The Bradford Reporter.

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LOCAL NOTICES, same style as reading matter, TWENTY CENTS a line.

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The Reporter is having a larger circulation than all other 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, Posters, 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 PRINTING 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, Towanda, Pa. Mar 1'71

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

J. 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.

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 160 Washington Street, between Washington and Wells Streets, Chicago, Illinois. Lots for sale, purchased and sold. Investments made on Money Loaned. May 10,'70.

DRESS MAKING, PATTERN CUTTING AND FITTING in all fashionable styles on short notice. ROOMS in Mercur's New Store, 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, FRIZZES, &c., made to the best manner and latest style, at Ward House Barber Shop. Terms reasonable. Towanda, Dec. 1, 1869.

GAYLORD BROS., *General Fire and Life Insurance Agents*. Policies covering all dangers issued by lightning in Wyoming and adjoining counties, without additional charge. Office in Wyalusing, Pa. 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 been established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS in the 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 Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at the Mill, at retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor. Apr 14,'70

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

NEW TAILOR SHOP. H. SPAULDING has opened a Tailor Shop over Kellum & Mullock's Meat Market, formerly occupied by J. H. Carr. Taking from long experience he feels confident he can give full satisfaction. Cutting done at all times. Towanda, July 19, '71.-3m H. SPAULDING.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALF-SKINS, FURS, &c. The highest cash price is paid at all times. M. F. Rockwell's Store, Main-st., TOWANDA, PA. Towanda, Nov. 14, '70

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a Banking House in Towanda, under the firm of E. F. MASON & CO., are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and Drafts on New York, Philadelphia, and all parts of the United States, as also England, Germany and France. To loan money, receive deposits, do a general Banking business. E. F. Mason was one of the late firm of Laporte, Mason & Co., of Towanda, Pa., and his knowledge of the business of Bradford and adjoining counties, gained in the banking business for about 20 years, makes the house a desirable one through which to make collections. G. F. MASON, Towanda, Pa., Jan. 1, 1866. A. G. MASON.

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

CHEAP PASSAGE FROM OR TO IRELAND OR ENGLAND. THE LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN OR LONDONDERRY, formerly called the "Black Star Line" of Liverpool, sailing every week. THE LINE of Packets from or to London, once a month. Passengers to England, Ireland and Scotland paying the lowest rates. For particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, 29 Broadway, New York, or G. F. MASON & Co., Bankers, Towanda, Pa.

MIVERSBURG MILLS. WHEAT, RYE, AND BUCKWHEAT FLOUR! CORN MEAL AND FEED always on hand and for sale cheap for CASH. CUSTOM WORK WARRANTED. A quantity of GROUND CAYUGA PLASTER, from Old Younger Beds. Corn and Oats taken in exchange for Flour. E. R. MYER.

NEW STEAM FLOURING MILL IN SHESHEQUIN, PA. Public notice is hereby given that his new STEAM FLOURING MILL is now in operation, and that he is prepared to work in the line on short notice. GRAIN WILL BE WORKED ON THE SAME DAY THAT IT IS RECEIVED. Buckwheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal, Feed, &c., always on hand and for sale at the Mill. NOTICE.—Persons living on the Susquehanna River deserving to patronize my mill, will be charged paid both ways, when they bring a load of grain amounting to two bushels and upwards. F. S. AYERS.

A NEW FIRM. The undersigned have this place entered into a partnership for the transaction of a GENERAL MERCHANDISE BUSINESS, under the firm name of C. M. STANFORD & CO. C. M. STANFORD, W. H. WATTLES. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 1, 1871.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

WM. 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 Gere'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 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 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 Griffin, at the mouth of Rummerfield Creek, is ready to give good accommodations and satisfactory treatment to all who may favor him with a call. Dec. 23, 868—tf.

MEANS HOUSE, TOWANDA, Pa., 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.-tot May'72 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. Inquire 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. aug2'71 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. Johannesman. 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. Ryon 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 20 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 78 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. N. BETTS, Jr., Cashier. Towanda, June 24, 1869.

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 such parties as the owners may direct, in Newark or New York after Oct. 21st. Office at the store of Marshall Bros. Cash paid for all kinds of Poultry. H. P. STOLL, S. H. JOHNSON. Oct. 18

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

TAILORESS.—Try Mrs. FESSENDEN'S work and prices. Shop in first yellow house between Ward House and Bakery, opposite Post-office. Towanda Oct. 22, 1871.—6m

FARMERS, bring your produce and sell to FOX & MERCUR. Jan. 19, 1871.

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

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

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

Selected Poetry.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

He had bowed down to drunkenness,
An abject worshipper;
The pulse of manhood's pride had gone,
Too faint and cold to stir;
And he had given his spirit up
Unto the humblest thrall,
And bowing to the poisoned cup,
He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off
And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing of a dream
That cometh not again,
The shadow of his spirit fled,
He saw the gulf before—
He shuddered at the waste behind,
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent's fold away
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the sturdy forest oak
Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
Grew terribly within,
And conscience sat in judgment on
His most familiar sin.

The light of intellect again
Along his pathway shone,
And reason, like a monarch, stood
Upon its golden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson warrior,
Pride for the kingly crown;
But glorious in that triumph hour
The disentharalled shall find
When evil passion boweth down
Unto a god-like mind.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

A TRIP across THE WATER.

No. XXIX.

"Mona, (once hid from those who search the main),
Where thousand elfs abide."—*Collins.*

"The Isle of Man," says Blackstone, "is a distinct territory from England, and is not governed by our laws; neither doth an act of Parliament extend to it unless it be particularly named therein." While it is a part of the dominions of the Crown, it yet seems not to belong to the realm of England; and although it has its own legislation, laws and courts of justice, it is not a foreign dominion.

The House of Keys, at present the popular branch of the Government, and elected by the people, consists of 24 members. Formerly, when a vacancy occurred, the remaining 23 returned the names of two persons eligible for the office to the Lieutenant Governor, who thereupon selected one of the two to fill the vacancy. Their functions are both judicial and legislative; they form one branch of the Tynwald Court, and in their legislative capacity, propose such laws as may be deemed conducive to the public welfare, for the consideration of the Lieut. Governor in council; at the same receiving for acceptance, amendment or rejection, such bills as may be proposed from the upper branch of the legislature. This (the Lieutenant Governor in Council, as it is called), consists of the Lord Bishop, the Arch Deacon, the two Deemsters, Attorney General, Clerk of the Rolls, Vicar General and Water Bailiff. The Lieutenant Governor, of course, is not to be omitted from this august and formidable list, all of which is appointed by the Crown. To the "Queen in Council" are further referred all bills for approval or rejection. When concurred in by these three branches of the Government, laws must finally be promulgated from the Tynwald Mount, in both the English and Manx tongues, before they are of any binding force.

From a very early period the Island has been divided into two judicial districts, with a *Deemster* or Judge, appointed by the Crown, for each. The laws, as formerly administered, were known as *Breast Laws*, from the fact that they were unwritten: these two legal oracles, the Deemsters, bearing them in their heads or bosoms, somewhat after the manner of the postmaster who carried the letters in his hat. They were in fact for a long period the sole depositar es and expounders, by word of month, of the insular code. This somewhat peculiar and perhaps convenient arrangement was however interfered with in 1422, by Sir John Stanley, then King of Man, who first caused the statutes of the Island to be committed to writing and duly promulgated.

The revenue laws of the Island differ from those of England, and tend to make the cost of some descriptions of merchandise less than in other portions of her Majesty's dominions. Articles of commerce from the Isle of Man do not therefore pass into the ports of England without being liable to Custom House inspection and sometimes the payment of further duties.

It is a prevailing idea as regards the natural history of Man, that the cats there have no tails. Such may once have been the case, as a breed of the kind still exists there, and many of the barnyard fowls come short in like manner. But as before stated, innovations are the order of the day, and either different races of men and animals are supplanting the old, or else there are new developments in accordance with the Darwinian theory.

The great variety of marine vegetation along these rocky shores, was brought to my notice by a collection which I purchased in Douglas, of some 35 different beautiful specimens, placed upon cards with their botanical designations. These were generally prepared only to fill special orders by the neat handed artist, whose charge was only about the equivalent of an American dollar.

Douglas, Ramsey, Peel and Castletown are the principal towns of the Island: the first being the largest, with a population of about 13,000, while Castletown is the seat of government.

A general appearance of order, thrift and contentment pervades the Island; while the salubrity of the atmosphere amid her hills and valleys, is equalled only by the crystalline clearness of the surrounding waters. The rugged coasts display many a strongly built fortress, held in turn by the rude invaders of long past centuries; while Runic crosses of stone, stone circles of upright pillars, burrows and sepulchral mounds with *list vaens* or stone coffins beneath, often mark the burial place of Scandinavian chieftain or warrior. These, with various ancient relics found beneath the soil, such as weapons of bronze, iron and stone, coins, rings, and bracelets of antique pattern, querns or handmills of stone, all render the country in a peculiar degree interesting to him who would speculate upon the past.

Some tale of magic or enchantment from the numerous list of the Island's traditions, would seem not inappropriate to any chapter upon Mona. As illustrative of a prevailing superstition of its people, I give the following, for which credit is due to a writer of the Island:

THE ENCHANTED PALACE.

"In the days of enchantment, a celebrated magician erected in the Isle of Man the most magnificent palace ever beheld, but it was solely inhabited by infernal spirits. Every mortal who happened to ventnre within its portals was instantly converted into stone. This spread such terror, that the country for many miles around became desolate. One evening, after dusk, it happened that a poor man, looking for charity, was traveling on that side of the Island. He had never heard of the enchanter. Seeing no place where he might obtain lodgings for the night, he wandered about a considerable time, until at length he came in sight of the palace, which rose before him in all its splendor; but not presuming to enter within its doors, lest he should be turned out again by some churlish lacquey, he sat down under one of the large piazzas by which the magnificent edifice was surrounded. Being hungry, he took some bread and meat, with a little salt, out of his pocket, to eat; but a small portion of the salt having accidentally fallen to the ground, instantly terrific groans issued from the earth, a dreadful hurricane arose, lightning flashed around, and thunder rattled over his head. The gorgeous palace with its lofty porticoes and brazen doors vanished, and the mendicant found himself in the midst of a barren waste.* When he communicated this wonderful adventure to the inhabitants of the neighboring village, they refused to believe him; till, having gone to the spot where the palace of the necromancer stood, they were convinced of the truth of the beggar's statement, and all united in prayers and thanksgivings for so great a deliverance. It appeared evident from the mendicant's story, that the salt which had been spilt upon the ground had occasioned the dissolution of the enchanter's palace. For this reason, salt has since been held in such high estimation with the Manx people, that no person will go out to transact business without taking some in his pocket. Many will neither put out a child, nor take in one to nurse, without salt being mutually exchanged. Should any person ask the meaning of this veneration for salt, he will be told the above story; by doubting which he will incur the censure of the inhabitants of the Island as a very profane individual."

On the 18th July, I took passage from Douglas to Liverpool, a distance of 75 miles, by the *Snowdrill*, one of the daily line of steamers. The packets plying between the several ports of the United Kingdom, as well as those crossing the Channel to France, though generally staunch, well built and well officered, are very far inferior in point of elegance and accommodations to those upon our American waters; the difference in fact being about the same as between an emigrant and a palace car upon our railways.

The rains had subsided, and the weather was clear; but high winds and rough breezes still prevailed as we passed out into the Irish Sea. Occasionally, a tremulous billow would dash over the high bulwarks, pouring its torrent upon such of the passengers as chanced to be upon the decks, thus adding a new discomfort to the misery of the seasick—of whom there were many. Like oil upon the troubled waters, however, seemed the assiduous attentions of a kind old QUAKER and his lady, who during the voyage were continually engaged in distributing biscuits and warm tea, and otherwise ministering, in Good Samaritan fashion, to the relief of the sufferers. It was one of the occasions on which a sea-going individual may well be thankful for the lack of any undue sensibility of the digestive apparatus. For my own part it was quite as much by good fortune as by good management, that I escaped during the voyage, both sea-sickness and shower bath.

Approaching the coast of Lancashire and entering the Mersey, I was laid under special obligation to an old gentleman of Liverpool for a better comprehension of the scenes through which we were passing. Near the entrance of the river is NEW BRIGHTON, a popular place of resort in the summer season from the city of Liverpool. The Mersey forms the boundary line between the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire; and is for nearly 20 miles rather a bay than a river: it being at Liverpool (which is several miles from the sea) about a mile in width across to Birkenhead on the opposite and western shore, while farther up, it widens still more. From the sea-coast to the city, the course of the channel is nearly south. Steaming onward, we were soon surrounded by the ships and flags of all nations in the capacious harbor and amid the splendid docks of this great commercial port, whose foreign trade must exceed that of any other in the world—a large and important portion being from our own distant shores.

C. C. P.

*"In visionary glory rear'd,
The gorgeous Castle disappear'd;
And a bare heath's unfruitful plain
Usurp'd the wizard's proud domain."
—WARTON.

[For the REPORTER.]

DISOBEDIENT TO PARENTS.

MR. EDITOR: Your readers may not recollect the long list of vices that are enumerated in "The Epistle of Paul, the Apostle, to the Romans," which the Gentile nations were charged with committing; and among the vices, that of being disobedient to parents is included.

When we call to mind this vice, we discover that it occupies a position from which all other vices that the human family are guilty of, must proceed.

Whatever may be said in reference to our "hereditary depravity," still this vice is the first perceptible indication, and needs a constant oversight to prevent its becoming a settled habit in a child to despise the government of parents.

In looking over the long black list of crimes that have been published to the world, it is questionable whether any can be found who were not more or less disobedient to parents, and it may be taken for granted, without further proof, that *all* parents who desired the welfare of their children, and the good of society, strove to restrain their children; yet, strange as it may apprear, to often indulge their children so far as to suffer them to contract habits, until they are prepared to commit the most revolting crimes. If this is not so, why have we seen honored fathers clothed in shame, and virtuous mothers drowned in tears.

The enquiry is, why are these things so, but for this reason: parents have gone from one extreme to the other—from the most rigid course to that of the most indulgent.

Behind this is the *exciting* cause: the *fashions* and *customs* of the country, as it becomes older, presenting continually the fascinating allurements that are calculated in their nature to please both parents and children, and to lead them before they are aware, into forbidden paths, from which it becomes difficult to extricate themselves.

The idea of suffering our children to attend places of amusement beyond our control, not knowing where they are, or under whose influence they have fallen, is a thought that should awaken every parent to a sense of duty, as though their house was on fire, or some other calamity overshadowing them.

O ye parents! this is a work that God designed that you should do, and not for your preachers. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." "Ye *fathers*, provoke not your children to *wrath*, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

Parents, let us all commence again at the root of this matter, and with one united effort, and adopt the language, "As for me and my house, I will endeavor to have my family *obedient*."

OBSERVER.

WORTH OF FOUR PINS.—There is, or was, a Polish lady, the Countess of K—, living in Paris. She wears a very singular brooch or breast-pin. Encircled by twenty precious stones on the ground of a dark blue stone, and covered by a glass in front is, what do you suppose? A portrait? No. A lock of hair? No. What then? Just *four common pins*, bent together in the shape of a star! Why does she wear such a singular thing as this? Her husband, a Polish nobleman, was put in prison because he was thought to be a secret enemy of the Government. He was put into a dark, deep dungeon, far down under the ground. He had no light. He could not tell when it was day, nor when it was night. He had no one to speak to, for no one was allowed to go near him but the keeper of the prison, and he was not allowed to speak to him. He had nothing to do; days, weeks, and months passed, and he was still in his dungeon; he was not brought to trial. Poor man! how miserable he was! He thought he would lose his mind; he felt his reason beginning to give way. Oh, if he only had something to do! Feeling over his coat one day, he found four pins, and he wept for joy. But you say: "Four pins! And what use were they to him?" Why, he just took them from his coat and threw them on the floor of his dungeon, and then he went down on his hands and knees, and felt all over till he found them. When he found them, he scattered them on the floor again, and, could you have gone into his dungeon, you would have found him on his hands and knees groping for his four pins. It was all his work. And when, after six years' imprisonment, his cell was opened to set him at liberty, they found him groping in the dark for his pins. And he would not leave his prison without taking his four pins with him. They were his best friends because they had given him something to do; and his countess had them made up into a breastpin, which she valued more than gold. They had preserved her husband's reason.

THE WIFE.—No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mental endeavors, or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over the land, sail over the seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending strength in vain, that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life; and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for months of darkness and distress no sympathizing partner is prepared.

MOST young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves, at their outset in life, in a good comfortable business. This is a mistaken notion. So far from poverty being a misfortune to them, if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; the chance is more than ten to one against him who starts with a fortune.

TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

Some mothers and sisters, and perhaps fathers, may be mortified because one of the family chooses to be an artizan rather than a clerk in a counting-room. So far as education goes, perchance "the honors are easy," but looking to the future of life, and supposing no capital but brains and character, who has the greatest chance—a young man who wears out the best of his years in posting books, collecting debts or making sales, with little or no hope of promotion, and who considers a salary of two or three thousand per annum large pay—or another who learns a trade thoroughly, and is expert in handicraft always in demand, at the highest wages, making *as his own master*, even when a journeyman, from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars per annum, as he gets known, taking contracts, and gradually passing from the position of operative to that of superintendent, and finally of "boss?" There are many illustrations of fact around us. There are two brothers here now, for example, one a physician, the other a mechanic; the last could buy out the first and not feel it; is received, as he deserves to be, in quite as good a social circle, and his children mix with their cousins in the same associations, notwithstanding that some of the "social status" shoddyites, whose progenitors were coal-heavers, may turn up their noses at them.

The whole question of this supposed mechanic inferiority lies in the question of education and manners, and nothing else; for, other things being equal, that is the best pursuit which faithfully and intelligently adhered to, furnishes steady occupation, affords a reasonable chance of proportion as the result of industry and enterprise, and above all, leaves the man independent, and not the servant or slave of a corporation or individual upon whom he is dependant for his daily bread.

It is a melancholy sight to see a gray haired book-keeper or a vigorous clerk cringing and trimming to suit the whims or caprices of some fancied superior, often his junior in years and experience, who has inherited the "silver spoon," and is his inferior in intellect and all the attributes which makes a man. If any one supposes these employes do not feel the humiliation and recognize their slavish condition he is mistaken. Hard and stern necessity compels the "bated utterance" and submissive mien; the knee is too often crooked "that thrift may follow fawning," and so the man's life ebbs out; and at last he leaves, perhaps, a widow and children stranded on the bleak shores of the world's charity, to shift for themselves as best they may. How many of our readers will respond, "true we know it," and would gladly, if they could, take up a trade and thus work out their individual freedom.

We do not suppose that in this wide country there is really any energetic man suffering if he will work, but every one who has been in California or the far west or any new country, knows that doctors, lawyers, store and office clerks are a comparatively useless class, as contrasted with those who understand the tilling of the soil or are skilled mechanics. Your professional man, while he is usually respectable, has one great drawback in the necessity of doing all his work himself; cannot preach, try causes, physic, or edit a newspaper by deputy, unless you are a quack or a humbug. The limit of your income is your own ability to earn it, save in exceptional cases of the good fortune of the successful merchant or tradesman, and it is worthy of note that it is only recently that commercial pursuits have been allowed to class with professions, and that even now, in Europe, the merchant, unless he has wealth enough to buy his way into society, is as much under the ban as the mechanic.

Howmuch better then, would it be if our young men, instead of yielding to unworthy prejudice, and fritting away their time and efforts in over-crowded, and in most cases, unproductive pursuits, would go to work at what promises prompt and certain support, and, with skill, sobriety and industry, insure competence.

WHAT THE DRUNKARD RELINQUISHES.—Mr. McLeod, an English writer, put the following language in the mouths of those who visit the rum-seller's den:

"There's my money—give me drink! There's my clothing and food and fire of my wife and children—give me drink! There's the education of the family and the peace of the house—give me drink! There's the rent I have robbed from the landlord, fees I have robbed from my school-master, and innumerable articles I have robbed from the shopkeeper—give