

### THE WOLF Answer.

The Wolf has been sent of late about the proper way and manner of ringing church bells before religious service. We have now three good, heavy-toned bells in the place, although the two last ones purchased are an improvement over the first, (we ask for information), is there any written printed work, or instructions on the way and manner bells are to be rung? If there is no work of this kind at hand; is there not an old and established mode and way for the performance of this part of the sexton's duty? There is good rich musical tones in our bells, (properly brought out), to awaken a lively interest for the Sabbath service. Should these three bells be rung in union with each other, or is it just as well and proper for each man to have a separate and distinct way of his own? Should these bells be whirled over and over as fast as possible? comparing very much with the way and manner of ringing bells on steamboats and those on ocean steamers? Had a bell, weighing twelve hundred pounds, ought to be moved as fast as one of eight hundred? What amount of time should each ring be devoted to each time? Would one and a half minutes be sufficiently long enough? As you say he should be governed by the amount of pay he gets? (if this is a correct way of reasoning, we suggest the propriety of having one sexton's salary rated a peg or two; enough at any rate to induce him to devote a reasonable amount of time to that pleasurable duty, and let the people have time to hear it before its sweet tones have died away. These persons who are thus employed to announce to the people that the time for solemn service has arrived, have not, (as we understand), expressed themselves publicly, as eager and anxious for light and facts upon this subject; but, we think these men willing and ready, to adopt a better course than their own, should it be made to bear favorably on their better judgments. We may fail to find any printed work on the subject, but so, I hope to bear from some one having knowledge, and practical experience on the proper manner of ringing church bells on the Sabbath.

Mrs. Caroline Wright, widow of Orr Wright, deceased, died at the house of her son-in-law, Austin Thomas, near Hightopton, Nov. 18th, aged 70 years. She was the youngest sister of the late Parker and Rowland Miles deceased.

Brooklyn, November 24, 1871.

### Court Proceedings.

**Second Wm.** Commonwealth vs. H. C. Bros. Deserter. Court decided that defendant pay to his wife Lydia, for the support of herself and Ida M., their minor child, ten dollars a week, to be paid quarterly until further orders—*and that said defendant pay the cost of these proceedings.*

**Commonwealth vs. Henry Brumner.** Surety of the peace. Defendant discharged, not for the peace. Plaintiff appeared, not for W. R. Costa. Surety of the peace. Sarah A. Turrell, prosecutor. Settled.

**Commonwealth vs. W. R. Costa.** Surety of the peace. Plaintiff discharged, not for the peace. Defendant appeared, not for W. R. Costa. Settled.

**Commonwealth vs. L. W. Wells et al.** Indictment, forcible entry and detainer. Bruce S. Davis, prosecutor. Settled.

**H. D. Beck, use of Andrew Gordiner, vs. C. W. Luthan.** Verdict for plaintiff for \$33.75.

**S. H. Sayre & Brothers vs. Wright Lowry.** Verdict for plaintiff, for \$161.15.

**T. A. Hall, use of F. B. Chandler vs. School Directors of Franklin township.** Verdict for defendants.

William McKeever, S. A. Pettis, D. D. Scarle, et al. Verdict for plaintiff.

### Annals of Middletown.

It was, probably, through the influence of Edward K. Morris, (one of the most prominent and agent for Dr. Ross), that the lands of the latter attracted the notice of Irishmen, as early as 1822. They were, for the most part, laborers drawn to this country by the demands of the public works, from which it was not difficult to withdraw them, and become independent, in the new country, the people having ascertained what is really deserving of their confidence, decline running after strange men.

James Morris and Philip Finnelly were the first Irish settlers in Middletown, in 1822. They were, probably, the first to settle in the valley between the Susquehanna and West Branch, and John Morris came. The latter settled on a farm partly cleared by himself, and occupied a ridge commanding a fine prospect. Mr. Morris still lives, over 80 years old. A. Mr. Garrow cleared a large farm, and then left for the West.

The Wolf road, which is on the ridge of land between the Susquehanna and West Branch, and the North Branch, was so named from the fact that after it had been marked out, at an early day, before it was available for teams, it was a path frequented by packs of wolves. Samuel Johnson, (Ansonia), during a term of service with the U. S. Army, settled a few acres on a ridge commanding a fine prospect. Mr. Johnson is still living, over 80 years old. A. Mr. Garrow cleared a large farm, and then left for the West.

John McDonald has cleared nice farms; each of the following has cleared one, at least: Daniel Farrell, (one cross road), and John Fitzgerald, on Wolf road, (Ansonia). He will go on to the hill opposite the Middle Branch with the former, where they have good farms and good buildings. Indeed, many of the farms cleared by these settlers, both before and after 1840, have meat vines, with flower gardens, and fruit trees, and are in a condition to contrast with their primitive rude cabin from the front door of which, pig and poultry were not excluded, when the question of food and drink was so difficult of solution as to leave no thought of the great cultivation of taste in their surroundings.

The roads, in general, are bad material in giving one a pleasant impression of adjoining farms. Charles Henry cleared, on the Wolf road, what is now called the "Great Bend," in the township. It was recently sold to Patrick Higgins.

William Monahan, (now dead), was located on the North Branch. Edward Reilly, James Quigley and others came about the same time, with those that remained.

We have a foreign population for the most part, from the white islands, and the continent, of the fair lands of Middletown. Even where the immigration was subsequent to 1840, many of the inhabitants of pioneer life had to learn the usual social graces, and ready market-habits, supplied by the more advanced settlers. The latter were principally located in the vicinity of the North Branch of the Wyoming. It will be understood that those sections not now a part of Middletown, are excluded from this statement.

On the 1st of January, which have people dispersed throughout the townships, and have added to its strength and increased its interests; a few more are mentioned for a proper estimate of this section by those who, from birth and natural predilection, have not been able to identify with us.

All have their foreign language. The principal generally preferable, as there is not a decided hating to the township.

James Curley, (now dead), had five sons, whose farms adjoin along the road leading from the Wolf road to the North Branch. This region was a dense forest when he came to it, in 1841. Lawrence, one of his sons, whose edges

had received attention in Ireland, kept the first school near the present residence of Ed. Ward.

John Courtney came to the farm, kept by J. Quigley, (John Farnham's son), in 1841.

John Horrigan and Patrick Smith, to the North Branch, Patrick McDonough settled opposite Hugh McDonald, and Thomas Lucy began on the farm now occupied by the widow of Farrell Miller.

John Miller, (now dead), was a son of one who came from Sligo and Roscommon counties, Ireland, in 1833, to assist in the construction of the Chenango Canal (in Oneonta county), and who, in 1840, settled on the farm now owned by John Miller.

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