The Bradford Reporter.

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

VOLUME XXXVIII. TOWANDA, BRADFORD COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1878. NUMBER 34.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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

SPECIAL NOTICES inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line, for the 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:

Time	1w	4w	2m	3m	6m	1yr.
1 inch	$1.50	$3.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	15.00
2 inches	2.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3 inches	2.50	7.00	10.00	12.00	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	30.00	60.00	80.00	100.	150.

ADMINISTRATOR'S and Executor's Notices, $2.00; Auditor's notices, $2.50; Business Cards, five lines (per year) $5.00, additional lines, $1.00 each.

YEARLY Advertisements 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.

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.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAMS & ANGLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
OFFICE.—Formerly occupied by Wm. Watkins, Esq.
H. N. WILLIAMS. (oct.17, '77) E. J. ANGLE.

MASON & HEAD,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Towanda, Pa. Office over Bartlett & Tracy, Main-st.
G. F. MASON. [ap9'77] ARTHUR HEAD.

E. L. HILLIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office with Smith & Montanye. [nov11-75.

E. F. GOFF,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Main Street (4 doors north of Ward House), Towanda, Pa. [April 12, 1877.

W. H. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WYALUSING, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bradford, Sullivan and Wyoming Counties. Office with Esq. Porter. [nov19-76.

L. ELSBREE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TOWANDA, PA.
[jy14-75.

C. L. LAMB,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WILKES-BARRE, PA.
Collections promptly attended to. July 27, '76.

JOHN W. MIX,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
U. S. COMMISSIONER,
TOWANDA, PA.
Office—North Side Public Square. Jan. 1, 1875.

DAVIES & CARNOCHAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SOUTH SIDE OF WARD HOUSE,
Dec 23-75. TOWANDA, PA.

H. PEET, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Is prepared to practice all branches of his profession. Office, MERCUR BLOCK, (entrance on south side) TOWANDA, PA. [Jan6-76.

DR. S. M. WOODBURN, Physician and Surgeon. Office over O. A. Black's Crockery store. Towanda, May 1, 1877[1*.

MADILL & CALIFF,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA.
Office in Wood's Block, first door south of the First National bank, upstairs.
H. A. MADILL. [jan3-ly] J. N. CALIFF.

GRIDLEY & PAYNE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
No. 1, TRACY & NOBLE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, TOWANDA, PA.
E. C. GRIDLEY. (1877) S. R. PAYNE.

JAMES WOOD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
mch9-76 TOWANDA, PA.

CHAS. M. HALL,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary,
Will give careful attention to any business entrusted to him. Office with Patrick & Foyle, (over Journal Office), Towanda, Pa. [June7-77.

JOHN F. SANDERSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE.—Means Building (over Powell's Store).
mch9-76 TOWANDA, PA.

S. W. & WM. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—TOWANDA, PA.
Office over Decker's Precision Store, Main Street, Towanda, Pa. April 15, '76.

GEORGE D. STROUD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.
Office—Mainst., four doors North of Ward House. Practices in Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and United States Courts.—[Dec7.'76. TOWANDA, PA.

H. STREETER,
LAW OFFICE,
aug30. TOWANDA, PA.

OVERTON & MERCUR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
TOWANDA PA.
Office over Montanyes Store. [may4'75.
D. A. OVERTON. RODNEY A. MERCUR.

WM. MAXWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE OVER DAYTON'S STORE, TOWANDA, PA.
April 12, 1876.

PATRICK & FOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Towanda, Pa.
Office, in Mercur's Block. jly17-73.

J. ANDREW WILT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, office over Cross' Book Store, two doors north of Stevens & Long, Towanda, Pa. May be consulted in German. [April 12, '76.

McPHERSON & KINNEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
TOWANDA, PA. Office in Tracy & Noble's Block. Towanda, Pa., Jan. 10, 1876.

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 Orphans' and Register's Courts. R. OVERTON, Jr. (apr11-79) N. C. ELSBREE.

H. C. WHITAKER,
BOOK BINDER.
REPORTER BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR, TOWANDA.

C. S. RUSSELL'S
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENCY
May29-70tf. TOWANDA, PA.

INSURANCE AGENCY.
The following
RELIABLE AND FIRE TRIED
Companies represented:
LANCASHIRE, PHŒNIX, HOME, MERCHANTS.
March 16, '74 O. H. BLACC.

1861. 1876.
TOWANDA INSURANCE AGENCY.
Main Street opposite the Court House.
W. S. VINCENT,
MANAGER.

DR. T. B. JOHNSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Dr. Porter & Son's Drug Store, Towanda. Jan1-74tf.

M. D. L. DODSON, DENTIST. On and after Sept. 21, may be found in the elegant new rooms on 2nd floor of Dr. Pratt's new office on State Street. Business solicited. Sept. 27-4tf.

W. B. KELLY, DENTIST.—Office over M. E. Rosenfield's, Towanda, Pa. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Rubber, and Aluminium base. Teeth extracted without pain. [Oct. 24-72.

E. D. PAYNE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office over Montanyes' Store. Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M. Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear.—Oct.19,'76-tf.

Clothing.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

The verdict of the people is that M. E. ROSENFIELD'S is the

CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING.

And now I am again before the people with the

BIGGEST INDUCEMENTS

That have ever been offered to the

CITIZENS OF TOWANDA

And its surroundings.

A large EASTERN CLOTHING HOUSE being obliged to

MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT

For the benefit of their creditors, the assignee has sent to me

$10,000.000

WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

TO BE SOLD WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

My positive instructions from the assignee are to sell these goods for cash, as soon as possible,

WITHOUT REGARD TO WHAT THEY COST.

We have also a large line of

GENTS' FURISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &C.

Come Early If You Want Bargains,

M. E. ROSENFIELD.

Towanda, Dec. 1, '77.

SELLING OUT:

J. DAVIS

Is selling out his entire stock of

WINTER CLOTHING REGARDLESS OF COST.

Don't buy your

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

Until you have examined his stock.

Every body says he gives the

BIGGEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN TOWANDA.

J. DAVIS.

JACOBS

Is now receiving his

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

OF

CLOTHING!

Which has never been EQUALLED before in this market, either for

QUALITY

OR

LOW PRICES.

If you doubt, call and examine.

Patton's Block Main Street.

Towanda, Sept. 4, 1877.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—1,000 TONS PRIME TIMOTHY HAY. For price, &c., call on or address G. S. ACKLEY, wholesale dealer in Baled Hay and Straw, Spring Hill, Pa. Sept 12,'77 6mos.

THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.—This is no system of medication confined in its action to narrow limits. Being OXYGEN MAGNETIZED, it is the most wonderful Vitalizer of the human body ever known. Therefore it should cure a greater variety of ills and a larger proportion of patients than any other agent. Eight years of experience fully confirms the expectation. The subscribers quite their forces to make known and available to the sick the wonderful virtues of the Compound Oxygen.—It is the safest, surest and cheapest remedy in the world. Let all Consumptives, Dyspeptics, Paralytics (recent), and all even discouraged invalids, send for our Brochure of 140 pages, which contains many wonderful but true statements, best of testimonials, and our terms for home and office treatment. It will be mailed free of charge.

G. E. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.,
G. H. STARKEY, A. M., M. D.,
STARKEY & PALEN,
1123 Girard-Street, Phila.
1123m.

During the Hard Times,

L. B. POWELL

OFFERS A NUMBER OF

SECOND-HAND

PIANOS AND ORGANS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

6-Octave Rosewood Melodeons	$15.00
5-Octave Rosewood Melodeons	20.00
5-Octave Rosewood Melodeons, Piano-Case	35.00
4-Octave Portable Organs	35.00
5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Organs	60.00
5-Octave Black-Walnut, Double-Reed Organs	65.00
5-Octave Double-Reed Organs, 6 Stops	70.00
6-Octave Mahogany Pianos	25.00
6½-Octave Rosewood Pianos	45.00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos	80.00
7-Octave Rosewood Pianos, Carved Legs	150.00

WARRANTED ALL IN GOOD ORDER.

MR. POWELL IS THE GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

CHICKERING PIANOS

AND

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

which are the most reliable instruments of their class made, and which are now sold at prices that place them within the reach of all. A number of each, which have been rented, are offered at bargains. One Rosewood Chickering Piano, seven-octave, carved legs and lyre, $300. One elite, extra cut legs, $350. One Mason & Hamlin Church Organ, with three sets of reeds, $350.

Pianos and Organs on easy monthly payments. Call on or address

L. B. POWELL.
115 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Next to Republican Building.

HIGHEST AWARDS!
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,
Northwest corner
THIRTEENTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILA.,
Manufacturers of patented
WROUGHT-IRON AIR-TIGHT HEATERS,
With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal.
CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.
For Bituminous Coal.
KEYSTONE
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-Down Grates, Etc.
Descriptive circulars SENT FREE to any address
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
Philadelphia, April 26, '77-1y.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

The undersigned is doing
PLANING, MATCHING, AND RE-SAWING,
And all kinds of Planing-mill Work,
AWAY DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!
So far you can't see it.

I have also on hand a large stock of
SASH AND DOORS
Which I am selling at prices to suit the times,
WINDOW-BLINDS.
Made promptly to order, at a low price, for CASH.
IF YOU WANT TO GET RICH QUICK,
Call and see my Goods and Prices.
Lumber brought here to be milled, will be kept under cover and perfectly dry until taken away. Good sheds for your horses, and a dry place to load.

L. B. RODGERS.
Towanda, Jan. 18, 1877.

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.

The latest styles in
WEDDING INVITAUIONS.
Prices lower than any House in the Country.

ORDERS BY MAIL
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WM. H. HOSKINS
STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
913 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
April 12, 1877.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES!

Choice selections of
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES!
For sale cheap.

Cash paid for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE!
At the old stand of C. B. Patch.
W. H. DECKER, Jr.
Towanda, April 5, 1877.

THE REPORTER OFFICE
Does the
BEST JOB PRINTING
Of any establishment in Northern Pennsylvania.

Poetry.

BACKWARD AND FORWARD.

BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

"Twelve strikes the clock. The year has fled—
The year with all its sweetness—
Its voice of joy, its tear half shed,
Its longing and completeness;
Its woe for me, its joy for you,
Its hours of pain and gladness;
And now Time fills the glass anew—
God grant it holds no sadness.

For in the year that just has fled
Some fond hopes have been blighted,
And some have joined the silent dead
Who in its dawn delighted,
Well, fill the cup and drink to-day
With mirthful speech and laughter,
And cheer the hours which pass away—
God knows what cometh after.

'Tis well that he has kindly hid
The future from our seeing,
And closed beneath a shrouding lid
His time from every being.
Life's field has roses for the bee,
It also has its stubble,
And you and I, my friends, might see
A future full of trouble.

For what is hid we'll not repine,
There is no use in whining,
For somewhere, with a light divine,
The sun is always shining,
And never was a night so dark
But what there came a morning,
Take courage, and wait the lark
That loudest sings at dawning.

If Time, the reaper, seeks to mow
Amid our field and closes,
He shalt not hear the voice of woe—
We'll dim his scythe with roses;
We'll gather round the cheerful grate
And fill anew our glasses;
And, should he seek to find our gate,
We'll mock him while he passes.

And though the days may bear us on
While Old and New Years mingle,
Still other times when we are gone
Shall raise their happy jingle.
What matters it?? Forever young;
While time speeds on nor falters,
We still shall be, although the tongue
Is silent by our altars.

Although the ear that caught each tone
No more perchance may hear us,
And friends may journey on alone
Who used to journey near us,
We pass, we go, we are not dead—
Life once is life eternal;
And tears of grief or friendship shed
We see in climes supernal.

We drink the present hours to-day,
Unheeding of the morrow,
Although its onward path may lay
Through troubled fields of sorrow.
Live while we live; to fear, no slave;
No thought for future taking;
Like foam we'll sparkle on life's wave,
And vanish with its breaking.

Correspondence.

[For the REPORTER.]

JAMES MONROE.

The retrospect of half a century along the pages of our country's history, carries us back to the Presidential Administration of James Monroe; its double term extending from 1817 to 1825. In the complexion of the times, the character of the leading men of that period, and the important events then transpiring, there is much of interest. It is proposed in this article to recall, though necessarily in an imperfect manner, some of the leading events in the political career of President Monroe.

We find him at the age of eighteen leaving college to join the ranks of the army of the Revolution, and seven years subsequently a member of the Old Congress, and Chairman of the Committee on whose recommendation the convention was called that framed the Constitution. In 1794 he was appointed by Washington to represent the Republic at the Court of France. He was however recalled in 1796, for his delay as is supposed, in presenting to the French Court, explanations furnished him in defence of the commercial treaty then recently executed with England, in regard to the terms of which France had taken umbrage; a delay attributed to his reluctance to justify a measure which he did not approve. The Republicans of that day were strongly disposed to affiliate with France—some of them adopting to a considerable extent, not only the ideas but also the measures and style of address of the French Jacobins.

Soon after his return, Monroe was elected Governor of Virginia. Meanwhile Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul of the French Republic, had conceived the project of establishing a powerful military colony in Louisiana, a territory originally settled by France, ceded by her to Spain, and again restored to the French by a secret treaty in October, 1800. In was the known opinion of leading Frenchmen that Nature had marked a line of separation between the people of the American States living upon the two sides of the range of mountains that divided their territory, and that France, having the control of the mouth of the Mississippi could also command the commerce of the West. Not without good reason was it believed to be her design, in obtaining possession of Louisiana, ultimately to effect a union with these States. Here, Napoleon's veteran legions, released from active service at home by the short lived treaty of Amiens, were to be planted—overawing and eventually dominating the American Republic. Such a policy now seems but the precussor and parallel of that of Louis Napoleon in more recent times, of establishing his dominions in Mexican territory under the ill-fated Maximilian. An election feeling was at once aroused throughout the States and the West, especially clamored for war. In pursuance, however, of President Jefferson's plan for effecting the purchase of Louisiana, Mr. Livingston, the Minister to France, had presented an able memorial on the subject, showing that such a transfer would in its results be no less favorable to France than to the United States; and furthermore, that the proposed military occupation of the mouth of the Mississippi would be the signal for an immediate outbreak of hostilities, on the part both of the United States and Great Britain. A proposition had, in fact, already appeared in the London journals for raising 50,000 men to take New Orleans, while resolutions in the U. S. Senate tended to the same purpose. At this juncture, Mr. Monroe was again sent to France, as Envoy Extraordinary, in order if possible to preserve and secure to our commerce the navigation of the Mississippi. The prospect of even this, however, seemed specially dark and unfavorable.

But God disposes while man proposes. On the arrival of Mr. Monroe at Paris, he found the political horizon of Europe wholly changed. The schemes of the Western Empire cherished by Napoleon had been suddenly and entirely frustrated by the renewal of war, involving a stringent demand for all available men and money at home. The First Consul's emphatic announcement to his council that "France needed money and must have it," was the prelude to a proposal soon made through M. Marbois to the American Ambassadors for the cession of the whole territory for the sum of 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000). No immediate encouragement was given by Monroe and Livingston to this offer, but, on its being reduced to 60,000,000, the settlement of 20,000,000 of American claims incuded, they resolved, although not vested with full authority to accept the proposition, and thus render their country absolute and undoubted mistress of the situation. The negotiations resulting in this important treaty occupied little more than a fortnight's time; and Mr. Jefferson proposed subsequently an *expost facto* amendment of the Constitution for its sanction. Spain, having been guaranteed under the treaty of 1800, the privilege of first purchase in case France should again sell Louisiana, took offence at this sudden consummation of a transfer in which she had not been consulted, and declined though only for the space of a twelve months, to sanction it.

Although a subsequent special mission of Mr. Monroe to Spain for the purchase of Florida did not result in the desired object, its consummation only was reserved to be brought about in 1819, under his auspices as President of the United States.

In regard to this important acquisition to our national domain, embracing not merely the region about the mouth of the Mississippi, but also the great plains, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast as far south as the 42d degree of North Latitude, it was well remarked by John Adams in 1826, that more than of any other man living, this was the work of James Monroe. "And can there arise," he continues, "a historian of this Republican Empire, who shall fail to perceive, or hesitate to acknowledge, that throughout the long series of these transactions, which more than doubled the territories of the North American Colonies, the leading mind of that great movement in the annals of the world, and thus far in the march of human improvement upon earth, was James Monroe?"

The negotiations so ably conduc ed by Mr. Monroe as Minister to England, in the struggle between belligerent pretensions on the part of Great Britain, and the neutral rights of the United States, would perhaps have been successful, had Mr. Fox, the British Minister, survived. It has, probably with justice been said, that from the year 1805 to the peace of Ghent, the biography of Mr. Monroe is not only the history of that struggle, but also to a great degree the history of the Nation.

In regard to the War of 1812, (sometimes called the Second War of Independence—and known during the long subsequent term of peace, as the "late war,") with its cost to the nation of thirty thousand lives, and one hundred millions of dollars, the attendant loss of commerce and of private property together with the depravation of public morals as an unavoidable consequent—it probably would have been avoided could the unbiased counsels of older statesmen such as Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin and others have prevailed. But in the so-called "War Congress," convened by special call of Novem ber, 1811, there was an unusual proportion of younger politicians, ambitious and irrepressible, (among whom were Henry Clay, Speaker of the House, and John C. Calhoun, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations), who were determined upon an aggressive policy to which more pacific and conservative views were forced to give way. While we must consent in the idea that the most important result of the war was its vindication of the rights of the Republic and achieving for her an honorable position among the nations, it is to be remarked, that in the settlement of the articles of peace, not one of the declared objects of the war formed an essential topic of discussion, and that they were on both sides virtually ignored in the treaty of Ghent.

In 1811, Monroe became Secretary of State under President Madison, and in 1814 was appointed Secretary of War. The conduct of this department had proved a failure on the part of his immediate predecessors, but, under his control, confidence unity and vigor were at once diffused through the military affairs of the nation. The credit of the Republic had sunk so low that he could only obtain the funds indispensable to the defense of New Orleans by pledging his own personal credit and individual means, which course without hesitation he adopted. The conclusion furthermore was forced upon his mind that a draft was the ultimate but necesssary means for filling up the army and he boldly recommended so unpopular a measure at the risk of sacrificing thereby his own popularity on the eve of a Presidential election, in which he was a leading candidate. If necessary, however, to carry his measure, and if the war continued he resolved to withdraw his name from the canvass. The vindication of his country's honor and the success of her army were thus more dear to him than a transient personal property or even the highest dignities and honors that country could bestow. The news of peace, however, in the beginning of the year 1815, removed all these embarrassments.

While the electoral votes given to Jas. Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins in 1816, as candidates for President and Vice President, constituted an unprecedented majority, being to each 183 votes out of the whole number of 221, yet at their second election in 1820, we find that out of a whole number of 232, Monroe received 231, and Tompkins 218 votes; the solitary vote which Monroe failed to receive, being cast for John Quincy Adams.

This Administration seems well to have deserved the name by which it has often been known as the "era of good feeling;" and was in fact an extraordinary lull in the tempest of party strife. The leaders of what had been the opposite, or Federalist party, virtually gave up the contest and few seemed unwilling to assume the name Jeffersonian Republicans. Soon after his inauguration, the President made a tour through the Eastern States, and thence as far west as Detroit, partly for the purpose of inspecting the frontier fortifications. In all quarters and from all parties, he met with the most cordial and enthusiastic reception—while in New England even those who had been the leaders of the opposition now vied with Republicans in doing him honor.

The Presidential costume at the time on public occasions, was characterized by the three-cornered hat and scarlet-bordered blue coat of a Colonel in the Continental army; such having been the rank conferred on him by Washington after the battle of Trenton, in which he was severely wounded. The remembrance of his military services, thus recalled to the public mind, added much to the popularity of his presence—especially when combined with sincerity of purpose and dignity of demeanor.

The condition of political affairs seemed certainly to admit of the application of the most liberal principles in the distribution of patronage; yet the newly elected President deemed it expedient to select the incumbents of office almost wholly from his own party. From the highly conciliatory tone of his inaugural address it was certainly inferred by some, that he would make little if any discrimination. "Discord," says he, "does not belong to our system. Union is recommended as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other current advantages attending it."

If we take into view that the Administration of Gen. Jackson is held responsible for the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils of office," and also for its practical application to an extent before unknown in our political history, it may be regarded as somewhat remarkable that the hero of New-Orleans should have strenuously recommended to President Monroe a course directly the opposite of his own subsequent practice. Immediately after the election and before the counting of the electoral votes, Jackson in a letter to Monroe expresses his views thus:

"In every selection, party and party views should be avoided. Now is the time to extirpate the monster called party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to, if not entirely, eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore practically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings. His conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole and not for a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice; pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often befriended our country and rendered conspicuous its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembled patriot."

The famous "Monroe doctrine," admitting of no interference by any European power in the political affairs of the Western Continent, and precluding all entangling alliances on the part of the United States with foreign governments, has been, though improperly, attributed to John Quincy Adams, his Secretary of State. There is, on the other hand, little doubt but that we must look for its origin to the statesman from whom it derived its name, whose ability had been tested and his experience matured in the most important Trans-Atlantic negotiations. Foreign relations had been the specialty of Mr. Monroe, and in these he had been regarded as a chief counsellor by such men as Washington, Jefferson and Madison. The sound and independent policy of the Monroe doctrine was wholly in accordance with the views of the Father of his Country, as enunciated in his Farewell Address.

Of James Monroe it was said by Thomas Jefferson, that were his soul turned inside out, not a spot would be found upon it.

Far from becoming enriched by his long and distinguished career of public service, Monroe's pecuniary affairs at the close of his second Presidential term on the 5th of March, 1825, were much embarrassed. No incumbent of the Presidential chair has ever retired from it in such limited circumstances; and there are few stronger instances of the proverbial ingratitude of republics than the fact that the property of ex-President Monroe, including his home and plantation in Virginia, were sold during his life to satisfy the claims of creditors.

In his latter years, however, he found a home in New York with his daughter, the wife of W. Govoerneur, Postmaster of the city, and it was here he closed his useful and honorable life, at the age of 73, on the anniversary of American Independence, A. D., 1831. Some twenty-five years later his remains were removed from New York to their final resting place beneath the soil of his native State the Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents.

C. C. P.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1878.

The second week of the legislative session has come and gone, and the "lock" between the two houses has not yet been broken.

The labors of the past week were commenced in the popular branch on Monday evening last, when a large number of new bills, as well as several from the calendar of last session, were read in place. Mr. Gillett, of Bradford, introduced a bill to prevent deception in the sale of butter.

Night sessions have long been regarded as particular occasions for suddenly springing subjects, and it is rather out of the usual order of things if some one does not come to the front with a little bill or resolution which causes a momentary flurry. The meeting of the House on Monday evening last, then, found no exception to this general rule. Mr. Billingsley, Republican of Washington county, desiring, doubtless, to relieve the monotony of reading bills in place, over sixty of which had been read, offered a resolution in favor of the Bland silver bill, and declaring that the "dollar of the daddies" should "be a legal-tender for any amount and all purposes." This proposition took the House by surprise, but after a few moments delay it was referred to the committee on Federal Relations: yeas 106, nays 38.

Mr. Richardson, Democrat of Montgomery county, likewise desired to impress his views upon his fellow members, and offered a resolution declaring "that it is the sense of the House that the bill to repeal the third section of the resumption act now pending in Congress ought to become a law, and that duties on imports ought to be payable in greenbacks." This was also referred to the committee on Federal Relations, though by a less decided vote, the yeas being 88, nays 58. These votes are not regarded as test votes upon the questions to which they refer, but as indicating that the members were not prepared at present to vote upon them, and desired time to consider. Messrs. Foster and Gillett are recorded as voting in the affirmative in both cases, while Speaker Myer, who was necessarily absent, did not vote.

In the Senate on Tuesday the 8th inst., Mr. Dunkel, of Philadelphia, introduced a bill authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the riots in Allegheney, Luzerne and other counties in July and August, 1877. The bill appropriates $615,000,—$290,000 for the pay of troops, and $328,000 for transportation and all other expenses.

Another important bill, which ought to pass "by a large majority," was read in place by Mr. Holben, of Lehigh, providing for the punishment of officers of banks and banking institutions for receiving money or other valuable things on deposit, and for the creation of any indebtedness after they shall have knowledge of the insolvency or failing circumstances of such bank or banking institution.

The Senate standing committees being announced by President *pro tem* Cooper, the capacity and industry of the Senator from Bradford seem to have been properly recognized. He is chairman of the committee on New Counties and County Seats, a member of the Judiciary General and of the Centennial Affairs committees. Mr. Davies is a solid man, both mentally and physically, is popular with his brother Senators and wields a decided influence among them. He is regarded by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance as a strictly honest, intelligent and agreeable gentleman.

The Senate non-concurred in the resolution of the House in reference to the order of business, and appointed a committee of conference, which met a similar committee from the House subsequently, where a report was agreed upon which was reported in both Houses on Thursday. The report declares "that in view of the precedent established in this matter in 1876, and to preclude any doubt as to the constitutionality of any laws which may be passed at this session, it is the opinion of the committee that this adjourned annual session should not be deemed and considered as a continuation of the session of 1877, and that all business should be commenced anew. But with the desire to facilitate business, economize time and harmonize the existing differences, the committee advise and recommend that neither House should require the advertising of local bills which were advertised according to the provisions of the constitution and read in place at the session of 1877." This compromise proposition was adopted after a brief debate in the Senate, but on coming up in the House discussion on it was interrupted by the entrance of the Senate to meet the House in joint session to open and count the returns of the late election for Auditor General and State Treasurer. After this, without reaching a vote, the House adjourned, and the question has not since been reached, and probably will not be before to-morrow.

Resolutions, offered in the Senate on Wednesday last by Mr. Hays, Democratic Senator from Greene county, favoring the remonetizing of silver, repeal of the resumption act, etc., were promptly referred to the committee on Federal Relations. The disposition of Senators, as well as members of the House, seems to be averse to acting hurriedly on the subject of the great financial problem.

In the Senate on Friday the bill to establish uniform fee bills for the different county officers in the several counties with a population not exceeding 150,000, passed first reading and was then referred to the committee on Constitutional Reform.

The responsibility for the riots last summer, their cost and various other questions relating thereto will necessarily claim and no doubt receive proper attention from the legislature. The subject came up in the House on Friday last, Mr. Long, of Allegheny, offering a preamble with a resolution attached, as follows:

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a committee, consisting of five members of the House and three Senators, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine into all the circumstances attending the late disturbances of the peace in certain parts of the Commonwealth, commonly known as the railroad riots, and endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the cause as well as the result of the same, and said committee shall have power in pursuing their investigations to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath or affirmation, administer oaths, and employ a competent phonographer to take down all proceedings, expenses attending such investigation to be paid by the State Treasurer upon orders drawn upon him by the chairman of the joint committee, verified by affidavit. The committee shall make report in full in writing to the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Summerville moved an amendment that no member of said committee shall be from a county sustaining loss.

Mr. Graham offered a substitute that the committee should contain one such member.

The resolution and amendments were discussed at length, when, upon motion of Mr. Donnelly (Westmoreland), the whole matter was indefinitely postponed: yeas 86, nays 74.

Messrs. Foster and Gillett, of Bradford, it is fair to presume, do not require any information upon the subject referred to in the resolution, as they voted in the affirmative. Speaker Myer, not being so fortunate but willing to be enlightened, voted against the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The hasty and inconsiderate action of Friday on this really grave question, it is generally supposed, will be reconsidered when the House meets this evening, when the resolution will most likely pass. This is by no means a local question affecting merely Allegheny, Luzerne or any other county, but it is one which deeply interests the people of the whole State. They not only desire information as to the responsibility, cost and everything else pertaining to the late riots, but they want the different relations of capital and labor in all their various positions and combinations most thoroughly, calmly and dispassionately investigated, to the end that such legislation may be perfected as will prevent in the future the lawlessness, riot and bloodshed which have in the past so frequently outraged the feelings of all law-abiding people, as well as brought want, desolation and death to thousands of innocent dependent people.

Both the Senate and House adjourned on Friday at noon, the former until Tuesday evening and the latter until Monday evening. It is then to be hoped some order of business will be agreed upon, and that work will be commenced in earnest.

CURSEWAGO.

REMINISCENCES AND REFLECTIONS OF THE VALLEY OF THE WYSOX CREEK.

MR. EDITOR:—We pass now from the John Parks' house, referred to in my last article, down through the narrows or dug road to Gillett's bridge, and try to see how things looked there about fifty years ago. And, by the way, this dug road is quite safe for sober men to travel, in the day time, but if a man has been to "*town*" and drank pretty freely, and then stopped at Myersburgh and took a little more, let him be careful how he attempts to go up those mountains in the dark. A word to the wise is sufficient.

This bridge is across the main branch of the Wysox creek here for the benefit of those who live on the east branch of the creek. A few rods below this bridge there stood a large two-story house—innocent of any paint inside or out. From the best I can learn, it was built by Silas Gore some 75 or 80 years ago. It was quite an old dingy-looking house over 50 years ago. This Mr. Gore was a blacksmith. I have heard it said that for a while he also run a still, but I do not remember of ever seeing any remains of it. He left and Dr. Gillett was living in the house as far back as I can remember. He was succeeded by George Spaulding, but he long since left. The house is also gone, and the place where it stood is used for a garden.

Across the creek some 70 rods, and just below, stood a somewhat similar looking house, and a man by the name of Tracy lived in it. But he and his wife long since have passed away, and the house, the last time I remember seeing it was in a tumble-down condition.

We now pass down about a half a mile below Gillett's bridge to where "Old Mother Dutcher" lived. The house stood on the bank of the creek just below where Oney Allen now lives. There was her little orchard—her garden and the door-yard where her children played, but the Wysox creek has "removed her landmark." The place where her house stood and for quite a distance around it, long ago became the bed of the creek. Jacob Emery for a while lived near by, opposite where this house stood and run a blacksmith shop.

We now pass up a little rise of ground—cross a little bridge, and come where the old house of Naphtali Woodburn stood. This house was among the first built in the valley. But himself, and wife and some of their children have gone down into the valley of the shadow of death. The house is gone, but a tree stands near by to guard the place where so many hopes were cherished and so many vows were made. Another house was built as a substitute for this, a few rods back from the road, but being never painted it looks as if it was built in the days of the fathers.

About a half a mile below, Moses Woodburn lived. His house must have been built between 50 and 60 years ago. But it has been "removed like a shepard's tent." Near by, in the field, is a small family burying ground, and by its appearance the last one that cared for it, is dead or gone to distant lands. A neglected burying ground makes death look doubly gloomy.

We now pass on about half a mile, through Dr. S. T. Barstow's "upper farm," ascend a little hill, and off at the right from the main road, about 40 rods lived old Mr. Whitney. He lived to a good old age and died, it was supposed what might be strictly called a *natural* death, although not one in a thousand it is safe to say does die a natural death—they die either by accident, or violence or sickness. But when a person dies a *natural* death, life goes out like a lamp when all of the oil is consumed. This old man, quietly, while sitting in his chair, closed his eyes in death, like a child going to sleep in its mother's lap. Where all the forces of nature are spent, death comes in as a natural consequence. Two of his sons built at an early day on the main road.

About a half a mile still farther down lived "Dave Funk" (alias David Findle). Dave had a great weakness—whenever invited to take a drink he would do so—out of respect of course. He was a great talker and sometimes would get a little noisy. But he and the house in which he lived are among the things which are not. The house stood either exactly or about where the house of Mrs. George Fox now stands.

We now come to one of the finest and one of the most valuable farm establishments that there was in Bradford County 50 years ago, viz: Dr. S. T. Barstow's. The flats where his hamlet was built widens out and forms a kind of amptitheater. The situation is exceedingly beautiful. It was in a still later period the place of "Fensler's castle"—the German hermit. The Dr. and his wife were both, I think, from New England, full-blooded, live Yankees. They were intelligent, economical and exceedingly industrious.

His buildings were numerous, and occupied both sides of the road. Every thing was neat and in the most perfect order. It seemed like an earthly paradise. He owned two farms besides the one where his hamlet stood—his "upper farm," and one on the "State road;" the former being about a mile and a half up the creek. He was a model farmer. On his horse he would pass from one farm to the other to see that everything was moving satisfactorily. He seemed to be almost omnipresent.

They had five children—