The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher.

REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER.

$2 per Annum in Advance.

VOLUME XXXII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., NOVEMBER 30, 1871. NUMBER 27.

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.

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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

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 Morrow, 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. july29'71

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 other reliable companies, without additional charges. H. B. GAYLORD. Wyalusing, 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 styles. Towanda, April 21, 1870.—tf

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Aug.10,'70. Proprietor.

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENCY*, may23'70—tf TOWANDA, PA.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

H. SPAULDING

Has opened a Tailor Shop over Kellum & Mullock's Meat Market, formerly occupied by J. H. Cary, Tailor. From long experience he feels confident he can give full satisfaction. Cutting done at all times. Towanda, July 10,'71.3m H. SPAULDING.

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., G. A. DAYTON, } nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA. J. E. DAYTON, }

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, makes this house a desirable one through which to make collections. G. F. MASON. Towanda, Oct. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

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

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND. THE NEW LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM ON TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL, Williams & Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week. Excellent Rail Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month. Remittances to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand. For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway New York, or G. F. MASON & CO., Bankers, Oct. 1, 1866. Towanda, Pa.

MYERSBURG MILLS. WHEAT, RYE, AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! CORN MEAL AND FEED constantly on hand and for sale cheap for CASH. CUSTOM WORK WARRANTED. Also, a large quantity of GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER, from Old Younger Beds. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats taken in exchange for Plaster. may31'71 E. R. MYER.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL IN SHESHEQUIN, PA. The undersigned desires to give notice that his new STEAM FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and that he is prepared to do all work in his line on short notice. CUSTOM GRINDING DONE ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT IS RECEIVED. Will sell Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, Bran, &c., always on hand and for sale at lowest prices. PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Persons living on the west side of the river desiring to patronize my mill, will save their ferriage paid both ways, when they bring grain in ton bushels and upwards. apl 6'71 F. S. AYERS.

A NEW FIRM. Drs. W. B. KELLY of this place and Dr. C. M. STANLEY of Athens, have formed a copartnership for the practice of DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, and may be found at the office of Dr. Kelly, over Wickham & Black's store in Towanda, prepared at all times to treat patients in a first-class manner. All work warranted as represented. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Stanley will be at his office in Athens on Saturdays and Mondays until further notice. Aug. 30,'71-tf KELLY & STANLEY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JAMES WOOD, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa.

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. June 27, '68.

W. M. FOYLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office with Elhanan 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 24, '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, '68.

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 copartnership, 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 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.

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

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 Residence, 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 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.

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

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

RUMMERFIELD CREEK HOTEL. PETER LANDMESSER. Having purchased and thoroughly refitted this old and well-known stand, formerly kept by Sheriff Griffis, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec. 23, 868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., 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, Towanda, Jan. 24, '71. Proprietor.

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 May22 Proprietor.

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A. This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & 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. sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

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. BECORD, Agent. aug27'1 Towanda, Pa.

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.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS! THOS. MUIR & Co. Respectfully announce to the public in general, that they have opened a large and choice stock of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, In the store formerly occupied by John Meredith, corner Main and Franklin streets, Towanda, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest for CASH! You will always find TOM MEREDITH there, just as happy as ever, to wait upon all old customers and as many new ones as will favor them with a call. THOS. MUIR. THOS. MUIR & CO. THOS. MEREDITH. Oct. 5, 1871.

TRY OUR TEAS AND COFFEE, COWELL & MYER.

Miscellaneous.

SUSQUEHANNA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA. This institution will commence its Seventeenth Year MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871. The courses of study are English, Normal, Commercial, Academic, Scientific and Classical, in all of which the instruction is systematic and thorough. The Principals will be assisted in the various departments by a large and very excellent corps of instructors—three graduates, experienced teachers having been recently engaged—and no effort will be spared to make the Institute, in comfort, discipline and general efficiency, second to no other similar institution. The Musical Department will be under the charge of Professor H. Fr. Johannessen. This institution is now in thorough repair. In addition to the extensive improvements during the past year, new apparatus, maps and charts, and most approved patent desks and seats for all the study and recitation rooms have just been purchased. The Principal of the Normal Department will organize August 28, a Teachers' Class, and by SPECIAL ATTENTION aid to complete the most thorough course possible during the time. Tuition from $4 to $10. Board and room in the Institute $4. If desirable, students may obtain rooms in town and board themselves. Early application for board and rooms at the Institute should be made, as the rooms are being rapidly engaged. For further particulars or catalogue, apply to G. W. Ryan and E. E. Quinlan, Principals, Towanda, Pa. MILLER FOX, President Board Trustees. aug.9'71

BIRDSELL COMBINED Clover Thresher AND SEPARATOR. This machine Threshes, Separates, Hulls, and Cleans Clover Seed at one operation; capacity ranging from 30 to 50 bushels per day, according to yield of seed. After the clover is fed into the Threshing Cylinder, the seed contained therein is deposited into a bag or measure at the side of the machine. NO REHANDLING OF CHAFF OR TAILINGS. An elevator conveys the unhulled chaff back to the Huller Hopper, and an extra elevator conveys the light seed, &c., back to the Fanning Mill. TWO THOUSAND NOW IN USE throughout the United States and Canadas. AWARDED FIRST PREMIUM at 73 State Fairs since 1856. Send for "CLOVER LEAF" and Colored Engraving which give complete description. BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING CO., Mfrs., Harrisburg, Pa. Home Factory, South Bend, Indiana. An Agent wanted for Bradford Co. [aug30'71-3m

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. mar.15'71

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. S. BETTS, Jr., Towanda, June 24, 1869. Cashier.

The oldest, largest, and safest purely Mutual Life Insurance Company in the United States! THE MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. *OF NEW YORK.* W. W. KINGSBURY, Agent. —ALSO— Attorney in fact for Mrs. WM. H. MILLER, in the settlement of her interests arising out of the Estate of the late C. L. WARD. *OFFICE:* *Cor. Main & State Sts. TOWANDA, PA.* aug.23'71-tf

MANSION HOUSE, LERAYSVILLE, PA. W. W. BROWNING, PROPRIETOR. This House is conducted in strictly Temperance Principles. Every effort will be made to make guests comfortable. Good rooms and the table will always be supplied with the best the market affords. Nov. 1, 1871.

STOLL & JOHNSON COMMISSION MERCHANTS, TOWANDA, PA., Will receive and forward all kinds of produce entrusted to their care, to each parties as the owners may direct, in Newark or New York after Oct. 21st. Offices at the store of Marshall Bros. Cash paid for all kinds of Poultry. H. F. STOLL, Oct.18 S. H. JOHNSON.

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 fifteen cents delivered. may30,1870.

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

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

PORK, Hams, Lard, Dried Beef, Mackerel, Cheese, Mackinaw Trout, at retail Jan 19, 1871. FOX & MERCUR.

COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, FISH, &c., wholesale and retail. July 1. McCABE & MIX.

FISH PORK, HAMS AND LARD COWELL & MYER'S.

Original Poetry

A THOUGHT.

Once upon my pillow lying
While without the winds were sighing,
And upon the window-pane
Heard the patter of the rain;
All without seemed dark and lonely,
And the wind to me spoke only,
Spoke in accents strange and weird,
Accents that I almost feared.

Back upon my pillow falling,
Heeding not the wind's wild calling,
Though it tried my soul to taunt
With its wild and death-like chant,
Sounding like a funeral dirge,
Striving on my soul to urge
Forms too hideous for human,
Thoughts that only visit few men.

But my soul so tired and weary
Heeded not the sounds so dreary,
And my spirit took its flight
To the distant realms of night.
Night is sleep and day is waking,
And in sleep the mind's oft taking
Flights from out this mind, our sphere,
To the strange unknown, so near.

Only for a moment's sleeping—
In my face the sun came creeping,
Rousing me from slumbers deep,
Waking me from out my sleep—
And upon the velvet lining
Of my couch the sun was shining,
Through the crystal drops of rain,
Gathered on the window pane.

Never moving I lay pondering,
Thinking, reasoning, wondering,
Thinking of the hour of death,
When my body's latest breath
Shall have ended, and my clay
Waiting for the wondrous day.
Resurrection's fearful morn,
When we shall again be born.

And my spirit breathed a prayer,
Upward through the sunlit air,
Tha the light of heaven shining,
All my soul and spirit fining,
May with light my spirit wake,
My mortal flesh to take,
And my voice through heaven ringing,
Songs of praise to Jesus singing.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FRANK SMALLEY.

No. I.

It is a task of no small difficulty, in tracing the history of a language, to separate it from the vast net-work of languages with which it is, from the manner of their development, necessarily and intimately connected and interwoven. It is not so difficult a matter for philologists to separate the great number of languages in the earth into *general* classes or divisions, founded on ethnological or linguistic principles. But to trace an individual member of one of these classes through all its history, modified and changed as it must be from contact with sister dialects, in danger of utter annihilation, which in fact often actually occurs, requires the exercise of much care and discrimination. Languages overlap and run into each other. Their particular outlines are often quite indistinct. The great Niebuhr and the lesser, and more recent Donaldson, found great difficulty to be luminous amid obscure data. As Wright says, in comparing the New High German in its slow development and remarkable change of features, to the slow moulding of the Greek, under the pressure of individual energy, character and experience, by many hands in successive ages, into the grand and elegant proportions, in which it has ever since stood high and firm, as the most finished artistic structure of the elements of language, that the world has ever seen, "The present German, technically called the New High German, was gradually advanced under the slow action of centuries, by Luther's time, from the original Gothic, as found existing in Ulfilas' translation of the Scriptures (A. D. 380); and is so far different from its first beginnings, that a native himself cannot unravel them without as much close study as if upon a foreign tongue." To be comprehensive and thorough, then, and working on the synthetic principle, we will go back to the general classification of languages. It is usually as follows: First, Chinese stock of languages. Second, Semitic stock. Third, Indo-European. Fourth, African. Fifth, American. Sixth, Oceanic or Polynesian. Under these general heads are classed the 3064 known tongues of the earth. Arranged philosophically, they constitute three great classes, viz: *1st. Those consisting of mere separate, unvaried monosyllables, like the Chinese.* In such a mere congeries of separate units, of course there is no chance for any scientific forms or principles of grammar. The Chinese accordingly employ some fifty thousand characters to express the wants of speech. Some of these distinct and unrelated words are even now pictorial, others are ideographic now in form, altho' probably most are but abbreviations of original pictorial representations of the objects described. *2d. Those formed by agglutination.* Here is simply cohesion, no inflection, words attached to each other without change of form. Such are the Hungarian and Caucasian and some other languages. One noticeable peculiarity of this class is the arrangement of words: the governed words before those governing them. Prepositions even are placed after instead of before the nouns in regimen with them, and so are really postpositional in character. *3d. The inflected languages.* "In their history," says one author, "lies embosomed that of the civilized portions of the world." Here is exhibited system and a complete interior organization.

There are two or three other divisions based on essential differences, of which language is capable, but space, at present, forbids enlargement. Taking up the third division of the first classification, inasmuch as it embraces the language we wish to discuss, as well as our own vernacular, viz: The Indo-European, sometimes called the Japhetic, we observe: this class of languages is more perfectly developed, and its literature, although not of so high antiquity as the Semitic, is much richer in literary treasures, far surpassing it in variety, flexibility, beauty, strength and luxuriance. The Semitic and Indo-European, the two great inflected classes, have shared between them the peopling of the historic portions of the earth. The members composing the latter are sometimes called "the philosophical languages," as descriptive of the prevailing style of their higher literature. Of their birth-place, Dwight says: "Iran, a country bounded on the north by the Caspian, on the south by the Indian ocean, on the east by the Indus, and on the west by the Euphrates, is the spot to which all the languages of the civilized world, ancient and modern, now unite in pointing as the place of their origin." From this point, not far from the birth place of man, this family spread into Europe. Hence the designation, Indo-European. In speaking of their characteristics, Bopp (Comp. Gram.) says: "The members of this race inherited, from the period of their earliest youth, endowments of exceeding richness, and with a system of unlimited composition and agglutination. Possessing much they are able to bear the loss of much, and yet to retain their local life; and by multiplied losses, alterations and displacements, the members of the common family are become scarcely recognizable to each other." "Upon the study of these has been based essentially, the very important modern science of philology." From this home of languages, just as one portion moved down into the rich plains of India, and by them were developed the Sanscrit language and literature, and the Buddhist religion, and, as another part went over into Persia, and there by them were developed the Bactrian language and the Parsee religion; so successive migrations passed also to the west and to the north-west, and settled in different parts of Europe. Here European nationalities and languages took their origin.

This class is, however, subdivided by some into nine or ten groups, all related more or less closely to each other, but yet distinctive. They are: 1, Sanscrit; 2, Iranian or Persian; 3, Latin; 4, Greek; 5, Celtic; 6, Gothic; 7, Slavonic; 8, Lithuanian; 9, Armenian; 10, perhaps the Finnic, Tartarian and some others. Thus including, as will be observed, both synthetic and analytical languages; of the former, such as the Sanscrit, Greek and Latin; of the latter, the English and French.

These languages and their literature, constituting the refined and cultured speech of the world, the languages of civilized society, are replete with interesting facts and subjects for study and investigation. For example, the Sanscrit is said to be more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more exquisitely refined than either, with its alphabet of fifty characters, and which, in connection with the Zend and classical stocks, has been styled, "The language of the immortals." The Vedic Sanscrit, probably as late as 1500 years before Christ, or five hundred years before the time of Homer and Solomon, who were doubtless contemporaries, was a spoken language in India. On the authority of Eichhoff, the Sanscrit is the r chest of all languages in the world in its combinations. Its words melt and run continually together in harmony of sound and sense; and their full splendor is but faintly imaged to the view even by the beautiful and pictorial language of Greece; while the coarser and sterner Latin represents in its features still less of this high characteristic of its elder sister, the Sanscrit. Another example is the Iranian or Zend, of Persia, and, moreover the Latin, with whose forms and literature most of us are better acquainted, and which is, together with a few others, a parent of the Romance or Romanic tongues, including the Italian, French, Spanish, Portugese, Wallachian and Provencal. The Greek also is of deep interest, with its dialects, the Attic, Ionic, Doric and Æolic, and is parent of the Romaic or modern Greek, now the vernacular of about 1,180,000 people. We will pause to give a passing notice also to the Celtic, spoken by the Celts, or Kelts, who at an early period, migrating from Asia, made their way at last to the western part of Europe, to Spain, to Gaul and to Great Britain. The development is shown as follows:

Celtic.

Perso-Celtic.	Medo-Celtic.
Ancient Gaelish.	Ancient Irish.
Ancient British.	
Welsh. Cornish. Armorican or Bas Bretagne.	Erse or Irish. Gaelic or Highland Scotch. Manx.

It would be interesting to wander still more widely from our direct course of descent, by discussing the several members composing the other four classes enumerated, but, for the sake of brevity, we will come directly to the Gothic. These tribes followed the Celts as early as 680, B. C. In 380 A. D., the Goths were living on the lower side of the Danube, around its mouth. Afterward they divided into two portions: the Ostrogoths or eastern Goths, and the Visigoths or western Goths, the former settling in Italy, and the latter in Spain. Their language never took firm hold in either country. The Gothic is related generally to the Germanic languages, about as the Sanscrit is to the Indo-European family. Our want of knowledge of the languages preceding them, belonging to the same class, causes them each to have the historic aspect of a mother of that class; though they have more properly, from a strict philological analysis the place of an elder sister, so distinct in age and character as to fulfill the offices of a parent. Four centuries long is the interval that separates the Gothic Scriptures from any literary documents now extant of the other Germanic tribes. There are various ways of classifying the languages included in the Gothic, one of which is in two divisions: 1st, the Low German; 2d, the High German. One which I prefer, however, is as follows: 1st, Teutonic; 2d, Scandinavian. The latter includes 1st, the language of Iceland; 2d, that of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with their dialectical differences; 3d, the language of the Faroe Islands.

The Teutonic branch is composed of three divisions: 1st, Maeso-Gothic; 2d, High Germanic; 3d, Low Germanic. The first of these was spoken by a people, who, crossing the Danube from their residence on the Black Sea, occupied Moesia on the lower Danube. It has been suggested that this branch of the Teutonic family may be regarded as the parent of the Anglo-Saxon in some such sense as the latter is the parent of the English. In the eighth century we utterly lose the Goths from history, and of their language and literature, that noble old tongue, the queen mother of so many princely languages, the only monuments that the world possesses are parts of translations of the Bible made by Bishop Ulfilas, A. D. 388, two short bills of sale, and the fragment of an almanac. These meager remains, however, are very valuable as aiding quite materially in the study, and contributing to the interest of, that charming and almost new science, Comparative Philology.

[For the REPORTER.]

JOHNNY CADOO AND THE DEVIL.

[MR. ALVORD—*Dear Sir*: Having told the story of Johnny Cadoo recently, I was requested to write it and send it to you. I learned it when a boy from an Irish tailor named John Holgan, who formerly resided in Wyso. It is probable that it has never appeared in print, and very likely you may think it never should. However, if you see fit to publish it, put this as a preface and my excuse for writing such nonsense. Yours truly, L. H. ELLIOT.]

Johnny Cadoo was a poor blacksmith and found it very hard to support his large and increasing family by his labor. One day as he was lamenting his hard fortune, the devil appeared to him and proposed to furnish him with coal and iron for seven years, if at the end of that time Johnny would deliver himself soul and body to him. Johnny considering his case desperate, willingly entered into the contract and went on prosperously.

During this period St. Patrick called at the shop and got his horse shod, telling Johnny when it was done that he had no money, but would give him three wishes. Johnny was well satisfied with this, and St. Patrick proceeded to make his three wishes. His first wish was that whoever took hold of his sledge to strike could not stop till he told them to stop; the second was that any one who sat down on a certain block in his shop, could not get up without his permission; the third was that whatever he put in his old leather breeches pocket could not get out till he took it out. So Johnny worked on till the end of the seven years, when the devil appeared to claim what he considered his own according to contract. Johnny told him that he was just finishing a job for an old customer, and asked the devil to take the sledge and strike for him a few minutes, and he would be ready so much sooner. The devil happening to be in a complying mood, took hold and went to work as desired. Johnny got through with his job and said he was ready to go. But there the old devil stood pounding on the anvil, and could not stop. Seeing that Johnny had him, he agreed if he would let him stop pounding, he would furnish him as he had done before for another seven years. So Johnny let him go, and went rejoicing to the end of the next seven years, when the devil appeared again. Johnny told him that he was in the situation that he was before, having a little job that he wanted to finish. "Oh, you are not going to get me to take hold of that sledge again," said the devil. "No," said Johnny, "I don't want you to do it; just take a seat on that block and I will soon finish the job alone and be ready to go with you."

In a short time Johnny said he was ready to go, but there the devil sat and could not get up. Seeing that Johnny was too much for him again, he agreed to supply him with coal and iron another seven years if he would release him from his present situation. On this promise Johnny let him go again, and went on prospering to the end of the next seven years. This time the devil was afraid to enter the shop, but called to Johnny to come out. "All right," said Johnny, coming out and saying to the devil, "I have been told that you could change yourself into anything you pleased; if this is true, just for fun turn yourself into a piece of money and let me go across the street to the tavern and cheat the landlord with you." The devil, always ready for any mischief, willingly complied with the request. No sooner having done so, than Johnny clapt him into his old leather breeches pocket, and here he had the old chap again. Johnny then proceeded to a forge near by and told the workmen there that his old breeches had got hard, and he wished to put them under their big hammer to soften them. Having obtained permission, he threw his breeches on the anvil with the devil in the pocket, and down came the hammer. This was a little more than the old devil could conveniently endure, so he cried out to Johnny that if he would let him go this time, he would release him from all obligations and furnish him all the coal and iron that he would use during life besides.

So Johnny let him go, glad to get out of his power on such easy terms. After a long and prosperous life, Johnny died and arrived at the gate of Heaven, desiring to enter that happy place. "No," said St. Patrick, "I once gave you three wishes; then like a fool as you always were, you did not wish to come here; so now you can't be admitted." Johnny then laid his course for that place so celebrated for the heat of its climate. Here, at the gate, he demanded admittance. The old boss devil inquired his name, and when told that it was Johnny, cried out, "For mercy's sake, don't let him in here; he has cheated me three times, and I will have nothing more to do with him." So Johnny returned to a place called "Fiddlers Green," situated half-way between the two places above mentioned. There the last that was heard of him he was enjoying himself, having all the whisky that he wanted.

MANSFIELD, Pa., Sept. 14, 1871.

A CURE FOR INEBRIETY.

"Will you have the kindness to recommend a good and safe remedy for curing drunkenness?"

A simple, categorical answer will no apply in this case. Here and there is a professed reformer, who recommends medical specifics; another, that some kind of alcoholic liquor be put into every kind of food and eaten by the victim until he becomes so disgusted and sick of it that he will crave no more; still another, who advises that the patient be sent to an asylum for inebriates and confined therein, and treated until all hankering for "fire-water" shall have ceased; and another would have the victim "taper off" by taking a small horn, and after each dram cutting away with a knife a portion of the horn, so that it will hold less and less, until the entire horn shall be finally cut away, and with it the determination to drink.

These methods are compromises. They may suit some natures that may not be reached or affected in a more direct and manly way. But, seriously, does one realize that "he is a drunkard?" Has he enough manliness to see the difference between a manly man and a poor weak slave? Is he willing to be classed with the latter? Can he trust himself no more? What! a human wreck! and all through one small leak? and that leak the appetite? Sound and strong in every other part, but weak—almost to rottenness—here? A plank damaged by the ship's striking on a rock, or from defects which existed undiscovered in the start, must be taken out, and a new one fitted in. It can safely be done by a good workman. We must lighten—enlighten—the ship; heave her on her sides, or put her into a dry dock for repairs. It will be found that the most satisfactory course in such cases, after repairing damages the best we can, is to keep clear of the rocks and quicksands in future. Yield to no temptations. "Taste not, touch not, handle not" that which is an enemy to your peace and "biteth like an adder." Stop!

No tampering; no dropping one stimulant to take up another. We now and then find one who stops smoking or snuffing to take up chewing. Is not this "out of the frying-pan into the fire?" No "substitute" is to be sought out, but the patient is to take into his mouth or stomach only that which is natural food or natural drink; that which may be converted into healthful blood, tissue, nerve, muscle, bone, etc. In short, the way to overcome drunkenness, is not to drink stimulants. The drinker must drink no more. He must stop, and in an earnest, prayerful spirit ask God for strength and grace to resist the temptation and overcome the desire. Appetite must be subordinated to the intellect and the moral sense. Can you do it? Are you a man? or are you a slave? God pity the poor weak imbeciles who cannot help it.—*Phrenological Journal.*

AMONG the many sermons whereof the Chicago fire was the theme