The Columbian.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 27 COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 21

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed TUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the Columnian office. They contain the cor-ted fees as established by the last act of the Leg-sture upon the subject. Every Justice and Con-ble should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry tloods, grocertes, queensware, flour, salt, anothers, etc., Main street. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Gro-ceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and aire streets.

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M. KNORR, Denier in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market is, in the old post office. CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

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IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms i

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, and story, Rooms 4 & 5. DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Office S. E. corner Rock and Marke

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market J. B. RORISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Mai

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder Main street below Pine. BUCK HORN.

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Oct. 8, 1875-tf.

Feb 18-7m.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

C M. BROWN.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

W. HOWELL,

When brothers leave the old hearthstone And go, each one, a seperate way, We think, as we go on alone Along our pathway, day by day, Of olden scenes and faces dear, Of voices that we miss so much, And memory brings the absent near, Until we almost feel the touch of loving hands, and hear, once more. The dear old voices ringing out,

As in the happy time of yore, Fre life and caught a shade of doubt If you should place against your ear The shell you plundered from the sea, Down to its hidden heart you'd hear A low and tender melody, A murmur of the restless tide, A yearning, born of memore, And, though its longings be denied.

The shell keeps singing of the sea.

And sometimes when old memories throng,
Like ghosts, the chambers of our souls, We feel the yearning, deep and strong A longing we cannot control, To lay our cares and business by To seek the old, familiar ways, and cross home's threshold, and sit down With comrades of our carlier days.

For, though our paths are sundered wide, We feel that we are brothers yet, And by and by we turn aside And each one wanders back to meet His brother by the hearth of home: I think the meeting is more sweet Bocause so far and wide we roam. We cross the lengthened bridge of years, Meet outs retched hands and faces true;

The silent elequence of tears, Speaks welcome that no words can do. But ah, the meetings hold regret! The sad, sad story, often told, Of hands that ours have often met.
Close folded under churchyard mould, Of eyes that smile into our own, Closed in the dreamless sleep of God; A sweeter rest was never known

Than theirs, beneath the grave's white sod. A tender thought for them to-night, A tribute tear from memory; Beneath their covering of white Sweet may their dreamless slumber be, From the Maine Former

THE WEST WIND'S BURDEN

A gentle wind of western birth, Wakes daisles in the wintry earth. Wakes thoughts of hope in me.

The sun is low; the paths are well, The trees, v hose sprig-time is not yet Swing sighing in the gale. Young gleams of sunshine peep and play:

Thick vapors crowd between "its strange that on a coming day The earth will all be green. The north wind blows, and blasts, and rave And maps his snowy wing :

Back ! toss thy bergs on arctic waves. ack! toss thy bergs on art.

Thou canst not stay our spring.

George MacDonald.

Miscellaneous.

THE WORK OF THE AVENGER

It lay in one of the fairest spots in all the nid-land counties, and yet such a ghostly t seemed to me that the isolation and the lesolation here were different. I told the vicar so as he took me round the empty nouse, pointing out the remnants of past stay there in the dark forever. beauty, which were even yet distinguishable

brough the blight of decay. "But you must not compare this," he said, with ruins pur et simple. The simple fact is this-that estate is in chancery. In the west wing there is a door, which, with a lit- dergone had been sufficient punishment for tle management and strength, I can open,— Would you like to see within?-as far as you scorn. The child was sentenced to solitary can, I mean, for it only gives access to three

The door opened into a small anteroom, s small that a couch and chair and table, with have pleaded to her God, a couple of shelves filled with faded books, seemed quite to fill it. The vicar opened had entered, and I followed him into a large might have been a brilliant crimson once, but now they were faded to a yellow brown. And they bung in tatters where they were life.' worn by the hands which had once been used to draw or lift them, and, from end to end, were eaten into holes by myriads of moths. About the room were valuable and handsome ornaments and books; and the walls were covered with paintings, so beautiful and so little hurt by time that they eemed to mock the worn and faded furni-

"Can there be finer paintings even in the picture galleries than these?" I asked the vicar, as he unlocked another door opposite to that by which we had entered.

"No; those are picked from the gallery, the choicest that were there. And in this room are the choicest portraits. Come." He had opened the door, and as he spoke he pushed aside a heavy padded curtain, under which I passed into a room exactly the size and shape of the bed room, but furnished as a sitting room, music room, and all it one-furnished not only handsomely and luxuriously, as I could see through all the disfigurement and decay of time, but fur-400 ACRES OF COAL LAND nished curiously, as if a hundred different tastes had been at work, or one taste, it might be, varying restlessly from year to vear.

"These," said the vicar, looking around upon the closely covered walls, "are all the best of the family portraits, or I suppose I should say they are the most recent ones; the squires and dames of more than one hundred years ago-I mean of more than one hundred years before these rooms were occupied-stare into vacancy from the walls of the long mouldy gallery below. Notice this one, will you, it is the last squire?" "Did he die young?"

"No-o." "Will you tell me how it was?" I urged, MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS a I rested on a laded couch before the porrait, "will you tell me the story of this des-Strictly Pure White Lead olate place ?"

"I will tell you as we walk home," he an wered. But when he saw how tired I was and that we must rest there for sooth, he took another of the chairs, and brushing off a litle of the thick dust and cobwebs, sat down upon it, and began the story in a low, uneasy voice, which made me so nervous that presently I even feared to look around me,

Lindley Warwick was a very young man when he inherited this estate, very handand educated and accomplished as few country gentlemen were in that time, should be favorite in every London drawing room is surely no matter of surprise; that such a vorite in every country mansion in the Mid-

who enjoyed his brilliant conversation noticed the absence of generous sympathy, and he would have doors through which no or the cold indifference to those who did not enter the magic circle of refined and cultivated society in which he moved; and few give the rest of his orders in writing, he mined the fortunes of the great Napoleon. sembly and completely destroyed the objects who gazed in admiration on the fine and said after the other servants had been dis- One of his ancestors, Nathaniel Tilden, was of the meeting. perfect face, noticed that the haughtiness which sat so well upon it was but a cold and cruel pride after all. He lived here but a month or two in every year and then he

always had the house full of guests, and ruled with the most lavish splendor. Between these visits he enjoyed gay seasonsnow in his handsome house in London, now on his shooting estate in Scotland, now abroad, and now visiting among other families. He was the mark at which all the keerly and so sensitively proud. looks and thoughts of mothers were directed, he was the idol of their daughters, he was

almost the unrivaled pet of society. One day when he was staying here, with there was a clumsy attempt made by a couple burglars to rob the house. I believe it was the squire himself who first heard them, but at any rate they were surprised before they had even effected an entrance, and a little boy, whom the villains had put through was locked, and the curtains hung heavily a broken gap to unfasten the door to them, was the only person captured. This boy was the only child of a woman who lived a very quiet and solitary life, in a tiny cottage had no attendance,) light the lamps or fires; the late squire himself. She was a Spaniard by birth, a beautiful dark-faced woman, who though she lived so near him, had never hastened over them, knowing that his master been heard to mention the name of the rich man who had lured her from her native land; a woman whose silent, solitary life down into the park (though he had it made was bound up in that of her child. When he heard that the squire had locked up her the whole village, too-had been for hours boy and sent for the police, she came up to the Hall for the first time since the squire's did he ever venture forth, and no one had father (and the father of her own child) had turned from her last prayer; and she told the young squire with eager, burning tears, the one reason why he should have pity on her boy. Then he smiled his cool and hand-

lied at all, not to lie to her own shame, When the police came and took away the child, stretching his arms out to his mother she stood with white and rigid lips in the great hall, not even following him with her eyes, for they were fixed upon the handsome ace of the young squire.

some smile, and quietly advise! her, if she

The boy, a pretty, timid child of scarcely 2 years of age, was brought before the magistrates, and told his tale with many tears. He had been walking quietly home the evening before, when two men overtook him and walked with him. They talked a great deal together, though not all to him; but when he turned from the turnpike ready to go home to his mother's cottage, they bade him walk a little further with them and they would give him a present for his mother He went on-a long way he thought it-and then they took him into an empty cottage lesolate, haunted place I could not even and shut the door, and kept him in there have conceived before I saw it. I had seen until it was quite dark. They carried him in rank, neglected and forgotten parks; but found his way in the dark; and they put him through a small broken hole in a win dow,and bade him unfasten a door he would

find close to him, or, if he did not, he must This was all the child told, but it was plain to see now he had been trightened by

the threats of those villains. I believe one of the magistrates suggested that the terrible fear that the boy had unhim : but the idea was quietly smiled to confinement for two years-aye, though the poor foreign woman fell on her knees before the squire and pleaded to him as she might

Before the time of the sentence was half told the doctor ordered the boy to be reanother door opposite to that by which we moved to the hospital, "This solitary coninement is most fatal for a delicate growing and lofty bed-chamber, whose satin hangings lad," he said, with a grave shake of his head. "If he does not die, he will be a hopeless idiot for the remainder of his

That worse fate was spared him; he dis die ; and the mother, to whom this news had been a deathblow, although she did not know it then, crept to the mansion here, and asked to see the squire.

His servants told him, and he smiled a quiet smile. 'Take her money; nothing

more is needed for such as she. She looked down vacantly upon the effered noney; then she stepped back a few paces, and raising her hands solemnly to heaven, called down its judgment upon the master of the house; pleading that the punishment to which he had doomed her boy might visit him. And the caressed and feted master of tation to excuse self-murder, it was here this beautiful house, looking from the window

saw this scene and smiled. Five years went on, and still Lindley Warwick lived his brilliant and luxurious life; flattered, admired and sought after; ghastly sight might burt no other eyes; and ommitting none of his father's sins, only leading his life of cold and pitiless self-injulgence. But when these five years had hired cab, with his face muffled in a white silk comforter; and when he had been closeted for a long time with a famous ohysician he returned and ordered the house o be locked up again, as he was going down

He came here at once, and-even before he took off his great coat and the muffler that was about his face—he summoned into his presence four old servants who had lived here through all his life,

It was to this room they came, and he stood there on the hearth, his face half turned away while he talked to them. They had been surprised enough at his unexpected and solitary arrival-he who used to come in state, when every room in the house had been prepared for the guests who came with surprise awaited them!

He told them that every servant in the house was to be dismissed except themselves; that either of them who objected to this, or was going to require, could go at once, bithey must strictly, and on their oath, observe some, as you see, and proud, with pride that his orders. He told them there would never day, however, Washington sent for Payne, was ultra-sensitive and refined. That such again be guests in the house to require their and, extending his hand, said, with a gentle man possessing a fine estate, of high birth, labor and attendance; that, except their courtesy that touched the other to the heart, the late contest for the Presidency that had own premises, only these three rooms would man, skilled in all manly exercises, and free ling them a loaded pistot with a double bar- Washington a devtoed and unbroken regard. and lavish with his wealth, should be a fa- rel, told them one bullet was for anyone who -"A Little Contennial Lady;" Scribner for By this direct inquiry the honest old main should dare to intrude or look upon his face, July.

lands, is equally no matter of surprise. Few the other for himself afterwards. In those three rooms he should live apart, he said, prying eyes could penetrate, and locks no non, in the county of Columbia and State of in a strain of masterly sarcasm and irony. hands but his could understand. He would New York, in the year 1814—the year which The effect was electric; it thrilled the as-

missed.

Year after year life went on for him in this awful solitude. Into these rooms he gathered about him all he could to make such life bearable, and sent for the choicest

about. When he rang this bell, the old manrang, the chamber was at liberty, and the servant who went about his tasks there sat the while locked in that little ante-room beyond. For he never went from that door on purpose) until the whole household-and | companionship enjoyed peculiar opportuniever chanced to see him then.

And so in this awful solitude-never lookhearing the voice of a fellow creature, never beautifu! home lived for nearly twenty years. Think of it! Picture such solitude and such suffering for one week, then draw it to a year, and then to twenty! But to fully comprehend its weight to him you must remember which missed its idol clamored to be told the imagine a little of the acute and almost unbearable suffering of those twenty years,

At last there came a time when the meal orders put below the curtained doors at all until one day a written paper lay there bearing a summons for the clergyman.

no answering voice reached him through the heavy drapery. He might have thought that the squire was dead but that there came a

written word of thanks at last, Next day the Vicar came again, but the oors were fast then, for he had not been mmoned, and there was no sign from within that his plea for admission was ever

That night the frightened servants sent for him again. They could hear no sound within their master's room, and for two days now. they said, he had not even admitted them with food.

"You shall fetch the doctor," he said," and we will enter somehow he and I-and save him, if we can. You must all remen ber his orders and your oath." They broke the lock of that first door with great difficulty and the doctor and the clergy-

that leads into the chamber, was ajar behind its curtain, and when they saw at a glance the solution of this ghastly mystery. The squire lay dressed upon the bed, his loaded pistol still grasped in the stiffened fingers of his thin right hand, and his thin right hand, and his left stretched towards

the curtain of the bed, as if he had been

going to draw it round him when the end He had not used the pistol, though heaven knows if there could ever be enough temp-No, in this solitude and pain and ghastlines

of suffering, he had waited his release. The doctor gently covered the face which had been so proudly beautiful, that the it never did. The faithful old servants remembered and obeyed their master's order even now. For nearly twenty years they passed, he came once unexpectedly and had lived with him and never looked upon quite alone to his London house. He went his features; and through this one day that out on the morning after his arrival in a they had access to his room they kept their oath most sacredly, and left the soft, white covering on the face, which, in its decay, they never could have recognized.

come away.—Belgracia.

ment. Fierce words passed between the two gentlemen, in the Market Square of Alexandria, ending by an outburst of rage from would not obey him to the letter in what he the earth. The Rangers rushed from their barracks and surrounded Payne, but Washfore he spoke further; but if they stayed, ington, with calm dignity, dispersed them. A duel seemed inevitable. On the following ever be occupied again. He told them that yesterday; but if you have had sufficient from that day he intended never to see or satisfaction, let us be friends." Until the be seen by man or woman; and, showing day of his death Col. Payne retained for SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Governor Tilden was born at New Lebamayor of the city of Tenterden, Kent, Eng-So at once began this terrible life of suf- land, in 1623. He was succeeded in that of fering solitude; and though no one ever, fice by his cousin John, as he had been pre- and knew its merits as thoroughly, perhaps, from that day, penetrated into the young ceded by his uncle John in 1585 and 1600. as any man of his time, undertook a defense squire's presence, and though he had told He removed with his family to Scituate, in of the President's scheme and to overthrow his secret to no one, still it was understood the colony of Massachusetts, in 1634. His the sophistries of his enemies in a speech -for the quictness of the whisper was hor- brother Joseph was one of the merchant adror, and not doubt-that a slow disease was venturers who fitted out the Mayflower. eating his life away, and must first of all de- This Nathaniel Tilden married Hannah stroy the beauty of which he had been so Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Gov. Winslow and another a son of

Gov. Winslow. Governor Tilden's grandfather, John Tilden, settled in Columbia county. The Governor's mother was descended from William crowd of gay and fashionable visitors, of the pictures in the gallery to hang Jones, Licutenant Governor of the colony of lous, however, that in so short a time our New Haven, who in all the histories of Con- people should have forgotten, as to a very necticut is represented to have been the son considerable extent they appear to have ervant found his written order passed under of Col. John Jones, one of the regicide judges done, the lessons taught in this speech, and that locked door. . When he rang the cham- of Charles I., who is said to have married a those still better taught by the war then ber bell, the door between the two rooms sister of Oliver Cromwell and a cousin of waged by the Democratic party with the John Hampden. The Governor's father, a policy of inflation, irredeemable currency, between, but the outer door was open, and farmer and merchant of New Lebanon, was and irresponsible credits. At the time this the man could arrange or take away the a man of notable judgment and practical speech was delivered the Whigs were medimeals (through these meals the young squire sense and the accepted oracle of the county tating the re-establishment of the United upon all matters of public concern, while which had been given her, it was said, by or what not. When the inner bell of all his opinion was also eagerly sought and justly valued by all his neighbors, but by none more than by the late President Van Buren, who till his death was one of his most cherished intimate and personal triends.

From his father Governor Tilden inherited ties for acquiring an early familiarity with pregnant with lessons which we fear will in bed. Only in the deep night darkness the bearings of the various questions which agitated our country in his youth.

Young Tilden entered college in hi eighteenth year. The fall of 1832, when he New York. ing on the face of man or woman, never was to enter college, was rendered memorable by the second election of General Jackson himself seen or heard-the master of this to the Presidency of the United States, and effort was made to effect a coalition between the National Republicans and the anti-Masons. The success of the Democracy dependthe life he had led, the ultrarefined and ed upon the defeat of that coalition. Samhaughty nature of the man, and his intense | uel heard the subject discussed in the famiensitiveness both to physical pain and to ly, and was especially impressed by what any thing in the slightest degree loathsome. fell from the lips of an uncle who deplored Remembering these, and the burden of the his inability to "wreak his thoughts upon secret to be kept while the curious world expression." Samuel disappeared for two or three days, and in the seclusion of his reason of his living death to them, you may chamber proceeded to set down the views he permanent impression upon the legislation had gathered upon the subject, and in due time brought the result to his father, at once the most appreciative and the least indulwere scarcely touched, when there were no gent critic of his acquaintance. The father was so highly pleased with the paper that he Lebanon springs, to read it to him. They An old man the vicar was then as old as I found so much merit in the performance the friends of the late President Van Buren am now-and it was he who told me this that they decided it should be published resulted fortunately for Mr Tilden, if not story just as I tell it to you. He came and with the signatures of a dozen or more leadprayed as he had been bidden to do, kneeling ling Democrats, and it shortly appeared in in the outer room. He knew the door was the Albany Argus as an address, occupying opened leading into the bed chamber where about half a page of that print, and from the squire sat, but he had been bidden not to which it was copied into most of the Demopass beyond the closed curtain, and he never cratic papers of the State. The Evening dreamed of trying to do so. He raised his Journal paid it the compliment of attributvoice and prayed in terrible earnestness, but ling to the pen of Mr. Van Buren, and the Albany Argus paid it the greater compli-

ment of stating "by authority" that Mr. Van Buren was not the author. Mr. Tilden had not been long at Yale College before his health gave way, and obliged im to leave. After some rest he was enabled to resume his studies, and in 1834 entered the University of New York, where he ompleted his academic education. He then entered the law office of the late John W. Edmunds, in the city of New York, where be enjoyed peculiar facilities for the prosecution of his favorite studies of law and

politics. The accession of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency in 1837 was followed by the most rying financial revulsion that had yet occurred in our history. During that summer appeared the Presidential message calling for a special session of Congress, and recomman stepped softly in. This docr, the one mending the separation of the Government from the banks and the establishment of the independent treasury. This measure provoked volun inous and accrimonious debate throughout the country, even before it engaged the attention of Congress.

Mr. Tilden, though still a student, sprang to the defense of the President's policy, and wrote a series of papers, marked by all the characteristics of his maturity, and advocat ing the proposed separation and the redeemability of the government currency in specie These articles were signed "Crino."

In the fall of 1838 Nathaniel P. Talmadge Senator of the United States from New York, who had separated from the Demoeratic party and joined the Whigs in opposi tion to the financial policy of President Van Buren, was announced to speak on the issues of the day in Columbia county. A meeting Hudson and Missouri rivers have been at had been arranged very quietly, at which it was hoped he might exert an influence on the doubtful men and change the political complexion of the party. The Tildens heard of the proposed meeting about noon of the day upon which it was to be held. They as a financier, his unlimited capacity for conpromptly sent word to all the Democrats of the vicinity, and the result was one of the

largest meetings ever known in that region. That is the story. I did not wish to tell Talmadge, in the course of his speech, took it to you in these rooms, did I? No wonder great pains to convince his audience that it it has made you white and nervous. Let us was the Democrats that had changed their position, but that he and his friends were litigation avoided, and condition of great deunchanged. At the close of his remarks one WASHINGTON KNOCKED DOWN.-In 1754 of the Whig leaders of the movement offer-Washington, then in gommand of the Vir- ed a resolution, which passed without oppoginia Rangers at Alexandria, awaiting the sition, inviting any Democrats in the asser arrival of General Braddock's troops, sup- bly that might be so disposed to reply to the ported Mr. Fairfax in an election contest for Senator. The young Democrats, who had the House of Burgesses, against Mr., after- mostly gathered in the rear of the hall, reward Colonel, William Payne of the Conti- garding this as a challenge to them, shouted nental Army. This seems to have been one for Tilden. Samuel, yielding to the obvious of those rare occasions when Washington's sentiment of the meeting, came forward, and and followed him-but what a much greater | hot blood got the better of his peerless judg- took the place just vacated by the Senator. After discussing the main question of the

controversy, he adverted to the personal aspects of the Senator's speech, and especially Payne, in which he felled Washington to to his statement that the Democrats had changed position, while he himself had remained consistent. By way of testing the truth of this declaration, he turned to the Whigs on the plalform, and pointing to each of them in turn, asked if it was they or if it was the Senator who had opposed them in "Mr. Payne to err is human. I was wrong changed. Finally, fixing his eye upon the chairman, Mr. Gilbert, a venerable farmer and almost an octogenarian, he said, in a tone of mingled compliment and expostulation: "And you, sir, have you changed?" was thrown off his guard, and stoutly cried

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out, "No!" Mr. Tilden skilfully availed himself of this declaration of his old neigh bor and friend, and applied it to the Senator

Mr. Tilden, who had watched this financial revolution of 1837 from the beginning, which he delivered in New Lebanon on the third day of October, 1840. No one can read this speech without marvelling that men like Webster and Nicholas Biddle, to whose arguments Mr. Tilden especially addressed himself, could ever have become the champions of a system under which the revenues of the nation were made the basis of commercial discounts. It is more marvel-States Bank if they could succeed in dividing the Democrats on the sub-treasury scheme. This effort provoked Mr. Tilden to review the history of the bank and expose its ill-founded claims to be regarded in any sense as what it claimed to be, "a regulator of the currency." What he says upon that taste for political inquiries, and in his subject possesses to the reader of to-day not only considerable historical interest, but is

never be out of season. Upon his admission to the bar Mr. Tilden opened an office in Pine street, in the city of

In 1844, in anticipation and preparation for the election which resulted in making James K. Polk President, and Silas Wright of William L. Marcy to the Governorship of Governor of the State of New York, Mr. Tilthe State of New York. In that contest an | den, in connection with John L. O'Sullivan, founded the newspaper called the Daily

In the fall of 1845 he was sent to the Asembly from the city of New York, and while member of that body was elected to the convention for the remodeling of the constitution of the State, which was to commence its sessions a few weeks after the Legislature adjourned. In both of these bodies Mr. Tilden was a conspicuous authority, and left a of the year, and especially upon all the new constitutional provisions affecting the finances of the State and the management of its

system of canals. The defeat of Mr. Wright in the fall of took his son to see Mr. Van Buren, then at 1846, and the coolness which had grown up between the friends of President Polk and profession. He inherited no fortune but depended upon his own exertions for a liveligood. Thus far his labors for the State or in his profession had not been lucrative, and despite his strong tastes and pre-eminent qualifications for political life, he was able to discern at that early period the importance in this country, at least, of a pecuniary independence for the successful prosecution of a political career. With an assiduity and a concentration of energy which have characterized all the transactions of his life, Mr. Tilden now gave himself up to his profesdon. It was not many years before he beame as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician. His business developed rapidly, and though he continued to take more or less interest in political matters they were not allowed after 1857

o interfere with his professional duties, He built up a reputation in a few years at the bar of New York city which gave him a leading place in the profession. In the noted case of the Burdell-Cunningham contested will, where apparently insuperable proof of the marriage of Mrs. Cunningham to the murdered Bardell were presented, Mr. Tilden's resources as a lawyer were brought into conspicuous notice. He succeeded in defeating the claim of Mrs. Cunningham and removing all doubt of her participation in the Burdell murder, notwithstanding the

previous acquittal. His connection with the celebrated suits of the Pennsylvania Coal Company against the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Cumberland Coal Company against its directors (a Maryland case), and other difficult litigation connected with corporations gave evidence of such superior attainment in this particular branch of legal business that his clientage was greater than it was possible for him to attend to.

Since the year 1855 it is safe to say that more than half of the great railway corporations north of the Ohio, and between the some time his clients. The general misfortunes which overtook many of these roads between 1865 and 1870 called for same comprehensive plan for relief. It was here that his legal attainments, his unsurpassed skill centrated labor, his constantly increasing weight of character and personal influence found full activity, and resulted in the reorganization of the larger portion of the great net-work of railways, by which the rights of all parties were equally protected, wasting pression and despondency in railway property replaced by an unexampled prosperity. His relations with these companies, his thorough comprehension of this history and requirements, an I his practical energy and de cision have given him such a mastery over all the questions that arise in the organiza-tion, administration and financial management of canals, as well as railroads, that his influence more than any other man in the country seems inseparably associated with their prosperity and success, not only in his own country but abroad. It is, we believe, an open secret that his transatlantic celebrity brought to him quite recently an invitation from the European creditors of the New York and Eric railway to undertake a reconciliation of the various interests in that great corporation, which the proprieties and duties of his official position constrained him to decline.

Till the war came Governor Tilden made every effort to avert the rebellion. When his effort, combined with those of other prominent patriots, had proved abortive, his convictions of duty were perfectly decided and clear. They were to maintain the in-

[Concluded on fourth page.]