The Bradford Reporter.

S. W. ALVORD, Publisher. REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER. $2 per Annum in Advance.

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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	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
inch	$1.50	5.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	$ 15
inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	7.00	10.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
4 inches	3.00	8.50	14.00	18.25	25.00	35.00
¼ column	5.00	12.00	18.00	22.00	30.00	45.00
½ column	10.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
1 column	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	$100	$150

Administrator's and Executor's Notices, $2; Auditor's Notices, $2 50; Business Cards, five lines, (per year) $5, additional lines $1 each.

Yearly advertisers are entitled to quarterly changes. 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.

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

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.

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

AMOS PENNYPACKER, HAS again established himself in the TAILORING BUSINESS. Shop over Rockwell's Store. Work of every description done in the latest styles.
Towanda, April 21,1870.—tf

LERAYSVILLE WOOLEN MILL
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he keeps constantly on hand Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Yarns, and all kinds at wholesale and retail. HAIGH & BROADLEY, Proprietor.
Aug.10,1870

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

WM. H. MORGAN & CO., DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE.—Lots from $300 upwards. Also Real Estate Agents. Land bought and sold and money loaned. Parties desiring to sell Wild Lands, Farms, or Lots, can have a map of lands or subdivision made at this Agency, and property sold on a reasonable commission. Office over Postoffice, Mercur's Block, Towanda, Pa.
L. L. MOODY. [Dec.4'72] WM. H. MORGAN.

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.
oct5'71 Box 511, Towanda, Pa.

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, July 19, 1871. GEO. P. ASH.

DAYTON & BROTHER, Dealers in WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, CALFSKINS, FURS, &C.,
For which the highest cash price is paid at all times. Office in M. E. Rosenfeld's Store, Main-st.,
O. A. DAYTON, J. F. DAYTON. Nov.14,'70 TOWANDA, PA.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES!
AT MONROETON, PA.
TRACY & HOLLON,
Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Drugs and Medicines, Kerosene Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Shades, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Yankee Notions, Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Pure Wine 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.

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.

BAKERY! CONFECTIONERY!! GROCERIES!
The undersigned begs, leave to return thanks to the people of Towanda and vicinity for the very generous patronage extended to him during the past season, and at the same time to give notice that he has added to his business a stock of
BEST FAMILY GROCERIES
Which he is prepared to offer AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
He will still continue the Baking business in all its branches, and can furnish anything in this line at the shortest notice and
GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.
He has also fitted up a
DINING ROOM,
Where he will at all times be ready to furnish Meals or Lunches at much lower rates than usual.
Farmers and others visiting town are invited to call.
Parties supplied with Ice Cream, Cakes, Fruit, and Confectionery at short notice.
Remember the place, nearly opposite the Means House.
Sept. 11, '72. HORACE A. COWLES.

BUY A THING WHERE IT IS MADE AND ENCOURAGE HOME TRADE.
BARTLETT'S ADJUSTABLE SPRING BED BOTTOM.
This superior Spring Bed is the only desirable Spring Bed manufactured in Bradford County. Call and take one home and try it a week; if it is not the easiest, levelest, stillest and most agreeable bed for the money that you can find, bring it back, (is that fair?) My agent will call on you; take care in the same way, and satisfy yourself as to its merit. We make them to order, to fit any odd size bed that no sale ready-made spring will fit. Leave your orders.
L. C. NELSON.
Ale Agent for Cook's Patent Door Strip. Agent wanted. Office opposite M.E. Church, Towanda, Pa.
April 2, 1873.

EXCELLENCE WITH ECONOMY
Attained by purchasing your
CLOTHING!
At the old and well-known Clothing House of
JULIUS WOLFF,
Where
STYLE, FIT, AND QUALITY
Is guaranteed.
I have just opened an immense stock of the latest styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
To which I invite the attention of my numerous customers and all others who desire to study economy in the purchase of Clothing.
ONE DOOR SOUTH OF FOX & MERCUR'S.
I make it a point not to carry unsaleable goods, I make my profits very small in order to dispose of my stock before a change of Clothing is required.
JULIUS WOLFF.
May 14,1873.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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

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 Gere'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. apl18'72-1y

DR. C. M. STANLEY, DENTIST, successor to Dr. Weston. Office in Patton's Block, up stairs, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. All kinds of plate work a specialty. Jan.15'73

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon, Office over Wickham & Black's Crockery store.
Towanda, May 1, 1872.-1y*

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

FOYLE & McPHERSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa. Will give prompt attention to all matters entrusted to their charge. Orphans' Court business a specialty.
W. FOYLE. [may21'73] I. McPHERSON.

BARTLETT & TRACY, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS. Office third door south of First National Bank, ground floor, Towanda, Pa.
O. D. BARTLETT. [may21'73] W. O. TRACY.

H. B. McKEAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Towanda, Pa. Particular attention paid to business in the Orphans' Court. july 20, '65.

H. W. PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT LAW. Office, Mercur's Block, next door to the Express Office, Towanda, Pa.
July17,1873.

P. C. J. DeANGELIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. Office with Overton & Elsbree, opposite Court House. May 14,'73.

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

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over Wickham & Black's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminum base. Teeth extracted without pain. Oc23,72

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.

MADILL & CALIFF, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Towanda, Pa.
H. J. MADILL. J. N. CALIFF.
Office in Wood's Block, first door south of First National Bank, up stairs. Jan8,'73-1y

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. sp14'70
E. OVERTON, JR. N. C. ELSBREE.

W. A. 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 on Main Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Ladd. Residence, corner Pine and Second streets.
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.

E. C. GRIDLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
April 1, 1873. Towanda, Pa.

DOCTOR O. LEWIS, A GRADUATE of the College of "Physicians and Surgeons," New York city, Class 1843-4, gives exclusive attention to the practice of his profession. Office and residence on the eastern slope of Orwell Hill, adjoining Henry Howe's. jan 14, '69.

DR. D. D. SMITH, *Dentist*, has purchased G. H. Wood's property, between Mercur's Block and the Elwell House, where he has located his office. Teeth extracted without pain by use of gas. Towanda, Oct. 20, 1870.—yr.

Hotels.

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

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

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

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

WARD HOUSE, TOWANDA,
BRADFORD COUNTY, PENN'A.
This popular house, recently leased by Messrs. KOON & MEANS, and having been completely refitted, remodeled, and refurnished, affords to the public all the comforts and modern conveniences of a first-class Hotel. Situate opposite the Park on Main Street, it is eminently convenient for persons visiting Towanda, either for pleasure or business.
sep6'71 KOON & MEANS, Proprietors.

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 MACINERY, 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 MANUFACTURERS AGENT.
Mowing Machines, Horse Powers and Threashers, Wheel Rakes, Plaster Sowers, Grain Seeders, Hay Tedders, Reversible and Steel Plows, Cultivators, Thill Horse Hoes, Clover Hullers and Fanning Mills.
LAWN MOWERS, WATER DRAWERS, BELT BELTING
BEST CHURN 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.
April22 '72. R. M. WELLES.

NEW STAGE ROUTE!
The undersigned is now running his Stage from
TOWANDA TO CANTON,
making a saving of one dollar on fare and fifty-five miles travel over the route by cars.
Leave Towanda at 10:30, A. M., arriving at Canton 3:30. Leave Canton at 10:30, arriving at Towanda 4, P. M.
Express goods carried at reasonable rates.
Towanda, Sept 4, '73. J. WILES.

Miscellaneous.

TO OUR PATRONS.
GEO. H. WOOD & CO., PHOTOGRAPHERS,
TOWANDA, PA.
Grateful for the generous patronage of the past year, would inform all wanting Pictures that we are still adding to our establishment
NEW AND IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS,
And adopting tried and approved modes of printing and retouching in order to secure
FINER PHOTOGRAPHS THAN HERETOFORE
made outside of the cities, and that we make it a specialty to enlarge all kinds of Pictures to any size desired, and finish in Water Colors, India Ink, or in Oil, in the
BEST STYLES AND VERY LOW PRICES.
We also endeavor to take all the time possible in making childrens pictures, so as to secure the best results.
We are constantly adding to our stock of
FRAMES
All new patterns and tasteful styles, and furnish them at a small advance from cost prices.
May 14, 1873.

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.

TOWANDA NURSERY.
The undersigned having purchased the
NURSERY ON TOWANDA FLATS,
Calls attention to his large stock of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
Which he is now prepared to
DELIVER ON MOST REASONABE TERMS.
Orders in person or by mail promptly attended to.
HENRY PEET.
Towanda, April 16, 1873.

WE CLAIM FOR
LAZARUS & MORRIS'
CELEBRATED
PERFECTED SPECTACLES
AND EYE GLASSES,
The undermentioned advantages over those in ordinary use, the proof of which may be seen in the extraordinary sales, and constantly increasing demand for them:
1st. That from the peculiar construction of the glasses they assist and preserve the sight, rendering frequent changes unnecessary.
2d. That they confer a brilliancy and distinctness of vision, with an amount of ease and comfort not hitherto enjoyed by spectacle wearers.
3d. That the material from which the Lenses are ground, is manufactured specially for optic purposes, and is pure, hard, and brilliant, and not liable to become scratched.
4th. That the frame in which they are set, whether in Gold, Silver, or Steel, are of the finest quality and finish and guaranteed perfect in every respect. For sale only by our authorized agent in this locality. We never supply or employ peddlers.
WM. A. CHAMBERMIN,
Sole Agent,
Nov.30,1872. Towanda, Pa.

HOW IS THIS FOR LOW!
We offer DRESSED LUMBER at the following rates:

Hemlock Flooring, (choice)	$18	per M.
White Pine " "	26	"
Pitch " "	23	"
Siding " "	$15 to 25	"

Pickets from $2 to $4 per hundred.
PLANING, MATCHING, RE-SAWING, &c.,
Done at a moment's notice and by the best machinery now made. We have on hand
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET DRY LUMBER
We have in the Mill Pond
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER.
And are constantly Manufacturing.
Parties who can reach us are foolish to go near the railroad for Lumber, as under any circumstances we can SELL IT CHEAPER—at least the cost of transportation from here to the railroads—say $2 to $3 per thousand.
H. B. INGHAM,
June 26, '73. Camptown.

CHEAP COAL!
For thirty days the Sullivan Anthracite Coal Company will sell
FRESH MINED COAL,
Direct from the Mines, by the car load, delivered on any of the sidings in Towanda, as follows:

Grate and Chestnut	$3 50	per gross ton.
Egg	3 60	" "
Stove	3 80	" "

All orders must be accompanied with the money, and the cars must be unloaded within twenty-four hours after their arrival.
C. M. SANDERSON,
Towanda, Sept 2, '73. President.

AGENTS! QUICK! Or you will miss choice of territory, (there is a mint for it), on DIO LEWIS'S last and great work.
OUR DIGESTION,
OR MY JOLLY FRIEND'S SECRET.
It is by odds the most taking and salable book in the field. 1. It is on a vitally important subject. 2. It is by America's most popular writer on health. 3. It is, for the price, the largest and handsomest book ever sold by subscription. Agents, the people are eager for such a book, and will urge you to bring it to them. Write for terms, &c., free.
GEORGE MACLEAN, Publisher,
sep.11 '72-1y 33 Sansom Street, Phila.

Selected Poetry.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

Do, dear Jane, mix up the cakes,
Just one quart of meal it takes;
Pour the water in the pot,
Be careful that its not too hot
Sift the meal well through your hand,
Thicken well, don't let it stand;
Stir it quickly, clash, clatter—
O, what light, delicious batter!
Now listen to the next command:
In the dresser let it stand
Just three-quarters of an hour,
To feel the gentle rising power
Of powders melted into yeast,
To lighten well this precious feast.
See! now it rises to the brim—
Quick! take the ladle, dip it in,
So let it rest, until the fire
The griddle heats as you desire.
Be careful that the coals are glowing,
No smoke around its white curls throwing.
Apply the suet softly—lightly—
The griddle's black face shines more brightly;
Now pour the batter on—delicious!
Don't, dear Janet, think me officious,
But lift the tender edges slightly.
'Tis done—now on the white plate lay it,
And to the breakfast room convey it;
Smoking hot, with butter spread,
It's juicy enough to turn one's head.
Now I have eaten—thank the farmer
That grows this luscious, mealy charmer;
Yes, thanks to all—the cook that makes
These light delicious buckwheat cakes.

Miscellaneous.

[For the REPORTER]

A TRIP ACROSS THE WATER.

No. XLV.

"And specially from every shire's end,
Of Engle-land to Canterbury they wend,
The holy, blissful martyr for to seek
That them hath holpen when that they were sick."
—*Chaucer.*

[No. XLIV.—Queen Mary's reign extending to a little over three years, that is of course the period intended in XLIV., (instead of *three hundred years*), during which between two and three hundred persons were burned at the stake in England].

The County of Kent extends from the near vicinity of London eighty miles along the Thames river to its mouth, and thence about sixty miles southwardly along the Straits of Dover. It is thus the south-eastern county of England, and claims to be the only one retaining its original British name—said to signify a *headland*, which in fact its projection towards the French coast renders it. Kent has been called the garden of England: of its varied productions the article of *hops* seems to be a leading one; no less than 30,000 acres being usually devoted to their cultivation within the county, which must therefore share largely in its responsibility for the vast amount of ale consumed throughout the kingdom. Its gardens for the production of various plants and seeds are numerous and extensive, as well as its fruit orchards; and the fine pasturage of what is called the South Down, giving name to a well known breed of sheep, extends also through the county. The north-eastern portion, included between the Straits, the Thames, and the river Stour and its branches, being about ten miles in length by from four to eight miles in width, though not in these times strictly an island, still retains its ancient appellation of the ISLE OF THANET. It was however in former times entirely separated from the main land by a water passage, called the *Wantsome*, said to have been the general sea-passage of the Danish ships on their way to London. This is mentioned by the "venerable Bede," about A. D. 600, as being then about one-third of a mile in width, but the passage seems to have been closed up previous to the year 1500. There is little doubt but that remarkable changes have occurred at no very distant period in the physical geography of the region and its vicinity. At various points in the Thames river are visible the remains of a submerged forest; a phenomenon first described a century and a half since, by Capt. Perry. In view of this and similar circumstances, it is claimed by modern geologists that the present outlet of the Thames in the North sea is of recent origin, geologically speaking, and that the whole of its waters formerly passed south through the depression now denominated the Weald.

In the early Saxon times, Kent constituted a kingdom, embracing a much more extensive territory than at present. The men of Kent were renowned as warriors, being especially famous in the use of the bow; and the term itself, *Men of Kent*, has ever been considered an honorable title; while on the other hand, by a strange distinction, that of a *Kentish man*, was quite the reverse. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," says: "Kent hath so carried away the credit, in all ages, for manhood, that the leading of the front or vanguard hath simply and absolutely belonged to them." The fine old Cathedral cities of Canterbury and Rochester, Dover with its lofty and massive castle, which has for centuries frowned defiance upon the invading Frenchman, and the popular watering places of Ramsgate, Margate and Tunbridge are within its limits: all being places of interest, and most especially Canterbury, from time immemorial the chief town of all that region.

It is of course desirable to visit the region, county or town abroad where one's forefathers formerly dwelt; if, however, a long period have elapsed since their emigration, he cannot expect, without more information than is commonly possessed, to trace out any of the direct branches of his lineage abroad, even were it desirable. We will suppose, for instance, that according to family record and tradition, your own paternal ancestor, then a lad, (probably with small means but great expectations, and, the better to identify him, minus an eye from the flight of an arrow) came over about 1630 from some portion of Kent, to seek his fortune or to save his faith, upon the "wild New England shore." Of course, if in England, you visit Kent, and find that the family *name*, at least, though subjected to torture by every possible mode of spelling, still lives; while on the ancient records of Canterbury its very frequency may be a discouragement to any special train of inquiry. You are probably safe in considering them all as relatives of yours, even should the name be Smith—in other words legion; and you are consequently at liberty to rejoice in their prosperity, or to sorrow over their misfortunes; but unless you are on the track of an uninherited fortune, it will hardly be worth your while to undertake any special investigation. For should you succeed, by long and laborious research, in actually discovering some fourtheenth cousin, he in all probability would be either too sensible, or not quite enough so, to reciprocate the ecstacies into which hard-earned success might lead you—tho' as honorable to yourself and as proper to the occasion as the flood of tears shed by a "Modern Pilgrim" over the reputed tomb of his great ancestor, Adam. Of the history in the past of your common ancestry, he might, like the average American, know little and care less. Probably the most approved plan, if you are in search of an illustrious pedigree, is, to find if possible upon the pages of history, some character of renown bearing the family name; kindly adopt him, upon suspicion, as your ancestor; and to establish his claim as such, borrow at a herald's office his coat-of-arms and wear it as your own.

—CANTERBURY has a population of about 18,000, and is one of the most ancient and interesting of English cities. Situated on the river Stour, in a beautiful valley of about a mile in width, between hills of moderate slope and elevation, it was known in the Roman times as *Durovernum*; but was a city or great town even in the days of the ancient Britons, and is marked conspicuously in the Itinerary of Antonius, now 1,600 years old. At the beginning of the Saxon Heptarchy, it was the chief city of the Kingdom of Kent, and the King's residence. It was here that King Ethelbert resided, and held his court at the arrival of St. Augustine in 597: from which event is dated the introduction of Christianity into Saxon Britain. The king's wife was Bertha—a Christian princess, at whose instance it is probable, the celebrated Augustine, with his forty followers, and by the direction of Pope Gregory I., crossed the Channel. Their reception by the Saxon king was truly a royal one, and a suitable residence, (probably what is still known as St. Augustine's Monastery) was assigned them within the city, the king and his court soon after embracing Christianity: which religion, however, as there is no reason to doubt, had formerly prevailed in the south of England during the Roman possession, many of the Roman colonists having also been of that faith. Of this, however, most remains were swept away by the Saxon invasion, which rolled over the country a tide of savage ignorance, war and slaughter, from which it hardly recovered for the next thousand years. It seems certain that under the Roman rule, considerable advancement had been made in the peaceful arts of civilization; a strong proof of which in one important direction is presented in the fine roads and highways then constructed; many of which were far better, without doubt, than those known in England only two centuries since. Two of these Roman highways extended quite across England; one of them passing near Canterbury from Dover, on the Channel, to Chester, on the Western coast. One of the buildings given to St. Augustine by the Saxon king for religious uses, is believed to have been long before occupied as a Christian church by the Britons or Romans, and it was upon the same site, with probably a portion of the same walls that Bishop Sanfranc in 1070 began the erection of the present Cathedral of Canterbury—the especial pride of the city, in the grandeur of its proportions and the beauty of its workmanship, as well as in the interest of its historic associations, hardly to be surpassed in England.

The event which rendered the Cathedral especially famous and reverred, was the assassination (or martyrdom, as it was termed by his devotees) of the Archbishop Thomas a Becket, within its walls. The patience of Henry II. seems to have been finally worn out by the arrogance and pride of the prelate: a royal hint was deemed sufficient warrant for a desperate deed, and Becket, scorning to seek safety by flight, fell beneath the swords of four of the king's knights, in December, A. D. 1170. The spot where he met his fate in the north-east portion of the church, at the entrance of the cloisters, is still pointed out; as well as one of but little less interest in the Crypts below, where the king himself was subsequently forced to undergo penance at the tomb of the slain; here it was, that in a kneeling posture, he underwent scourging upon his bare and royal shoulders, by the hands of a monk, to escape the consequences (probably no less than the loss of his kingdom) of a Papal bull of excommunication—the royal bugbear of the times. On the other hand, great honors were done to the memory of the so-called Martyr, who was soon decreed a saint, the name of the Cathedral itself being changed to that of St. Thomas. His shrine within, where amid great pomp and ceremony his bones were ere long deposited, was richly ornamented with a profusion of gold and precious stones for the admiration and worship of crowds of pilgrims of every sex, rank and condition, who flocked hither for succeeding centuries, not only from all parts of England but of Christendom. Numerous miracles were said to be wrought by the Saints' intercession, and the offerings here were immense: so that not only was the Cathedral (having been in great part destroyed by fire in 1174) restored, widely extended and adorned by these contributions, but vast stores of rich and valuable gifts were accumulated, so that Erasmus, who just before the Reformation was admitted to a sight of the treasure, says that gold was the meanest thing there to be seen, and that the whole place shone and glittered with the rarest and most precious jewels, many of which were of extraordinary size; other writers describe great chests of treasure, each so heavy as to require the strength of six or seven stout men to bear it. But Henry VIII., discontinuing his relations with the Pope and setting up for himself as Defender of the Faith, soon seized upon all this wealth with an unscrupulous and irreverent hand; not only that, but he ordered the long venerated remains of Thomas A. Becket to be burned, and their ashes ignominiously scattered to the winds. And so, at this time, the only trace of the martyr's shrine is afforded by the pavement around the spot where it stood, which is worn down by the knees of the thousands of worshippers who for more than three centuries offered here their oblations and their prayers.

In the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, which contained the celebrated shrine of St. Thomas, is to be seen the ancient patriarchal chair, once the regal seat of the Saxon Kings of Kent, formed of three pieces of gray marble cut in pannels, the lower part being solid. It is still used at the installation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is primate of all England and first peer of the realm; his rank being second only to that of the king, and it is through his hands the crown passes to the head of royalty. His ecclesiastical province embraces the whole of England, save the six northern counties; he has the patronage of 149 livings, and the income of his station is $75,000 a year. He confers degrees in law, medicine and divinity.

Here is also the tomb of Edward, Prince of Wales, famous under the title of the *Black Prince*, whose name and prowess, five hundred years since, shed such dismay and disaster through the conquered provinces of France. Upon it reclines his effigy, clad in armor, while above are suspended his knightly gauntlets, helmet and crest, and a richly embroidered surcoat of velvet; it need hardly be said that these relics show the ravages of time. His feet, like those of some other ancient monumental effigies, seem resting upon some recumbent animal, similar to a dog; with what meaning, it is difficult to imagine. The tombs of Henry IV. and his queen are also here, as well as those of many distinguished ecclesiastics. One of these monuments presents a singular design, the open stone-work that supports the tablet being the representation, in due form and proportion, it is said, of every bone in the human system.

In the south-eastern portion of the city, near the Dover Railway, is a grass-covered mound, some 50 feet in height and of the form of a sugar-loaf, being near by the ancient city wall, the most perfect present portion of which extends hence to the vicinity of the Cathedral. This mound bears the name of the DANE JOHN; its original object and the meaning of its name being alike mere matter conjecture. It is of course common to refer to the Danes, but there seems to be no Dane in the ancient records of the name of John; the probability is, that it was once the stronghold or keep of a fortress, formerly known as the *Donjon*—of which name the present one is merely a corruption. A winding path leads to the summit, crowned by a monument, and commanding an interesting view; while below and around it is a pleasant public park or garden, with fine walks shaded by lime trees, constituting a delightful resort in the summer season, and keeping ever fresh in the mind the memory of the citizen who, at his own private expense, laid out and embellished the grounds. Near by the Dane John is another enclosure still, known as the Martyr's Field, several persons having been there publicly burned as heretics during the reign of Queen Mary.

Probably the most ancient and interesting relic of early architecture presented at Canterbury, is a small stone church, known as St. Martin's. With its plain, pointed roof and low stone tower overgrown with ivy, it seems the beau-ideal of an ancient English country church; its situation being upon a gently rising ground east of the city, of which with its grand cathedral it commands a fine view. The walls of the chancel and some other portions are built of the thin Roman brick, and it is thought to have been constructed by Roman Christians as early as the year (not 1870, but) 187. It was here that Queen Bertha had an oratory, and here, according to the testimony of the venerable Bede, St. Augustine preached at his first coming to Canterbury. And close by the seat I chanced to occupy during services in the church, stood the antique stone font, about three feet in height, in which as is generally believed, the Saxon king, Ethelbert, was baptized by St. Augustine, 1300 years ago. The tomb of Queen Bertha, with its plain coffin of stone, is also pointed out in this undoubtedly the oldest of English churches.

Among the ancient structures of Canterbury, are many other interesting monuments of the past; the walls of the city were at a comparatively recent period in a state of tolerable preservation, but have now for the most part disappeared, and of the six gates, but one, known as the west-gate, now remains.

Some extracts from the ancient records of the city, may be of interest, as illustrative of early usuages and customs. It would appear that from 1273, to 1836, the corporation were assembled by the sound of the horn. In 1434 the Romish Cardinal, on his way to France, is presented by the city with two dozen capons, valued at £1, 4*s.*, 6*d.*; and in 1516 a paoment of 4*s.* is recorded, for a gallon of *hippocras*, given to the Ambassador bringing over from Rome the Cardinal's hat for the great political priest, Wolsey. 1536, it is decreed that no person be allowed to buy or sell less than 6 eggs for a penny, on pain of 12*d.* 1549, the Sheriff pays a fine of 3*s.* 4*d.*, for wearing his beard. 1556: The Mayor before Christmas yearly is to provide his wife one scarlet gown, with a bonnet of velvet, under the penalty of £10. 1550: Paid 23*s.* for the burning of Arden and the execution of John Bradshaw. Several witches also executed in 1660; in 1535 is recorded the "payment of 14*s.* 8*d.* for bringing a heretic from London; for gunpowder 1*d.*; for a stake and staple, 3*d.*; and for a load of wood to burn him, 2*s.*"

The hotels of Canterbury, if it can properly be said to have any, are the least inviting features of the place, judging from the *Fleur de lis*, recommended to me as the best; its courtesy and accommodations, scant at the best, being mostly reserved, as it would seem, for the *Commercial Traveler*.
C. C. P.

GYMNASTICS.

The popular arts that claim to give æsthetic form to social life are promise of something like this consummation, but they have not yet reached the true mark. The most prominent of these are gymnastics and dancing. Young people always have danced, and probably always will do it, but they are not bound to make fools or sluggards of themselves in their sport. We know little of this matter, but from what we see and hear, we are led to look upon the dance as upon its last legs, so far as wisdom and art are concerned. It is not done for wholesome exercise or artistic beauty, but mainly in the inerests flirtation and coquetry; and experts tell us that the beauty of the dance is of no account, and that the aim is to give the dancers as pleasant a time together as possible between their own sweet selves. It has ceased to be an objective art, and has sunk into a subjective sentimentalism. Gymnastics suffer in quite an opposite way, and instead of tending to emotional softness, they have little if any æsthetic value. The Swedish method gives most of solid strength, and the German method has most of manly freedom, but neither of them favor artistic culture or fine taste. A gymnasium looks like a cross between a stable and a surgical theatre. Probably the old Greeks could teach young Europe and America wholesome lessons in muscular æsthetics, and their severest sports, their famous five games, or Pentathlon, running, jumping, quoits, the spear and wrestling, did more to bring out the strength and grace of the limbs, and to stir the blood and the spirits, than all of our modern turning and rowing. There is great interest in this whole matter, and the famous rowing match of this last summer is proof of this. What a noble list of competitors, what an assembly, what a contest, and what intense anxiety as to the result! But something better should come of all this outlay of time and money and thought. It is not much ado about nothing, indeed, but very little came of it, where so few could see what was going on in that long water-course, and nobody was positively sure of how it came out at last. The golden youths of our universities must contrive some better Olympic games than that competitions between champions sitting at the oar which deprives them of their most manly action, and keeps them from the near presence of friends and spectators. When shall we have our true Olympics, with music as well as muscle, poetry and eloquence as well as oars and clubs, to stir and dignify the festival?—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE DEACON AND THE WASPS.—A worthy deacon in a town of Maine was remarkable for the facility with which he quoted Scripture on an occasions. The "Divine Word" was ever at his tongue's end, all the trivial as important occurrences of life furnished occasion for quoting the language of the Bible. What was better, however, the exemplary man always made his quotations the standard of action. One hot day he was engaged in mowing, with his hired man, who was leading off, the deacon following in his swath, conning his apt quotations, when the man suddenly sprang from his place, leaving his swath just in time to escape a wasp's nest.

"What is the matter? hurriedly inquired the deacon.

"Wasps," was the laconic reply.

"Pooh!" said the deacon, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth, but the righteous are as b