties of Oconto, Brown, Door, and Kewaunee, and parts of Manitowoc and Outagamie. The great loss of life and property has resulted from the whirlwind of fire which swept over the country, making the roads and avenues of escape impassable with fallen timber and burned bridges. The previous long drought had prepared everything for the flames. The loss of life has been very great. The first estimates were entirely inadequate, and even now it is feared that it is much greater than present accounts place it. It is known that at least one thousand persons have been either burned, drowned or smothered. Of these deaths, six hundred or more were at Peshtigo and adjacent places, and the others in Kewaunee, Brown, and Door counties, in the latter of which the inhabitants have fought the fire for nearly three weeks, during which time there was not an hour of ordinary security for life, showers of burning leaves and cinders falling when least expected. The fire-swept Door county on every side, destroying everything north of the Two Rivers. Not less than 3,000 men, women and children have been rendered entirely destitute. Mothers are left with fatherless children, fathers with motherless children; children are left homeless orphans. Distress and intense suffering are on every hand, where but a few days ago were comfort and happiness. The suffering at Peshtigo has been terrible, in one place no less than fifty persons being burned to death, and in another over thirty. Hundreds, it is thought, have been drowned in attempting to escape the flames. No pen can describe or exaggerate the horrors of the Peshtigo calamity. Those who escaped have lost everything and the destitution at this season will be great.

Hundreds are maimed and helpless many of them rendered cripples for life. Whole townships are devastated by the fire fiend, and nearly one thousand human beings have been hurled into eternity by one of the most awful visitations ever known in the history of the world, and the wretched survivors left with nothing to subsist on but such supplies as are and may be contributed by the charities of the people.

The whole country is a scene of devastation and ruin that no language can paint or tongue describe.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

The following accounts of the fires in the counties above named have been taken from the late Wisconsin papers, all of which give frightful details of the destruction of life and property. The Martinette and Peshtigo *Eagle* (extra) of October 12, thus describes the scene at Peshtigo:

"Yesterday morning we visited the site of what was once the beautiful and thriving little village of Peshtigo. It contained about 1,500 people, and was one of the busiest, liveliest, and one of the most enterprising communities along the Bay shore. Standing amid the charred and blackened embers, with the frightfully mutilated corpses of men, women, children, horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine and fowls—every house, shed, barn, outhouse, or structure of any kind swept from the earth as with the very besom of destruction—our emotions cannot be described in language. No pen dipped in liquid fire can paint the scene; languaged in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, gives but the faintest impression of its horrors.

"From the survivors we glean the following in reference to the scene at the village and in the farming region commonly known as the 'Sugar Bush.' Sunday evening, after church, for about half an hour, a deathlike stillness hung over the doomed town. The smoke from the fires in the region around was so thick as to be stifling, and hung like a funeral pall over everything, and all was enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Soon light puffs of air were felt; the horizon at the southeast, south, and southwest began to be faintly illuminated; a perceptible trembling of the earth was felt, and a distant roar broke the awful silence. People began to fear that some awful calamity was impending, but as yet no one ever dreamed of the danger.

"The illumination soon became intensified into a fierce and lurid glare; the roar deepened into a howl, as if all the demons from the infernal regions had been let loose, when the advance gusts of wind from the main body of the tornado struck. Chimneys were blown down, houses were unroofed, and, amid the confusion, terror, and terrible apprehension of the moment, the fiery element, in tremendous inrolling billows and masses of shedded flame, enveloped the devoted village. The frenzy of despair seized on all hearts, strong men bowed like reeds before the fiery blast; women and children, like frightened spectres flitting through the awful gloom, were swept away like autumn leaves. Crowds rushed for the bridge; like all else, it was receiving its baptism of fire. Hundreds crowded into the river, cattle plunged in with them, and being huddled together in the general confusion of the moment, many who had taken to the water to avoid the flames were drowned. A great many were on the blazing bridge when it fell. The debris from the burning town was hurled over and on the heads of those who were in the water, killing many and maiming others, so that they gave up in despair and sank to a watery grave.

"In less than an hour from the time the tornado struck the town, the village of Peshtigo was annihilated. Full one hundred perished either in the flames or in the water, and all the property was wiped out of existence. In the 'Sugar Bush' the loss of life was even greater, in proportion to the number of inhabitants than in the village. Whole families are destroyed, and over a thickly settled region in the heavy hard wood timber, consisting of two or three townships, there is scarcely a family but is now left destitute, and mourns for the loss of some of its loved ones."

The Grand Haven *Herald* of October 11, gives the following account of the burning of Holland City:

"During Monday the city of Grand Haven was full of terrible rumors of the fire in Holland City, but nothing definite or reliable could be learned until the arrival at two o'clock of a train from the north side of Black Lake, containing several passengers, among whom were Miss Jennie and Miss Clarie Pennoyer, two young ladies who have been engaged in teaching in the doomed city. The statement of these young ladies is nearly as follows: The fire broke in upon the city from the woods about three P. M., Sunday, but no buildings of any consequence burned until dark in the evening. No one thought the city was in any special danger until ten or eleven o'clock, but at that time a strong wind setting in from the woods, the fire swept over the city with wonderful rapidity. The main part of the city was soon in flames. The house where the Misses Pennoyer were staying caught fire about 3 o'clock Monday morning. The ladies had packed their trunks, and hastily dressing themselves in wrappers, just managed to escape. The Lake View House went next, and then the fine City Mills of Wakeman, Gerlings & Co. The ladies, after leaving the house, ran to a small mound near by, and soon found themselves surrounded by fire. Mr. George Howard, whose efforts were indefatigable, managed to assist them out of their precarious position.

"The portion of the city where Prof. Charles Scott resided was completely destroyed, and the Professor, not being found, it was generally feared that he had fallen a victim to the flames. Mr. Joslin, of the firm of Breynan & Joslin, another of our best citizens, was engaged in rescuing persons from the flames. He insisted on going once more to the rescue; friends advised him not to venture, but he would not be dissuaded, thinking there were still lives to be saved. He did not return, and is believed to have been suffocated and burned to death.

"The livery stables were emptied of horses, which were taken to the public square as the only place of safety. Thousands of people were collected there. Women and children were running about the streets, wailing and crying, unable to find their husbands and fathers, brothers and sisters. Many females barely escaped with their night clothes. A child ten years of age was picked up on the street burned to death. It is impossible to tell how many lives are lost. Some nine or ten citizens are missing, but some may yet be found.

"When the Misses Pennoyer left, men were trying to keep the fire from the college buildings, but the succeeding train reported that these buildings, although of brick, were burning; also the Union School building and all the churches, except the 'Seceders' or the 'True Reformed Church.' One woman leaving her house tied her baby in a bundle, but in her hurry she took the wrong bundle, and to her dismay discovered her mistake when too late. Of seven children she could find only two. Fortunately, however, the bundle containing the live baby was picked up in the street, and it was believed that the other children were also found.

"The City Hotel at first was considered by Mr. Myers out of danger, but his most valuable articles he fortunately buried in the ground, and these were all that were saved of the best hotel in the city. The house was in flames when the family and boarders escaped. The other hotels shared the same fate.

"Mr. Geo. Howard, at the very commencement of the fire, took fourteen spades and handed them each to Hollanders who were standing around, and requested them to use them in throwing sand on the fire, so as to prevent it from spreading to the destruction of the city. They actually refused to work, giving as a reason that it was Sunday, and it would be wrong to do any work on that day. Had they gone to work like men this terrible conflagration and suffering might possibly have been prevented.

"The woods along the line of the Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, between Holland and Pigeon river, were in flames. The miles of marsh were one sheet of flame, and it was with great difficulty the train came through. The heat inside the cars was intense."

The village of New Franklin, about twelve miles a little north of east of this city, says the Green Bay *Advocate*, of October 12, had heretofore escaped the general devastation from the forest fires, but on Sunday last a heavy wind sprang up, driving the fire and dense volumes of smoke from the southeast directly down upon the village. From the first it was evident that the doom of the entire settlement was sealed and no earthly power was of any avail. About all that could be done by the afflicted community was to save their own lives, and the remorseless flames swallowed up mill, logs, houses, barns, crops, furniture, clothing—everything but the bodies of the citizens. The fire struck the place at about 8 o'clock in the evening, and at one the next morning nothing was left but blackened ruins. Mr. G. W. Watson, who was present at the fire, gives us a list of the buildings he knows to be destroyed: Willard Lamb's mill, with 300,000 feet of logs, on the railways, boarding-house and furniture, store and goods, Mr. Lamb's residence, two large frame barns, full of hay and grain; three small barns, eleven tenant houses, occupied by fourteen families, who all lost everything. Mr. Lamb also lost all his logging sleds. The school-house near the mill was burned.

MICHIGAN.

of the States, which have been visited by the late great conflagration, has also suffered dreadfully. The country all along the shores of Lake Huron, prepared as it was for the flames by the drought of weeks, nay, of months, has been devasted by the direlest, most fatal of all nature's resources. Here there was a hardy and generous people, made up of pioneers and farmers, who had entered the new country to make it their homes. They were a fine set of men, tall and brawny, and willing to work with axe or rifle or plough to make an honest and honorable living. They were civilizing the country, and now they, too, have been ousted from their farms and clearings by nature's terrible pre-emption. Nature came as a heartless landlord and asserted her right of eminent domain with irresistible and monstrous power. All along the borders of the State is a dense woodland of mighty trees, which toward the north occupy nearly half of its territory. These woods were diversified here and there with settlements and clearings, many of which have withered away before the most damnable conflagration which ever disfigured the earth, and the pioneers are driven from their homes, foodless, shelterless, and helpless. Along the shore, when the fire came, so long dreaded, and whispered of with shuddering tears beside the hearthstone in the dead and sorry midnight, when the children were asleep, and only the father and mother were awake, the poor wretches ran from before the crimson light of fire, and huddled for safety in the lake; it was their only hope. Forrestville was the first to fall a prey to the fierce flames; the village of White Rock came