The Bradford Reporter.

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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
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All Resolutions of Associations, Communications 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.

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.1771-tf Towanda, Pa.

WM H. MORGAN, Dealer in Real Estate, lots from $100 up Office over the late B. S. Russell & Co.'s Bank House.

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. jan18'72

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.—6m5p

R. FOWLER, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 278 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Real Estate purchased and sold. Investments made and Money Loaned. May 10, '70.

SAMUEL POWELL, SON & CO Have lease the Barber Shop one door west of the Flour Store, and respectfully ask a share of the patronage. mar.20'72

JOHN O. HUFF, AUCTIONEER, will cheerfully attend all sales of real estate or personal property. All orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to. Address, Post-office address, Standing Stone, Bradford County, Pa. mar.20'72

GAYLORD BROS., *General Fire and Life Insurance Agents.* Policies covering all the damage caused by lightning, in Wyoming, and other reliable companies, without additional charge. H. P. GAYLORD, Wyalusing, May 23, '71. S. C. GAYLORD.

JOHN DUNFEE, *BLACKSMITH,* MONROETON, PA., pays particular attention to Heating Buggies, Wagons, Sleighs, &c. Tire set and repairing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactory. 12,15,69.

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS now 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

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, Apr.20,'70. Proprietor.

CLINTON HOUSE, ITHACA, N.Y. S. D. THOMPSON, Props. Omnibus at the Depot free for the House. Mar. 6, 1872-6m

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY, Jan. 1870—tf TOWANDA, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, wishes to inform the citizens of Towanda and vicinity, that he will give particular attention to drawing plans, designs and specifications for all manner of buildings; private and public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence N. E. corner of Second and Elizabeth streets. J. F. FLEMMING. Jan 1871 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains taken in Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair, Shampooing, Curling and Frizzing. Go to GAUSAWAY & LINCHCOME," over the National Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. March 6, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY. Office, corner of Main and State Streets. March 13, 1872. TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. I am prepared to furnish Kiln-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds of any style, size, or thickness, on short notice. Hand in your orders ten days before you want to use the articles, and be sure that you will get doors that will not shrink or swell. Terms cash on delivery. Towanda, May 13, 1871. GEO. R. CASH.

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., W. A. DAYTON. C. F. DAYTON. Nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE opened a Banking House in Towanda, under the name of G. P. MASON & CO. They are prepared to draw Bills of Exchange, and make collections in New York, Philadelphia, and all points of the United States, as also England, Germany, and France. To loan money, receive deposits, and do a general Banking business. G. P. 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 his experience in the banking business for about fifteen years, make this house a desirable one through which to make collections. G. P. 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, Styles, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Fine 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. WITH A CLOSE LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM OR TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL. Messrs. A. Guion's old "Black Star Line" of Liverpool Packets, sailing every week. Cheap Full Line of Packets from or to London, sailing twice a month. Parties wishing to England, Ireland and Scotland payable on demand. For further particulars, apply to Williams & Guion, No. 29 Broadway, New York, or G. P. MASON & CO., Bankers, Oct. 1, 1869. 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.

H. JACOBS, Has removed his TEMPLE OF FASHION To No 2 Patton's Block, Main street, second door above Bridge street, Where can always be found a complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, AND HATS AND CAPS. All goods warranted, and sold at the lowest rates. may1871

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.

DR. H. WESTON, DENTIST.—Office in Patton's Block, over Gore's Drug and Chemical Store. jan 1, '69.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office over Dr. H. C. Porter Son & Co.'s Drug Store.

DR. C. K. LADD, PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Towanda, Pa. Office: one door north of Day, Huddell & Sanderson's coal office. jan18'72

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.

KELLY & STANLEY, DENTISTS. Office over Wickham & Black's Store, Towanda, Pa. Gas for extracting teeth. W. B. KELLY. [mar.20'72] C. M. STANLEY.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW (District Attorney for Bradford County), Troy, Pa. Collections made and promptly remitted. feb 15, '69—tf.

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

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. apl14'70 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. 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

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 House'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 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, 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 accommodations 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 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. Situated opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business. sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, WYSOX, 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. 9, 1871.

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.1871

CHAMBER SETS, cheaper than ever, at FROST & SONS.

FROST & SONS make the best Extension Table in the world.

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

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

Samuel Powell, Son & Co., have secured from New York a lady Hair Dresser, and will be pleased to have the ladies of Towanda call and examine her work.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. FROST & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE! Our ware-rooms at all times contain an UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF CHAMBER SETS Of all styles and prices, combining with the Rich and Elegant, the Medium Priced, suitable for all, and so cheap that any can afford to have them. Also the finest and most FASHIONABLE BLACK WALNUT PARLOR AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. Of new and original designs and of the most superb style and finish. Also a choice assortment of TABLES, WARDROBES, DRESSING CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, LIBRARY AND BOOK-CASES. Also a complete line of Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Sounges Rocking, Easy and Parlor Chairs, in the greatest variety of styles and prices. Also an endless variety of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CHAIRS TABLES, MIRRORS, FEATHER PILLOWS, MATRESSES, & SPRING BEDS, Of every description, and in fact everything to be found in a First Class Furniture Store. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST! We pay Case for Lumber, or will take Lumber in exchange for Furniture. Also a large stock of COFFINS Of every description from the most common to the finest Rosewood, always on hand. We are sole agents for FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES, Which are now conceded by all parties to be far the best Metalic Case in use. We have the FINEST HEARSE In this section of country, and will furnish anything in the UNDERTAKING line AS LOW as the same quality of goods can be got at ANY PLACE, either in Towanda or elsewhere, and from our large EXPERIENCE and thorough acquaintance with the business, we can save persons many annoyances to which they are always subject when dealing with incompetent parties. STORE 107 MAIN STREET. Do not forget the place. J. O. FROST & SONS. Towanda, April 2, 1872

PHOTOGRAPHY! The undersigned would inform the public that they have purchased the GALLERY OF ART, of HARDING & GUSTIN, on Main street, first door south of the First National Bank, and mean, by strict attention to business, and by the addition of every improvement in the Art of Photography, to make the place worthy of patronage. Mr. GUSTIN is to remain with us, and give his whole time and attention to the making of IVORYTYPES, PAINTINGS IN OIL AND WATER COLORS, As well as PENCILING IN INDIA INK. Particular attention given to the enlarging of pictures, and to the finishing of all kinds of work, so as to secure the best results, and as much time as possible given to making negatives of small children. Those wanting pictures will please give us a trial, and we think that they will be satisfied. GEO. H. WOOD & CO. jan11'72y1

M. E. ROSENFIELD'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM! OPPOSITE THE MEANS HOUSE, (Formerly occupied by H. Jacobs.) The rapid growth of Towanda requires the expansion of business, and the undersigned, realizing this want of the community in the READY MAYE CLOTHING LINE Has opened a new store in Beidleman's Block, (formerly occupied by H. Jacobs,) and is now prepared to offer to his old customers and the public generally, a better stock of MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING Than can be found in any other establishment outside the cities. My stock has all been purchased from the manufacturers this season, so that I have no old stock to get rid of, bought at high prices. I have a full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS! of the finest quality and latest styles, which I am offering at low figures. REMEMBER! I have no connection with the old stand, and when you want anything in the clothing line, for yourself or boys, call on me in Beidleman's Block. M. E. ROSENFIELD. Towanda, March 28, 1872.

MESSRS LAZARUS & MORRIS, OPTICIANS AND OCULISTS, HARTFORD, CONN., Have with a view to meet the increasing demand for their CELEBRATED PERFECTED SPECTACLES appointed W. A. CHAMBERLIN, Watch Maker and Jeweler, dealer in Swiss and American Watches; TOWANDA, PA., Sole Agent in this Locality. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agent to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure at all times, Spectacles Unequalled by any for their Strengthening and Preservation Qualities. Too much cannot be said as to their Superiority over the ordinary glasses worn. There is no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness, or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the perfect construction of the Lenses, they are soothing and pleasant, causing a feeling of relief to the weary, and producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight. They are the only spectacle that preserve as well as assist the sight, and are the cheapest because the best, always lasting many years without change being necessary. CAUTION. W. A. CHAMBERLIN, TOWANDA, PA. Sole Agent in Towanda, Pa. We employ no peddlers. March, 28, 1872.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Passengers booked to and from any Railway Station or Seaport in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and the United States. AT LOWEST CURRENCY RATES. Cabin fare from New York to GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY or QUEENSTOWN, $75, and $65, INTERMEDIATE, $35, STEERAGE, $28. DRAFTS ISSUED FOR ANY AMOUNT. Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y. or to S. G. MEARS, Coudersport Express Office, Towanda, Pa., or N. B. BEYER, Jr., Agent First Nation Bank of Towanda. octo'71.

Selected Poetry.

DEAR LITTLE HANDS.

BY MRS. W. C. BELL.

Dear little hands! I loved them so!
And now they are lying under the snow;
Under the snow, so cold and white,
And I cannot see them nor touch them to-night.
They are quiet and still at last. Ah, me!
How busy and restless they used to be;
But now they can never reach up through the snow—
Dear little hands! I loved them so!

Dear little hands! I miss them so!
All through the day, wherever I go,
All through the night, how lonely it seems,
For no little hands wake me out of my dreams,
I miss them through all the weary hours;
I miss them as others miss sunshine and flowers;
Daytime or night time, wherever I go,
Dear little hands! I miss them so!

Dear little hands! they have gone from me now!
Never again will they rest on my brow!
Never again smooth my sorrowful face;
Never clasp mine in their childish embrace;
And my forehead grows wrinkled and aged with care,
Thinking of little hands once resting there;
But I know in a happier, heavenly clime,
Dear little hands! I shall clasp you sometime!

Dear little hands! when the Master shall call,
I'll welcome the summons that comes to us all!
When my feet touch the waters, so dark and so cold,
And I catch the first glimpse of the City of Gold
If I keep my eyes fixed on the heavenly gate,
Over the tide, where the white-robed ones wait;
Shall I know you, I wonder, among the bright bands?
Will you beckon me over, oh dear little hands?

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

FRANK SMALLEY.

No. IV.

Language is history in itself. No other monument of the past is half so enduring. Nations rise, flourish and pass away; their structures of art and enterprise perish; but the language, having undergone metamorphoses, it may be, put to new uses, borne to new climes, nevertheless treasures up in its capacious thesaurus the history, peculiarities, and the social and religious status of the people having spoken it. Language is the most faithful servant of man; used, abused, changed by the requisitions of new developments of local or national life and growth; notwithstanding all harsh treatment, it never forsakes its master; but, long surviving him, becomes the silent index of his inner life and character to all succeeding ages. Susceptible as the soul of childhood to the slightest impressions, it retains those impressions indelibly stamped there in characters legible to posterity. It will survive the shock of opposing arms and the terrors of conquest and invasion. Time may beat and bruise it; but, like the water-washed rock, though its surface may be worn and even transformed, its substance remains unchanged.

Revolutions may be the birthpangs of new languages. They often mark the epoch of new developments and the initiatory period of rapid growth and great permanency and perfection. The reformation marks the period when, from the Babel of confusion among the German tongues, order and concentration began to emerge. Luther, the chief figure in that revolution, was its foster-father. His mind, so intense, earnest, scholarly and glowing, fixed the words in their final form. His pen communicated and transmitted them to his fellow-countrymen. That noble translation of the Scriptures, still recognized with national pride as the standard version, has preserved to us with faithful and sacred care, the language as he found and used it. What more sacred vehicle, or more sure and permanent and universal, could have been employed for such a purpose? A Divine providence, we say. He not only thus popularized the usage of his mother tongue, but disseminated everywhere the seeds of Divine truth. How much stronger, richer and more enduring than before, the forms and idioms of this now central stock! Henceforth there is to be permanency here, holding all its excellent qualities, with a tendency toward greater perfection and beauty.

The High German "is full of the balm and bloom of the luxuriant East." There is an oriental richness of coloring. It possesses withal, a wonderful inward element of selfgrowth, a tendency or capacity to enlarge its fabric by new combinations and developments of its own materials. It has been likened to the orange tree, loaded at the same time with fruits and full-blown blossoms and nascent buds. Wherever you touch it in its historic development, it reveals abundance of treasure. The world will not forget nor ignore this fact. The Greek is wonderfully adapted to æsthetical and philosophical uses. And to-day the German, more than any other living language, is, in this respect, akin in its "inward and subtle affinities" to the Greek. In originality and consciousness of productiveness, what modern language is its equal? To the mind which is thoroughly English in its type and tone, no modern language could be received into all its elements of thought and growth so profitably as the German; and why? One reason is because the two languages are so radically different in their development and growth. The English has a "wondrous faculty for appropriating to its own use and growth all the strength and beauty of all other tongues." In other words, it grows from without, while the German grows from within. Do you require to express nice and fine distinctions, you will find the best modern vehicle in the German. Its expression of poetic conceptions is unequalled. Profound scholarship, however, is of late the great distinguishing characteristic of the German mind. Patient perseverence, untiring persistency, is the motto of the Teuton. He knows no insurmountable difficulties. He delves patiently and deeply into the realms of science, and brings up the intellectual ore; not, however, for home use alone, but for the enjoyment and profit, as well as to the wonder, of the whole world. A strange and wonderfully profound class of men, these Germans, and their language precisely adapted to all the wants of the type of mind they possess. Nature will always regulate that. The language will grow in just that direction which shall best adapt it to the uses and wants of those speaking it. But here the very constitution, as well as subsequent development, is in unique keeping with the character of the people.

Philologists distinguish four periods of historic growth, viz: 1. The Pre-Historic period. 2. Old High German, prevailing from the seventh to the eleventh century. 3. Middle High German, from the eleventh century to Luther's time. 4. New High German, from the Reformation to the present time. The first of these periods, as its designation indicates, is without anything of great value to the language. Bishop Ulfila's translation of the Bible, dating from 388 A. D., may be classed here; also the Scandinavian Eddas, though their date cannot be exactly determined. Perhaps the principal use of the divisions above indicated is to designate eras of periodic growth in respect to the style of its forms, rather than to distinguish literary epochs or classic periods. The German language is distinguished from every other in having *two classical periods.* The first at the time of the Nibelungen-Lied, about the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th centuries, coinciding thus with the Old High German period. It is sometimes confined to the century included between 1150 and 1250, A. D. But though the Nibelungen-Lied was not prepared in the form in which we find it until about 1200 A. D., it had been composed at a much earlier time. I will here take space to be more specific in respect to this great epic of the ancient Germans. It is a strange stringing-together of several Sagenkreise or circles of traditions. These, embodied in songs, composed by various authors in different parts of Germany, and hence in different dialects, are united into one national song, and constitute the great epic of the Germans, as Homer's Iliad does that of the Greeks. It contains scraps dating back to Charlemange, 1000, A. D. "Its heroes are those of the 5th and 6th centuries, and of a Christian type." In the 14th and 15th centuries 20 copies existed in manuscript. In the 16th and 17th centuries the world lost trace of the German Iliad. Larins, however, a learned man of the 16th century, knew of its existence and used it in preparing his work, Die Volker-wanderung. In the last century, Bodner found two copies. They were the property of the Count of Ems. Afterward a Swiss named Miller, a teacher at Berlin, issued an edition. Since that Prof. Lachman has issued the poem in its earliest form.

There are three or four other noted productions of the Old High German period. The least important is the Welt-Beschreibung, or a description of the world, composed about 1100, A D., and in the form of a poem. There are three remnants of early literature which have been preserved from the 15th century. They are not in their oldest form in consequence of subsequent changes and additions. The first is in Old German, and is called Hildebrandts-Lied. It was preserved by two monks in Fulda, in the 9th century, written on fly-leaves of religious works. Since the 30 years war it has been preserved in one of the Museums of Germany. The second is Walter von Aquitanian, in Latin. We have an edition from the 10th century in Latin. The third is in Anglo-Saxon, Beovulf. It has come down from the 11th century. The early poetry of the Germans was all of a national or popular character, *i. e.,* Volks-Poesie. The first Christian production was the Heliand or Heiland. It was preserved at Munich, and was written in the 9th century at the solicitation of Ludwig, the Pious, son of Charlemange. A thousand years afterward an edition appeared. It is the only relic now left of the Saxon having any value. "It is a harmony of the Gospels in mere alliterative metre."

The third period is made prominent from the fact of its embracing the time of the Minnesenger, minstrels of love. Their homes were in Allemania and Suabia. From their popularity their dialects became very prominent. From the beginning of the 14th century, the time when the Minnesenger died out, and also all poetry except Volks-Poesie, which seemed to take here a new start, Scholastic Philosophy dates its origin. This was a preparatory period for the Reformation. The most peculiar appearance was the Meistersenger, master singers. These were in the period of their greatest prosperity in the 16th century. They outlived the storms of the 30 years war. Here occurred several important events which contributed greatly to the advancement of German literature. Universities were established, printing was invented, and newspapers exerted, necessarily, great influence in educating the people. And now came the time for the greatest of all transforming and unifying agencies, namely, the Reformation of the 16th century. "The leaders of this great awakening in modern society, as of the next greatest event since that day, the exodus of the Puritan Church to these shores, were the leading classical scholars of the times." Luther was a classical scholar, and so too was Melancthon. Just at this period also, we find Renchlin and Erasmus. Luther's Bible translation has received previous mention as one of the greatest agencies in developing the more cultivated dialect. There must be added to this yet other writings of this same period, which, in an important though less degree, have contributed to the same object.

In 1540 Ickelsamer gave to his nation the first German grammar. Translations of the works of classical authors form an important feature of the literature. Adelung imparted great impetus in the right direction in correcting the study of the language, by marking out definitely and clearly, and by rendering broader and deeper, the true channel of linguistic growth. This he effected by means of his great grammar and dictionary issued about 1800. As is well known, the French was formerly the Court language of all Europe, as the Latin was the language of the Universities. The zeal of the Germans to advance their vernacular has displaced the French, and at the beginning of the eighteenth century lectures in the Universities began to take the German dress. "The language of polite society and of official intercourse is now German."

We come now to speak briefly of the *second classical period.* It embraces the first half of the present century. The brightest star of this period and, in fact, in any literary point of view, the brightest that Germany ever exhibited to the world, was Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. This is saying much, for "the number and value of the works in every branch of human learning in the German, exceed by far those in any other language, and the German belles-lettres literature rivals that of any other nation." Goethe was born at Frankfort in 1749; studied at Leipzig and subsequently at Strassburg, where he became Doctor of Laws. His writings are quite numerous. The play entitled "Goets von Berlichingen" was one of his earliest productions. Goethe appears greatest in Drama and Romance. His dramas, "Iphigenie in Tauris," "Egmont" and "Torquato Tasso," are universally admired. The tragedy "Faust" is his greatest poetical work. Carlyle says of Goethe, as the poet himself had said before of Shakspeare: "His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal: they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism is also visible." He adds, moreover, in his lecture on "the Hero as Man of Letters": "Our chosen specimen of the Hero as Literary Man would be this Goethe. To me a noble spectacle; a great heroic ancient man, speaking and keeping silence as an ancient Hero, in the guise of a most modern, high-bred, high-cultivated Man of Letters! We have had no such spectacle; no man capable of affording such, for the last hundred and fifty years." We present Goethe, therefore, as the chief representative of the second classical period of German literature. Friedrich von Schiller certainly claims the next place. He was ten years younger than Goethe, was reared almost exclusively under his mother's watchful care, (she a lady of the richest qualities and disposition), his father being away much in the military service. Schiller is great in several departments of literary composition, but greatest in his dramas. The first, Der Student von Nassan," and one other, he himself destroyed soon after completing. Important dramas of his pen are "Fiesko," "Wallenstein's Lager," "Maria Stuart," "Yungfrau von Orleans," and his last and master-piece, "Wilhelm Tell." Friedrich Schlegel and his brother A. W. Schlegel, by their linguistic zeal and research, have contributed much to the treasures of the language. They are the founders of the modern Romantic school of German literature. The latter wrote much also on art and history. His productions are valuable.

Lessing came on to the stage a little earlier. His critical writings and his theological and dramatical works give him justly a very high place among German writers. Mention might also be made of Klopstock and Wieland, Heine, Koerner, Buerger, Bœne, and many others whose writings swell the stream of valuable German literature. We have spoken but little of philosophical writings. In the field of Scholastic Philosophy and Theology, the great names of Kant, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel the world never can forget nor ignore. Great minds will make themselves felt, though shrouded in the mists of Rationalism and Skepticism.

I will close this article by adding that no language presents a broader field for study and profound investigation and research than the German. "The literature is full of strength and beauty to a degree even of almost Asiatic luxuriance." Here are some of the ablest thinkers that the world has ever produced. Thither go our best American students to sit at the feet of these men and prepare themselves for the highest professorships of our own country. May the time speedily come when such a necessity shall cease to exist! Though seventy thousand people speak, and call their own the German tongue, the English-speaking population of the world, and they alone of European nations, can marshal a greater army. These facts all suggest to us the vast importance of the German language, and furnish us with a reason why it is so extensively studied. In many respects it is the first living language in the earth. Side by side with our own beautiful tongue, each having its peculiar advantages, each throwing the glow and lustre of its own brightness upon the other, together nearly monopolizing the best and most popular literature of the world, it is marching on, under the leadership of Divine Providence, to the accomplishment of its great mission among the nations of the earth.

"WHAT time is it, my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell 'cause, you see, there are four hands on my watch, and each points to a different figure, and I don't know which to believe."

OLIVE LOGAN commenced one of her lectures at Newark, recently, with the remark, "Whenever I see a pretty girl, I want to clasp her in my arms." "So do we," shouted the boys in the gallery. For a moment Olive was non-plussed, but, recovering her self-possession, she replied, "Well, boys, I don't blame you."

MR. GREELEY writes to a confectioner in Boston that in making calves-foot jelly the Durham breed should always be selected. Take a live calf, place the hind feet in a corn mill, and then commence to turn, and the jelly will flow out in its crude state. Collect this in a pan and throw away the calf.

A YANKEE editor says: "If the party who plays the accordeon in this vicinity at night will only change his tune occasionally, or sit where we can scald him when the engine has steam on, he will hear of something to his advantage."

THE editor of an Eastern paper says that many of his patrons would make good wheel horses, they hold back so well.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

[The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," was first published in 1828, and reprinted in 1641. It will be seen that all the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future,—have already come to pass.]

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinking of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and shown,
In land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

[For the REPORTER.]

INCIDENT OF THE REBELLION.

After the great and memorable naval battle on the Mississippi, before Memphis, when the Stars and Stripes were victorious, and after the Union army had taken possession of that city, Col. F. formerly of this county, took up his temporary residence there for the purpose of better supplying our western army with grain, hay, ice, etc. While attending to these various duties, he frequently passed down the Mississippi as far as Helena. While returning one evening on the steamboat Gladiator, with a beautiful horse he had purchased and put on board the boat, and while passing some twenty miles on the way for Memphis, a light was seen ahead at one of the stations where the boats sometimes landed, and in nearing the point, signs were made from shore to land for the purpose of taking on bales of cotton. The boat accordingly landed, tied their ropes and put off their plank; when from behind the bales of cotton, rushed forth a band of rebels, secured the crew as prisoners and took possession of the boat.

They captured the engineer, blew out the lights, locked the doors of the engine room to better accomplish their wicked purposes, and then set fire to the bundles of hay on deck to destroy the boat. In the meantime, the passengers below who had taken their berths for the night, became alarmed and rushed out to know the cause of the tumult. The rebels met them at the head of the gangway, and although the passengers offered to surrender, some were inhumanly shot down.

Col. F. was among those who had retired for the night, and on hearing the noise sprung from his bed, put on his pants, and hastened to the scene of the slaughter, where, finding no chance for his life in that direction, turned to the rear end of the boat where some passengers and negroes were letting down the lifeboat suspended there; he crept through the boat, when the darkies and whites rowed for their lives while volleys from the rebels scattered the water about them in every direction. The Colonel's horse, which the rebels were leading from the boat as a fine prize, became frightened and broke away and went back to the deck of the boat.

During this time, a Yankee engineer who was passenger on the boat, seeing their extremity and danger, crept under the machinery to the engine room, renewed the lights, reversed the engine, and moved the boat so suddenly, the cables were broken and the boat was moved from the landing. The rebels in great consternation, leaped from the deck into the river and swam toward the shore, while the boat passed into the stream.

As soon as the boat was at a safe distance, the few remaining on board applied all their force in casting the burning bales of cotton and hay overboard to secure the boat from fire, and were so