The Bradford Reporter.

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	1w	4w	3m	6m	1y.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
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All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

The REPORTER having a larger circulation than all the papers in the county combined, makes it the best Advertising medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy colors, done with neatness and dispatch. Handbills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, Billheads, Statements, &c. of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice. The REPORTER Office is well supplied with Power Presses, a good assortment of new type, and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates. TERMS INVARIABLY CASH!

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

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. july20'71

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.

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. BIGGAYLORD, 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 & BRADLEY, Proprietor. Aug. 10,'70.

CLINTON HOUSE, ITHACA, N.Y. S. D. THOMPSON, Propr.

Omnibus at the Depot free for the House. March 6, 1872 6m

C. S. RUSSELL'S GENERAL *INSURANCE AGENCY,* may23'70—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. E. FLEMMING. 0e1571 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 GARSAWAY & LINCHCOMB, 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 not disappoint you. Terms cash on delivery. Towanda, July 19, 1871. GEO. R. CASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C. Highest market cash prices paid at all times. Office on M. E. Rosenfield's Store, Main-st., C. A. DAYTON, J. E. DAYTON. Nov. 14, '70 TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM! *NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!* AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON Keep in store a full assortment in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Stoves, Tin ware, 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 or night. Give us a call. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, Pa., June 24, 1872—1y.

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.

MISS GRIFFIN'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT STILL IN OPERATION. Miss GRIFFIN returns her thanks to the ladies of Towanda and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and begs leave to call attention to her NEW STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS! Just received, which she is offering at the lowest rates. Towanda, April 18, 1872.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Miss Kingsley), has now on hand SPRING MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS of the newest variety, such as real and imitation Laces, Silks, Dress Robbing Lace Collars and Neck Ruches in all the latest styles. She has also the latest styles in hair goods real and imitation. Kid Gloves, Shell and Straw ornaments.

DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY, in the latest styles. Combs &c., &c. She has given special attention to old Ladies' Bonnets and Dress caps, also Infants Caps, Ruches, &c. I have secured the services of a first class straw milliner, and shall give good satisfaction in all matters of straw work. Rooms at the old stand, over Wolf Brothers' clothing store.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. (Successors to R. S. Russell & Co., Bankers.) Receives Deposits, Loans Money, Makes Collections and does a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, same as an Incorporated Bank. 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

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his farm situated about 3 miles from the Borough of Towanda, on the road leading to Monroeton, at a bargain. The farm contains between 70 and 80 acres, all improved except 15 acres, which is well timbered. The land is under good state of cultivation, good buildings, well watered, and plenty of water. I will also sell all my personal property, consisting of horses, cows, farming implements, &c. TERMS EASY. MONROETON, June 19, 1872. SAMUEL COLE

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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

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, '68.

DAVID W. SMITH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Office on 2d floor under George H. Wood's Photograph Gallery. my30,'72

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

F. G. MORROW, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, offers his professional services to the citizens of Warren and vicinity. Residence first house north of J. F. Cooper's Store, Warren Centre, Pa. apl18'72.1y

DR. S.M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office northwest corner Maine and Pine Streets, up stairs. Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

L. P. WILLISTON ATTORNEY AT LAW, TOWANDA. South side of Mercur's New Block, up stairs. April 21, '70.—tf.

H. STREETER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, may30,'72. TOWANDA, PA.

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. E. 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.

DR. L. U. BEACH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Permanently located at TOWANDA, Pa. Particular attention paid to all Chronic Diseases. Cancers and Tumors removed without pain and without use of the knife. Office at his residence on State street, two doors east of Dr. Pratt's. Attendance in office Mondays and Saturdays. May 16, '72.

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. 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

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. 25, 863—tf.

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

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. KOON & MEANS, Proprietors. sep6'71

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.

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. may18'71

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

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

GREAT REDUCTION IN FURNITURE first made, at FROST & SONS.

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

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

FISH PORK, HAMS AND LARD COWELL & MYER'S

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 Prices, 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 Cash 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 conceeded 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 this 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. jan11'72yl

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 ANEOCULISTS, 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 wearer, 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, 25, 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. Cabin fare from New York to LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, and DERRY by Wednesday's Steamers, $60. By Saturday's Steamers, $55 and $75. EXCURSION TICKETS, $120. INTERMEDIATE, $33, STEERAGE, $28. All payable in Currency. 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, Central Express Office, Towanda, Pa., or N. B. BETTS, Jr., First Nation Bank of Towanda. oct18'71.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER.]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

No. XXXV.

"Where has commerce such a mart,
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As LONDON—opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London!"—*Cowper.*

Resuming here the regular order of events and observations of travel from No. XXX., I proceed to impress upon the mind of the reader the fact that it was at a late hour of one Saturday night in July, when in company with my friend, Mr. Forster, I arrived for the first time in the city of London. Our trip through from Liverpool had been direct, and too rapid, even if wholly by daylight, to afford much of interest.

From the Railway Station we took passage to the Queen's Hotel, St. Martins-le-Grand, by a conveyance which seems a sort of special institution of the Great Metropolis, and known as a "Hansom Cab," deriving its name not from any peculiar beauty of construction, but from its inventor. Suffice it to say that the Hansom Cab is a sort of chaise, with a seat calculated for two passengers, while the driver mounts behind and the reins pass over the top. Passengers not accustomed to the vehicle, have before now been decidedly panic stricken on seating themselves therein and witnessing its hasty departure with no driver in sight.

We had several rapid miles of "London by gas-light" from the Railway Station to our hotel; situated as are the two institutions in remote quarters of this famous old town, with its dimensions of eight miles by six.

The Queen's Hotel is one of the best and most frequented in the "East End," or what is known as "the City" proper; being the original town, formerly enclosed with walls, portions of which still exist, though built in the days of the Roman conquest. In the office of the Queen's, as well as of many other London hotels, the American may be a little surprised on noticing that the clerks are mostly young women—good looking and undoubtedly smart. They assign to the guest his room, transmit orders to the various departments, make out and receive payment of bills, and in fact manage for the most part the administration and financial concerns of the establishment, with such promptness and self-possession as to render it evident that they are mistresses of the situation—if not its masters; while the waiters at table (where meals are served mostly *a-la-carte,* the account kept not only for each day, but for each meal of whatever is ordered) are for the most part of the other sex, and the lords of creation thus take a "lower room" at the feast.

While thieves and burglars abound without doubt in London, and while some of the most accomplished of the profession in our own country are importations from England, yet it is certain that there is more security felt and less caution needed, in a London than in a New York hotel. The injunction, so common at the latter, to "lock the door of your room and leave the key at the office," is seldom if ever given at the former; in fact, at respectable boarding-houses of the Great City, the stranger is sometimes quite disconcerted on discovering, when he retires for the night, that there is absolutely no lock on his door, but soon finds he can sleep quite as soundly without; while only at the great railway station of London Bridge, with its immense and bustling throngs, did I ever see in that city the notice so common at our own "depots"—"Beware of pickpockets."

Taking us by and large, we Americans are undoubtedly a very honest people; yet when we get abroad, we somehow find ourselves less impressed with the necessity of looking after the honesty of others.

Otherwise almost without the shadow of an acquaintance in London, I had great reason to congratulate myself on that of my friend, Mr. F., whom I had met so unexpectedly in Liverpool. The advantages were indirect as well as direct; for he had in London another friend and fellow traveler, Mr. G., of St. Louis; who in his turn, had an uncle, Capt. O., residing in the city, with whom he tarried. The Captain had been formerly "concerned in navigation," as they say "down East," but had now for some years retired on a competency. Considering the strange lack of information which I had frequent occasion to notice among even old residents and natives, in regard to other portions of the city than that in which they chanced to live, it may be said that Capt. O., for a Londoner, certainly understood London well. Furthermore, he had the leisure and inclination to give us, day after day, the full advantage of his friendly guidance and companionship, during the week we spent at The Queen's. In the sentiments of gratitude which I shall ever feel for my own participation in these kind attentions, Mr. G. comes in for an undoubted share; yet this will not prevent the mention here of a circumstance occasioning me some little surprise, as illustrative of what may be the ideas of even an intelligent, American-born citizen. This was the fact that the stay of my two St. Louis friends in London, was protracted for several days by a failure in the expected arrival there of certain articles purchased by Mr. G., during a then recent visit to the Imperial City; he had left them there, to be forwarded to him in England, so soon as His Holiness, Pius IX., should find time to bestow upon them his blessing!

—To such as might be desirous while in London, of getting their letters at the General Post Office, attending services at St. Paul's, and transacting business with the Bank of England, our quarters afforded peculiar advantages, being in their near vicinity.

The General Post Office, standing nearly opposite The Queen's, on the eastern side of Aldersgate Street, is a building of magnificent dimensions, of the Ionic style of architecture, and with a lofty central portico. Immense vehicles laden with mails, and drawn by four 4 to 6 horses, arrive and depart frequently through the day. No less than 700,000,000 of letters, it is said, are annually delivered here; 150,000,000 for London alone, the postal revenue being about eighteen millions of dollars.

A short walk south, in the direction of the Thames, brings us to St. Paul's Cathedral. Standing in a somewhat elevated position on Ludgate Hill, its lofty dome constitutes the most prominent object in the view of the city from without as well as within. As with many other large cathedrals and churches, its form is that of a cross; its dimensions are 514 feet in length by 287 in width; and the style of its architecture Corinthian and composite. Grand as is its general appearance, the beauty of the building is much marred by the partial discoloration of its outer surface. This might be attributed to the proverbially murky atmosphere of the densely built city that hems it in on all sides; but such an influence, it would seem, should at least not interfere with a uniformity of color—which, whatever it might be, would still seem preferable to the dark and irregular streaks and blotches that alternate so disagreeably with the originally light color of the Portland stone.

The building was begun in 1675, and completed in 1710. If we reflect that on the Continent, hundreds of years and a succession of generations are often occupied in the completion of similar edifices, it is a little remarkable to note that this great building was commenced and completed under the same bishop, the same architect and the same mason. England has however enjoyed a more regular administration and longer intervals of uninterrupted peace at home, than most Continental countries, and the estimated expense of completing the great Cologne Cathedral, commenced in the thirteenth century, is even now as great as was the entire cost of St. Paul's. If the men who were concerned in its construction lasted well, still more may be said of the special tax upon coal which was laid to meet its cost; for although the church has long been built and paid for, the tax is still continued. It was found that the money thus raised would be quite convenient for other public purposes; and the people having become accustomed to the burden, probably forgot its original object, and still continue to pay it.

Among the numerous splendid monuments which adorn the grand interior, are those of Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bishop Heber, John Howard, Admiral Nelson and Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of the building. That of the last bears the appropriate inscription: *Si monumentum requiris circumspice.* Together with the remains of Nelson, and such famous artists as Reynolds, Lawrence and Barry, those also of Benjamin West, a native of Pennsylvania, whose paintings commanded such admiration at home and abroad, are interred in the vault beneath.

Three services are held each day during the week, and the church is for the most part open through the day to the immense number of visitors who throng thither. At a cost of about one dollar in money and 600 steps upward, you reach the great hollow ball at the summit, whence is to be had, in clear weather, a magnificent view of the city. Here, too, is the great Cathedral bell, some ten feet in diameter. It strikes the hours, and is to be heard not only within, but far without the city, and is never tolled save on the death of some member of the Royal family. You are also shown the Whispering Gallery and the tombs and crypts beneath.

Another church edifice, built hundreds of years before the Norman conquest, originally occupied the present site; it was probably more isolated from the haunts of traffic; St. Paul's being now separated on either side only by narrow streets from the busy hum of trade. Do not therefore contemplate a meditation among the tombs in what is known as "St. Paul's Churchyard;" it being merely a resort for fashionable shopping, where all the vanities and allurements of silks, shawls, and gay materials of dress are sought after by the crowd who have "nothing to wear." This great temple of the Most High stands literally in the midst of a Vanity Fair; its situation may however be considered quite as appropriate as that of Trinity Church, looking down upon the intrigues of Wall street.

The chief extent of London is east and west, corresponding mainly with the course of the Thames river, on both sides of which the city is built. In the same general direction, two or three lines of its most important thoroughfares entirely traverse the main portion of the city, (being that lying in the County of Middlesex, and north of the river which separates Middlesex from Surrey). These thronged avenues, though for long distances and to all intents and purposes the same, are divided by name into various well known streets. Thus the magnificent street known at the "West End" as Oxford street, changes its name repeatedly before reaching St. Paul's; while the "Strand" with a similar eastward course, and passing nearer the Thames, originates at Charing Cross; at Temple Bar it becomes Fleet street, and opposite Blackfriar's Bridge the name again changes to Ludgate Hill. The two lines converge at St. Paul's; and proceeding thence in a nearly direct line eastward, we find ourselves successively in Cheapside, Poultry, Cornhill and Leadenhall streets. Farther on are Aldgate and Whitechapel, which are again swallowed up in Mile End Road. Bishop's Gate Street intersects from the north, as a division between Cornhill and Leadenhall streets; it is part of an important route, crossing London Bridge and having nearly the same direction through the entire city north and south, but with no less than *fourteen* different names in its various divisions.

In the vicinity of the intersection above mentioned, amid a labyrinth of streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, and in offices which are often sufficiently dark and narrow, transpire the great moneyed transactions of the Metropolis, and with it, often of Great Britain and the world. Here are the solid men of London, its wealthy companies and long established banking houses—to find any particular one of which, even after you have once or twice succeeded, is not always an easy task. Near by, too, are many of the City's time-honored institutions, such as Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, the old East India House, the Mansion House (supposed to be the Lord Mayor's residence) and the Bank of England. Sufficiently heavy, gloomy, and antiquated, beneath an ordinary London atmosphere, is the general prospect.

The Bank of England, with more of solidity than of beauty in its general appearance, covers, together with its courts, an extent of about eight acres of ground. About 1,000 clerks are here employed; the revenues of the Government are deposited here, and the payments of interest made on the various classes of Government stock, constituting the investments of so many of its subjects. The printing of its own notes, etc., is executed by steam-power, within the walls of the Bank.

The notes of the Bank, which are never of a less denomination than £1 sterling, are in very plain style, and without vignette. On presenting one at the Bank for payment, you are required to endorse your name and residence; a memorandum of the bill is then made by the clerk, and a corner torn off; proceeding thence with it to another counter, you receive the value in coin. Notes of the Bank are never re-issued.

The visitor becomes bewildered in traversing its numerous offices and departments. Amid the immense interests of consols, bills and bullion, an occasional touch of nature and of taste is yet displayed; in the passage from one department to another, you may here and there cross some little court with its green lawn, graceful fountain, or gay parterre of flowers.

C. C. P.

GEN. GRANT'S MAGNANIMITY.

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, in his great speech at Springfield, Ill., turned aside for the moment, from the main line of his argument, to narrate the following: "I will tell you one or two things about General Grant that are worth knowing. I will show you something of his character. You know, all of you, that when the battle of Pittsburg Landing occurred, Gen. Grant was charged by all the newspapers, and by nearly the whole country, if I may so speak, with gross neglect of duty in not being there when the battle commenced. Now I happen to know something about that battle myself. My own division was the first troops that were landed, and we held it; and I know the ground, I believe, better than anybody else. As a matter of fact, Gen. Grant has lain still during all this time under the obloquy which has been heaped upon him, and which probably will be again, of going down to Savannah on the Saturday night previous, and not returning until the battle was over. I know that he sent an officer out on Saturday night to inquire whether or not there was anything showing along the front, that he wanted to go down to hurry Buell's troops up from Savannah, and he got the report that a reconnoissance was made by the cavalry, and there was no sight of the enemy. Now, we know that the enemy lay there within two miles of us, but Gen. Grant, rather than bring that trouble on a friend and a brother officer, never published this, nor has it been published by anybody else. Look at another thing, which shows the magnanimity of his character. When he undertook the feat around Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman sent Gen. Grant a written protest against the movement upon the ground that it was dangerous and impracticable, and would probably cost him his whole army. Gen. Grant never heeded that. He went on, executed the movement, and when the success of it was demonstrated, he sent William T. Sherman his original protest back again, and would not keep it on his minutes, and William T. Sherman was not to be outdone in that sort of thing, and he published the paper to all the world as a vindication of Gen. Grant's claim to be a consummate soldier of division, at the expense of William T. Sherman."

SHUN AFFECTATION.—There is nothing more beautiful in the young than simplicity of character. It is honest, frank and attractive. How different is affectation. The simple minded are always natural. They are at the same time original. The affected are never natural. As for originality, if they ever had it, they have crushed it out and buried it from sight, utterly. Be yourself, then, young friend. To attempt to be anybody else is worse than folly It is an impossibility to attain it. It is contemptible to try it. But suppose you could succeed in imitating the greatest man that ever lived in history, would that make you any better? By no means. You would always suffer in comparison with the imitation, and be thought of as only the shadow of a substance, the echo of a real sound, the counterfeit of a pure coin. Let the fabric of your character, though ever so humble, be at least real. Shun affectation.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—If we wish to succeed in life, we must learn to take people as they are, and not as they ought to be; making them better if we can, but at the same time remembering their infirmities. We have to deal, not with ideal men, but the real men of every day life—men precisely like ourselves. This fact of common aims, ambitions, and infirmities ought to create constant sympathy and forbearance. While every man has his own burden to bear, he may at the same time in some way help another to bear his peculiar burden, and be himself helped in return. God has mysteriously linked all men together by this curious fact of mutual dependence, and this wonderful possibility of mutual help.

[For the REPORTER.]

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

Delivered by Miss F. C. WARBURN, *before the Good Templars' Convention at Rome, August 23, 1872.*

Although women are not allowed to vote, I know that they feel interested in the local option law; and could you look into the homes all through this Commonwealth, you would find woman earnestly doing her work there in educating those who shall yet vote down this monster evil in our land. And in the establishing of temperance organizations, woman has taken so active a part, that I hear it remarked that we can not calculate our voting strength by the members in our Lodges, so largely are they made up of women and boys. This acknowledgment of woman's help in establishing and carrying on this organization, shall be a sufficient reason for us to accept the privilege granted us upon this floor, of advocating such resolutions as we think to be of vital importance to the temperance cause, and such I believe the resolution now before the house to be.

To make the dealers in this poison, which is now dealt out so freely despite its well known pernicious influence, responsible for its effects, appears to me to be just where the fearful responsibility should rest; for let me ask this audience, who else but the liquor dealer is benefitted by it?

The Honorable gentleman on my left compares this fearful traffic with our grand, beneficial and progressive science of railroading, and says that, as it has been advanced as an argument that railroad companies pay damages on the destruction of human life and property, he reasons that if a person purposely places himself before a train of cars, and thereby produces self-destruction, the company is not responsible for the same. Now, we beg leave to say that there is no similitude between the two. The one is a grand invention of great minds, wrought out by untiring effort for the general good, the whole civilized world being benefited by it, and the casualties which are incident to all human operations, are connected with its as yet unperfected machinery, and are nobly met by its enterprising officers, and recompenses are granted to the best of their power. Not so with the railroad to perdition, carrying only its freight of human want and misery, stopping only for passengers who are ticketed to destruction, and never bringing them back, but leaving at every station the most deplorable widowhood and the most pitiable orphanage. And we would ask again, who are benefitted by this infernal institution? For whom is this damning system granted, legalized and nurtured, with all its unholy influences staring legislators and law-makers in the face? I answer, it is for one class, and one only, and if any one present can tell me where in any other person or class of persons are affected, otherwise than to their serious disadvantage, by the liquor traffic, will they please state who they are. I pause for a reply. There is none, and there can be none. Unlike any honest avocation, there is no call for it—no need, no necessity, no demand. And yet the class so largely benefitted by this—to all but themselves worse than useless—traffic, strangely ignore all responsibility for any evil that may arise from its pursuits, showing by this very shirking of consequences, that they are known beforehand to be disastrous, and thereby branding the pursuit with premeditated villainy.

But to go back to the brother's argument of self-destruction. Now it is admitted, perhaps universally, that alcoholic drinks possess a power over the appetites of some people, which they are entirely unable to resist. I have seen such enter this Lodge, with that look of desperate determination which a strong man puts on when he battles almost hopelessly with a fearful foe; and yet they have gone out and fallen again, unable to conquer. God help them. From this is clearly evident that when the railroad to destruction is chartered, engineered, and put in motion, it is a well known fact to all connected with it, that it possesses a fascination that will draw its victims beneath its crushing wheels; and indeed it depends entirely upon this well known power to keep up its expenses. Its very existence depends upon its victims, and for this reason, instead of warning flags, there is every temptation held out, and the victim does not know his danger till he is past help.

Men over whom alcohol has not this power, help this on, too, by going hand in hand with the agents, along the track of this chartered work of destruction, and a weaker brother, following what he thinks to be a safe example, is drawn into the destructive whirlpool, which buries him in ruin, crushed beneath the wheels of this Christian Juggernaut. Has he destroyed himself, or is he destroyed by the system built up for that very end, as much as the spider builds his web to catch the fly? Here too, is a moral question for the consideration of the strong brother, in leading where he knows another can not follow in safety. We will suppose a single plank thrown across a fearful chasm. You know that your head is steady, and that you can walk there in safety; you also know that while you run this needless risk in safety