The Bradford Reporter.

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TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

☞ Advertising in all cases exclusive of subscription to the paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for first insertion, and FIVE CENTS per line for subsequent insertions.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted according to the following table of rates:

	1w	4w	1m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Resolutions of Associations; Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, are charged TEN CENTS per line.

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

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

TERMS INVARIABLY CASH.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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. July26'71

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 charge. 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 ironing done on short notice. Work and charges guaranteed satisfactorily. 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

BERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL. The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at Wholesale and Retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor. Apr. 1a,1870.

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 or public. Superintendence given for reasonable compensation. Office at residence, N. E. corner of Pond and Elizabeth streets. J. E. FLEMMING. 1871 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

NEW PARLOR OF FASHION. SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, and HAIR DYEING done in the Latest Style. Also particular pains given to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair. Shampooing, Curling and Frizzing. CARSAWAY & LINCHCOMB, over the National Hotel, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. May 16, 1872.

W. W. KINGSBURY, REAL ESTATE, LIFE, FIRE, & ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY, Corner of Main and State Streets, TOWANDA, PA.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS. Persons going to furnish Kind-dried Doors, Sash and Blinds, any style, size, or thickness, on short notice, can find it to their advantage to leave your orders ten days before you want the articles, and be sure that you will receive something still not shrunk or swell. Terms cash. Towanda, Jan. 19, 1871. GEO. E. CASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C., Highest price in cash paid at all times. Store on N. E. Corner of Pine Street, Main-st., Towanda, Pa. DAYTON & BROTHER. Towanda, Dec. 14, 1870. TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM! *NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!* AT MONROETON, PA. TRACY & HOLLON keep always on hand a full assortment of Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Flour and Feed, Fish and Salt, Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes. Goods will be sold at the very lowest prices. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night. TRACY & HOLLON. Monroeton, June 24, 1869—ly.

CHARLES F. DAYTON, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Humphrey Brick, Towanda, Pa.

HARNESS-MAKER, Office Model's Store, Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HARNESS, with all other goods in his line. Repairing done to order. Towanda, August 14, 1871.

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES! The undersigned begs leave to return thanks to the public of Towanda and vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past year, and at the same time to give notice that he has in his business a stock of BEST FAMILY GROCERIES which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST RATES. He also keeps the Bakery business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line to Families and others. WARRANTED SATISFACTION. He has also fitted up a DINING ROOM, to which he is ready to furnish Meals at all hours, and at lower rates than usual. Those in the Oyster line are invited to call. He is supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, Nuts, &c., at short notice. Store nearly opposite the Means House. HORACE A. COWLES.

MERCURS BANK, TOWANDA, PA. Drafts on New York, Buffalo and Philadelphia (Bank Mercur, Bankers.) Loans Money, Makes Collections, and transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Interest allowed on special deposits. Not a Incorporated Bank. Persons wishing to send money to ANY PART OF EUROPE, Canada or Europe, this Bank offers facilities and the lowest terms. PASSAGE TICKETS Tickets from Nova Scotia, England, Ireland, Scotland, or any part of Europe and the Orient, by the CELEBRATED INMAN LINE. Steamers always on hand. Gold, Silver, United States Bonds and Coupons for sale. Collections made on the Principal Points in Northern Pennsylvania. Interest allowed on Special Deposits. Drafts on Philadelphia and New York. Exchange Coupons cashed. Interest allowed on Deposits. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Towanda, Jan. 1, 1872. M. C. MERCUR, President. F. W. VINCENT, Cashier. mar.16'71

H. JACOBS, Merchant Tailor, Has removed his TEMPLE OF FASHION to Mercur's Block, Main street, second door from the Bridge street, where he has opened a complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. Goods will be sold at the lowest rates. Towanda, Aug. 1, 1871.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

HENRY PEET, ATTORNEY AT Law, Towanda, Pa. June 27,'66.

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.

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

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. ap18'72 1y

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

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.

W. H. CARNOCHAN, ATTORNEY 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.

W. A. PECK'S LAW OFFICE. Main's Row, opposite the Court House, Towanda, Pa. Oct. 27,'70.

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.

A. A. KEENEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, Towanda, Pa. Office with R. 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 Reed street, 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 Hewitt'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. Rummerfield, Aug. 28, 1871.—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 Ales, Just received. T. R. JORDAN. Towanda, Jan. 24,'71. 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. KOON & MEANS, Proprietors. sep 6'71

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.

SUPERIOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY for Sale by R. M. WELLES, TOWANDA, PA. Office No. 3 Mercur's Block, north side of Court House square. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER AND MANUFACTURER'S AGENT. Mowing Machines, Horse Powers and Threashers, Wheel Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, reversible and steel Plows, C Rivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover, Hullers and Fanning Mills. LAWN MOWERS, WATER DRAWERS, BEST BELTING. BEST CHIEN POWERS IN THE WORLD, CORN SHELLERS FOR HAND OR POWER, &C., &C. Catalogues and descriptive, illustrated printed circulars, furnished or mailed free to all applicants. It will cost but three cents to send for circulars in postage. Farmers when in Towanda, call and see me. April 22, '72. R. M. WELLES.

MRS. E. J. MINGOS (formerly Miss Bingley), has now on hand FALL & WINTER MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS in a large variety, such as real and imitation Laces, Sashes, Bows, Ribbons, Lace Collars and Neck Ruches in all the latest novelties. She has also the latest styles in hair goods real and imitation. Kid Gloves, Shell and Straw ornaments.

DOLLY VARDEN JEWELRY, In Bracelets, Combs &c., &c. She has given special attention to old Lady 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 manner of straw work. Rooms at the old stand, over Wolf Brothers clothing store.

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.

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 Teto-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. jan11'72y

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 MADE 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.

100 MEN WANTED To buy the celebrated HARD AND SOFT COAL BURNER COOK STOVES. We have the best line of stoves in the State. MANSARD COOK and MODERN VULCAN Have taken the premiums in all the State Fairs, and we know they are a first-class Stove. DOMESTIC COOK For soft coal, something new. DOMESTIC COOK For hard or soft coal. Also the INVINCIBLE, PRESIDENT, ZENITH, UNITY. All first-class Stoves. PARLOR STOVES. EMPIRE GAS BURNERS (4 sizes), COSY LIGHTS, LIGHT HOUSE, BEACON LIGHT, ROCKET, REFLECTOR, FIRE FLY, AND BALTIMORE HEATERS. A full assortment of Hardware, Tinware, Copper, and Sheetiron Ware always on hand. ☞ All orders filled promptly. Job work done and warranted. Give us a call. LEWIS & SMALLEY. Nov.13,1872. No. 4, Bridge St., Towanda.

O. D. BARTLETT & SON, INSURANCE AGENTS, Towanda, Pa. None but reliable companies represented. O. D. BARTLETT. C. GRAHAM BARTLETT. Nov. 13, 1872.-1y*

NOTICE.—J. A. RECORD, of Towanda, has just received the Agency of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., which is a first-class Company in all respects, with cash assets of $25,000.—is confined by its character to Farm Property and Dwelling House Risks; is therefore perfectly safe. Pays all loss or damage of tearing to pieces, whether fire ensues or not. Also pays for live stock killed by lightning in the barns or at large on the premises. You can save money by seeing Mr. Record before insuring elsewhere. Call and get a Circular or send for one. J. A. RECORD, Agent. Oct.5,1872.—6m Towanda, Pa.

Selected Poetry.

WHAT MAKES A MAN.

Not numerous years nor lengthened life,
Not pretty children and a wife,
Not pins and chains and fancy rings,
Nor any such like trumpery things:
Nor pipe, cigar, nor bottled wine,
Nor liberty with kings to dine.
Nor coat, nor books, nor pot a hat,
A dandy vest or trimmed cravat,
Nor all the world's wealth laid in store;
Nor Mister, Reverend, Sir, nor Squire,
With titles that the memory tire;
Nor ancestry traced back to Will,
Who went from Normandy to kill;
Nor Latin, Greek, nor Hebrew lore,
Nor thousand volumes rambled o'er;
Nor Judge's robe, or Mayor's mace,
Nor crowns that deck the royal race—
These all united never can
Avail to make a single man.

A truthful soul, a loving mind,
Full of affection for its kind;
A helper of the human race;
A soul of beauty and of grace;
A spirit form erect and free,
That never basely bends the knee;
That will not bear a feather's weight
Of slavery's chain, for small or great;
That truly speaks of God within,
And never makes a league with sin;
That snaps the fetters despots make,
And loves the truth for its own sake;
That worships God, and him alone;
That trembles at no tyrant's nod—
A soul that fears no one but God,
And thus can smile at curse and ban—
That is the soul that makes the man.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

No. XXXVII.

"By street or gateway—thro' the upper air,
Or restless tide of river, lake or sea—
Thro' mine or cavern of the rock-ribbed earth,
Pass through—I care not how."

—*Siege of Palermo.*

MARK LANE, noted as the great emporium of grain dealers throughout the British Empire, is situated about midway between the Tower of London and the Bank of England. A large space is here devoted to the exhibition and sale by sample, of the cereal productions of all parts of the world which find their way to the British market, and the inspection of so great a variety is a matter of no little curiosity and interest. The finest specimen I noticed here was that of *wheat,* from California: whose annual production of this grain alone, (estimated the present year at $30,000,000 in value), bids fair soon to equal that of her gold.

The grain markets of the world are regulated chiefly by the quotations of the *Mark Lane Express;* which accordingly influence to a great degree the prices of grain in our own country: a rise or fall at Liverpool or London is in this respect of more importance to us than a variation at any point within our own borders.

—It may be remarked here, that in passing through that quarter of London more widely than favorably known as BILLINGSGATE, any anticipations we may have indulged in of haaring some display of its reputed colloquial style, were doomed to utter disappointment; the fisherwomen were there—but generally as mute as fishes. Perhaps some one gifted in their line of oratory might, like the trumpeter at Killarney, have readily called forth the classic echoes; owing however, to the constitutional and perhaps *considerate* diffidence of the members of our party, no attempt of the kind was made. Prevailing styles too, may change; in language as well as in dress, in unfashionable as well as in fashionable quarters—in Billingsgate as well as in Belgravia.

About one-fourth of a mile east of the Tower, are the *London Docks,* covering a space of about one hundred acres: the extent and variety of their shipping and merchandise correspond with the greatness of the Empire and the trade of its metropolis. Through the kindly proffered attentions of an acquaintance of the Captain's, who was connected with the Custom House, we visited the *Wine Vaults,* embracing an extent of twelve acres of *underground,* nearly filled with casks, pipes and hogsheads of imported wines, held in bond for the payment of duties. The government certainly appears to be a long suffering creditor, for some of these liquors, as I was informed, have remained here unreclaimed, for a longer period than Victoria has reigned. Even the Demon of the Cask might well claim the Englishman's privilege of grumbling at so tedious an imprisonment in these dark cells; where he finds no other amusement than the profuse decoration of the ceiling overhead with a remarkable species of *fungus,* said to be, in fact, a result of the vinous exhalation. Passing through the long alleys which intersect the interminable ranges, one gets a mere inkling of the vast amount of foreign wines required for the arristocratic supply of England: two-thirds of which, entered at the port of London alone, in 1860, exceeded 8,000,000 of gallons. While to most people the odor of these enchanted caverns is not specially disagreeable, it creates an atmosphere which too many of the human race, it is probable, would delight forever to breathe. To what but this should we have traced a certain slight but unmistakable exhilaration of spirits, manifested by some of our party, on coming out? Clearly, not to the mere emergence into open air; while propriety itself forbade in the case, any consideration of the few random tests of ancient Port and Sherry, drawn with a proof-glass by our guide.

A mile and a half farther east, beyond what is called the Pool, the river Thames makes a grand curve to the south. The peninsula thus formed is known, for some unknown reason, as the *Isle of Dogs:* being about one and a half miles in length, and a mile in width. Extending across its northern portion to Blackwall Reach, are the India Docks with their capacious basins and long ranges of warehouse; and on the southern shore, opposite, stand Greenwich Hospital, once a royal palace, and Greenwich Observatory, where time is regulated, and longitude is said to be nothing; although in passing that point on a steamboat, I perceived no diminution of my own.

We crossed from Wapping to Rotherhithe by the THAMES TUNNEL, a passage 1,200 feet in length, under the bed of the river. Few undertakings, requiring so great an outlay of money and engineering skill, have proved of less account than this; as, although London Bridge is two miles distant, and the nearest at that, the British public do not take kindly to the descent, ascent and partial obscurity of this Great Bore. Although affording abundant room, if required, for both railway and carriage way, it has not so far been used for vehicles, and even foot passengers seem few and far between; while it is said that no less than 20,000 of the former, and 170,000 of the latter cross London Bridge during the day of 24 hours.

Its construction, many years in progress, was completed in 1843; great difficulties were encountered, chief of which seems to have been the small space found to intervene between an impracticable underlying bed of blue clay and the bottom of the river—within only *six feet* of which overhead, the excavation for a part of the way, had consequently to be carried. The projector and engineer, MARK ISAMBERT BRUNEL, was born near Rouen, in France; political troubles caused his emigration, toward the close of the last century, to the United States; where previous to his London career, he was for some time engaged in the survey of the Champlain Canal. His son, of the same name and profession, afterwards the builder of the *Great Eastern,* took his first practical lessons in the Thames Tunnel—rather sharp practice, too, by all accounts, as it was only by swimming that he is said to have achieved certain narrow escapes from the breaking in of the waters.

The Thames Tunnel, a wonder in its day, is of little consequence in comparison with that of Mt. Cenis, or even the Hoosac Tunnel in our own country. England has, however, a glorious chance of redeeming her credit in this department by carrying out the project now agitated, of a sub-marine passage, over twenty miles in length, from Dover to Calais, on the coast of France, an undertaking which will, beyond peradventure, secure the hearty applause and congratulation of the world—*when completed.*

The earlier hours of the day are in many respects favorable for a traveler's explorations—especially when, as in England and France, he need not usually apprehend being late for his morning meal—there always late; opportunities for observation thus improved are enhanced at least one day in each week to the early riser. In further proof of his advantages, I recall to mind one individual of a party of three, in Switzerland, whose return from his favorite and solitary morning excursions, was generally followed by wonderful accounts of what he had meanwhile seen. To these, (as well as to the narrator, in view of his wakeful activity), we were disposed to give due credit; while however, they unfortunately failed of being realized in full to our observations at a later hour; either the opportunity had passed, or our senses had become more obtuse with the advancing hours of the day.

Early constitutional walks were accordingly in order with my friends and myself in London; we traversed thus at random, various streets and squares whose names with those of many edifices bordering on them, had been familiar to the mind since our first perusal of the story of "Whittington and his Cat." At no great distance was the *Blue Coat School*—its young pens oners arrayed in blue coats and breeches of the old Continental style; *Guildhall,* whose two wooden giants, the wonders of our earlier imaginations, were now, however, gone; Newgate and the old Bailey, with their inauspicious memories—the former having once been for a time the prison of Wm. Penn.

Passing through Cock Lane (whose famous Ghost, a century since, frightened half London out of its propriety), or perchance taking a circuit through Prince's Street and Drury Lane, once famous as the abodes of high aristocracy, but now obscure and poverty stricken, we reached the great thoroughfare of the Strand; where the eye recognized at once without enquiry, the time-honored TEMPLE BAR. This ancient arch and gateway carries one back to the days when London's walls embraced an area of less than four hundred acres; it serves at present no practical purpose save to reduce the througed thoroughfare, at that point, to one-third its width; yet it is regarded with too much veneration, as a relic of the past, to allow of its removal. In days of yore, the heads of traitors who had suffered decapitation, were exposed to the public gaze upon the spikes at its summit. Entering the City on any public occasion, the Queen must here halt to receive, permissively, the Keys of the City from the hands of its Lord Mayor; a mere nominal display of the ancient rights and immunities of London, as a free corporation. Who will question but that the Queen deserves well enough of her country to enjoy (in common with even the meanest of her subjects), the right of *ingress, egress and regress,* public or private, without question or delay? But—

"Foo's rush in where angels fear to tread";

royalty is "hedged about" with difficulties, no less than with the divinity that Shakspeare claims for it. With all its power and privileges, high station has too, its responsibilities and restraints; and this is what you probably understand by the phrase—"*Noblesse oblige.*"

—Sometimes, descending to the Thames, we took the morning air upon its waters by means of one of the little iron steamers that touch at intervals of five minutes at each landing. The river, with its dark and murky channel, has in itself but few attractions; no splendid quays of stone, like those of the Seine at Paris, adorn and guard its shores, except so far as the recent undertaking of the Westminster Embankment may have been completed. Its bridges, however, are grand monuments of human skill to material usefulness and architectural beauty: they are at London some ten in number; while two centuries since the old "London Bridge" alone spanned the Thames, and all other transit was by ferries.

There are, too, some magnificent erections along its shores, which are seen by far to the best advantage from the water. SOMERSET HOUSE, (on the north shore, and just below Waterloo Bridge), with its great extent and somewhat elevated position, affords a grand and impressive view. This palace was erected in the 16th century by Seymour—known as the *Good Duke* of Somerset, uncle of Edward VI., and Protector of the Realm during the young King's minority. But even during his nephew's reign, he was brought to the scaffold thro' the machinations of that same Duke of Northumberland, whose overleaping ambition afterwards resulted in the early doom of Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey, his son and daughter-in-law, for whom he sought the crown—and gained the scaffold.

To Waterloo Bridge (one and a half miles above London Bridge) the river for another mile and a half flows nearly due north from Vauxhall; midway of this detour, and on the left bank, stand the Houses of Parliament—otherwise known as Westminster Palace. Built in the Gothic style, with its three majestic towers and a front of 900 feet along the Thames, it has probably a finer appearance than any other edifice of London; especially as seen from the water, or from the vicinity of Lambeth Palace, nearly opposite, on the eastern shore; the latter being the residence of the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, ecclesiastical Primate of England.

The Parliament Buildings cover about eight acres of ground, and were completed in 1843, at a cost of $8,000,000. One of their towers, the Victoria, has a height of 350 feet; beneath it is a noble arch, used as the Queen's State entrance. Upon another tower is a clock of unrivalled workmanship, which may well claim to be one of the great time-keepers of the world; its dial plate being no less than 30 feet in diameter.

C. C. P.

[For the REPORTER].

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

GREELEY, Weld Co., Col., Nov. 16th, 72.

MR. EDITOR: It has been a long time since I have noticed any communication from this place in your paper. We of Colorado have little cause for complaint this year. The season has been, in all respects an unusually good one. Greeley and the Union Colony are on the high road to success. The heavy rain fall, conbined with our increased facilities for irrigation, has produced an enormous yield of grain. The average yield of wheat is over twenty-five bushels to the acre. This includes hundreds of acres of sod ground, broken in the spring and sowed at once. Many fields that were cultivated last year have returned from thirty-seven to forty bushels per acre this year. One man, not owning a team, and being too poor to hire his land ploughed, harrowed in his wheat on his old ground without any other preparation, and fifteen acres averaged thirty-five bushels per acre; and yet, some people tell us that farming in Colorado is a failure. I know a good many farmers among the hills of old Bradford, yes, and on the Wyalusing and Susquehanna bottoms, to, who would like to make a few just such "failures."

Some people, perhaps the most of them living east of the Missouri River, who have ever given the matter a thought, think that the labor attending irrigation is so great that a man can cultivate but a small piece; let me give you an instance: There are three brothers named Clark living here. They own but one team, and that none of the best. They have cultivated this year ninety acres of grain, and have not hired a day's work of any kind, and have earned $200,00 by laboriag away from home; and they have raised a crop that would be a credit to any country. During October, eight car loads of wheat were shipped from Greeley to St. Louis. There has been a great rush of people westward this year. More people have crossed the plains with their teams this year than any other year since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad. Our long talked of railroad, branching off from the Union Pacific at Julesburg and connecting with the Colorado Central at Golden, is a reality at last. Over one-fourth of the line is already graded, and it will all be in running order by the first of April next. This gives us close access to the timber in the mountain canyons, to the best coal mines in the Territory, and opens a new market for our produce in the mining towns. Some of our people have left for the diamond fields of Arizona. We have heard a great many rumors, but have seen but few diamonds as yet. I have just returned from a visit to the great hunting grounds of the South Platte. Buffalo, in countless thousands fill the country between the Platte and the Republican rivers. Our warlike neighbors, the Sioux, were out in full force, but were wonderfully peacable, for them, although they have illustrated the total depravity of Indian nature by stealing all the horses they could get hold of since our return. The people of the west demand a change in the Indian policy of the Administration, and they intend that this demand shall be heard and heeded.

We have been visited and lectured by P. T. Barnum, Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson.

We, of course, like all American citizens, took a lively interest in the Presidential canvass just closed. Situated as we were, on the border of the great battle field, we had a good view of the conflict. We saw and deprecated the gross personalities which formed so large an element in this campaign. We were sorry to see the character of Gen. Grant so vilely assailed, all his motives impugned. Although many of us were dissatisfied with his course on some questions, we did not forget the great services which he rendered his country in the hour of need. On the other hand, we were sorry to see the honored name of Horace Greeley loaded with the foulest abuse, his every action twisted and distorted, his great services to his country, his sympathy for the poor and oppressed of every nation, his life-long fight in the cause of temperance, indstry, and the abolition of slavery, forgotten and ignored in a day. It will be a glad day, indeed, when men will admit that there is some honesty, morality and good intentions, even among men who are not politically on "our side." Whatever may have been our opinions on the Presidency, there are no Bradford County men here who are not heartily glad of the election of Judge Mercur. He is the right man in the right place.

The indications are that the struggle for the admission of Colorado as a State, will be resumed this winter, whether successful or not time alone can tell.

In conclusion, allow me to say to the landless young men of Bradford, that there is still room in the great and boundless West.

PIONEER.

AN ADDRESS

By the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundreth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "Commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the natural resources of the Country in their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the greatest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birth-day of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof will the South display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demand will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have an opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective State and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy, that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence, can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, *President.*
LEWIS WALN SMITH, *Temp. Sec'y.*

IF your pianoforte should catch fire, the best plan is to play on it.

A NEW and very fashionable shade of color is known as rouge.

OSHKOSH, Wis., has an Enoch Arden, only Enoch is very mad about it.

DON'T KILL IT.

"Spare a copper, Sir, I am starving," were the words of a poor half-starved ragged man to a