**VOLUME 68** 

our destination.

station, where a dog-cart was in waiting to receive us; and after a rather cold drive of a couple of miles we reached

Mr. Merrick's, or Miss Effing's, house for I did not know to whom it actually

belonged,—was a large handsome build-ing, situated in a fine park, with un-dulating lawn and well-planted trees;

so much I was able to perceive in the

growing darkness.

Our arrival had been heralded by a

handsome pointer that we found repos-ing on the terrace; and on alighting, we were met by Mr. Merrick, who treat-

ed me to a long and most unequivoca stare, and after greetings and introduc-tions, hurried us off to our several apart-

ments to prepare for dinner.

I shall never forget that dressing. I had heard so much of first impressions.

I believed in them so implicitly, that

my anxiety to produce the proper effect almost amounted to frenzy, and I

fect almost amounted to frenzy, and i could have strangled Fred Clayton for his coolness and equanimity, when he good-naturedly came into my room to accompany me down through the ordeal

of a first appearance in the drawing-

room.

Miss Effing was there; and the mo-

ment I saw her. I understood the failure of all former suitors; I realized the almost superhuman effort that would be

necessary voluntarily to resign such companionship for that of the superan-

self by the constant recollection of my

predecessors' fates. Graceful, witty, and lively to a degree, no wonder the old man dreaded to lose the sunlight of her

presence, and the affectionate charm of

my task, and before the evening was

over found myself, to my great surprise, established as the chosen companion of Mr. Merrick I listened with admira-

bly got-up interest to long, dreary anec-dotes of his past experiences, compris-ing minute details of the dates and even

the hours at which people, long since dead, had been born,—the memories of these old people are always prodigious! —and submitted to an account of his

present devotion to the collecting of minerals, which now occupied all his

time, except during the shooting season.

for the old gentleman was very proud of still being able to carry a gun. Of course I immediately professed my-self an enthusiast on the subject of min-eralogy, and was forthwith carried off

in triumph to a large cavernous den, to admire what he called his specimens.

The examination of these hideous lit-

tle bits of tin and stone lasted, what appeared to me, about two hours; and

when, ultimately, we returned to the drawing room, human nature asserted its rights, and unconsciously I stole over to the piano, where Miss Effing's

fairy fingers were wandering listlessly over the keys; while Fred Clayton stood beside her looking through some

music. Immediately a warning glance from Fred recalled me to a sense of dan-ger, and turning in the direction of Mr.

Merrick I perceived an unmistakable scowl upon his face, as he watched the party. Hastening to his side, I succeed-

ed partially in removing it, by the pro-

posal of a game of chess, which absorved all his faculties, and agonized all

mine, till the general move was made

As I approached Miss Effling to wish

The next morning we started early,

intent on the wholesale slaughter of partridges; and on this occasion Fred

niece into one of our conversations.

"Ah." said he, and his face grew hard

stand the mercenary designs of the but-terflies that flutter about her. But I never lose sight of her; I am always

there to ward off artful attentions, and

there to ward off artful attentions, and keep would-be suitors at bay. I am always there, and I shall be always there; but," he added, changing his tone, which had been growing excited, "it is well we are free from such intru

ders at present. I have never seen so little of my niece as during your visit.

little of my niece as during your visit. You have made me forget myself and her; but then it is only once in a life-

time that one may meet so congenial a spirit as yours; and, as for Frederick

Bellaknows,—and he would not dare

ow,"—He stopped with a growl.
Mr. Merrick was then aware of Clayon's secret engagement. This ac-

ton's secret engayement. This ac-counted for what had already somewhat

puzzled me,—his apparent indifference to the young and fascinating lawyer's

constant tete a tete with his niece; but

his marked emphasis on the word not

solved the incongruity, and also be trayed what would have been his tactics, had he

not felt secure; and yetsuch knowledge argued a more intimate association with Fred's affairs than I should have ex-

pected from a man whose present hospitality was founded on a thirty-years-ago acquaintanceship with his father; but, on reflection, I detected in it an act of generosity on the part of my friend, who had evidently taken the old man into his confidence to set his mind at these

his confidence, to set his mind at ease

and leave him perfectly free to be won

over by me. So time wore on, and, as the day fix-

ed for our departure approached, I began to feel a trifle qualmish, in spite of the undeniable favor shown me by Mr.

Merrick. It was all very well to have secured the uncle,—if I had secured

him; but was I certain of securing the

nine; Out was I certain to see that the enlerce? I had scarcely exchanged half a dozen words with her. Old Merrick had remorselessly absorbed every second of my time,—the covers all day, mineralogy and chess all the evening, till the year sight of a chest board are

till the very sight of a chess-board generated a nausea that I have never since

got rid of; and the suspicion that the lady had been too much overlooked in our calculations, suddenly struck me

with an uncomfortable sensation of

doubt.

I determined to speak to Fred, and

seized the opportunity that evening, when Miss Effing had retired, to pro-pose a cigar on the terrace,—a proposi-tion to which Fred consented. The case

was speedily represented, and Fred's

answer, as usual, concise.

"You have been admirable," he as-

serted, "and deserve, I must admit, immense credit for so fully carrying out our plans; and I feel that I cannot

ongratulate myselfor you too heartily

Now, perceive the result; the old fellow swears by you, and I have drawn Miss Etting's attention to the high opinion

entertained of you by her uncle. Of course to altar your line of conduct now

would be to destroy everything. You would be accused of a ruse, suspected of intentions, and summarily ejected. Consistency, my dear fellow, believe

me, unvarying consistency, is your only course,—unremitting devotion to the ogre; delicate diffidence towards

the niece; and on the morning of our departure, when the near prospect of losing his congenial spirit, as he calls

you, has unnerved our friend, a solema

you, has unperved our friend, a solemn interview in the library, a formal proposal, and you return to town an engaged man! Is it not as clear as daylight?—straightforward and inevitable in every point, because so simple. You retain your pedestal, remain consistent, and the result comes shout cutte with

posal and you return to town an engaged man! Is it not as clear as day-light?—straightforward and inevitable in every point, because so simple. You retain your pedestal, remain consistent, and the result comes about quite natu-

you had his tastes, Frederick.

for retiring.

With exemplary fortitude I dashed at

nuated uncle, and resolved to stee

ner manner towards himself.

LANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10 1867.

### NUMBER 27

Declaration by the Representatives o

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind require that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal;

that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to se-

pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for He has refused to pass other laws for the accomodation of large districts of people, unless those people would re-linguish the right of representation in

the legislature—a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. He has called together legislative bolies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with is measures. He has dissolved representative hous

es repeatedly for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of and convulsions from within

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their

salaries. He has erected a multitude of new offices, sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their sub-

sent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil He has combined with others to sub

ject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by

For protecting them, by a mock trial

For imposing taxes on us without our onsent; For depriving us, in many cases, o

and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged

zens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends

among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known

tendan unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the

in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

cure these rights, governments are in-stituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governpowers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these
ends, it is the right of the people to alter
or to abolish it, and to institute a new
government, laying its foundation on
such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem
most likely to effect their safety and
happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established tate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience bath shown that mankind are most disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they re accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpation, pursuing inva-riably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter cessity which constrains them to after their former system of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to

the people. Hehas refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purose obstructing the laws for the natur

stance.

eace, standing armies, without the con-

of pretended legislation:

from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants

of these states; For cutting off our trade with all parts

For abolishing the free system of Eng

lish laws in the neighboring province establishing therein an arbitrary gov-ernment, and enlarging its boundaries.

whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection,

our coasts, burned our towns, and de stroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circum-stances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous age and totally unworthy the head of

rule of warfare is an undistinguishe estruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the rule of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to ex-

tendan unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the tles of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them as we hold the restofmankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly pub-

Miscellaneous.

the t nited States of America, in Congress Assembled, Adopted July 4, 1776.

to the people at large for their exercise: the State remaining exposed to all the dangers of invasious from withalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither; and raising the conditions of

new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

For quartering large bodies of armed croops among us;

the benefits of trial by Jury;
For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences;

so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies Fortaking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments:
For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases

eivilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citi-

and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrection

lish and declare that these united cololish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved, and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and de all other acts and things which the tract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortune and our serged honor.

HATES OF ADVERTISING.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 is year per sonare of ten lines; \$6 per year for each ad-

LEGAL AND OTH: B NOTICES

Drumore township, deceased.—Letters of administration on said estate having been grauted to the undersigned, all persons ind bted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said township.

DAVID MCKIM, je 12 6tw 23

Administrator.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE....ESTATE OF
A John Sheaffer, late of the City of Lancaster, deceased.—The understaned Audstor appointed to distribute the balance remaining in
the handsof Josiah H. Sheaffer and David Hochstetter, Administrators of said deceased, to
and among those legally entitled to the same,
will attend for that purpose ON SATURDAY,
THE THIRD DAY OF AUGUST, at 10 clock,
A. M., in the Library Room of the Court House,
in the City of Lancaster, where all persons interested in said distribution may attend.

June 19
H. B. SWARR, Auditor,
June 19

Lancaster, June 27, 1867. (Jy 3 4tw26)

R STATE OF JOHN MODERWELL,
Late of Drumore twp., deceased.—Letters
restamentary on said estate having been
granted to the undersigned: All persons in
debted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for
settlement to the undersigned, residing in said
township.

H. E. RAUB,
Jy 3 6tw26)

Executor,

A UDITOR'N NOTICE...ENTATE OF
A Elizabeth Kunkel, late of Elen twp.,
Lancaster county, doc'd—The undersigned
Auditors, appointed to distribute the balance
remaining in the hands of Samuel McKem,
Auministrator of said deceased, to and among
those legally cuttide to the same, will attend
or that purpose on FRIDAY, AUGUST 9th, at
10 o'clock, A. M., in the Library thoom of the
Cour. House, in the City of Lancaster, where
all persons interested in said distribution may
attend.

J. W. JOHNSON,
G. W. HENSEL,
Jy 3 4tw26) (Express copy) Auditors.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE, ESTATE
Of John Arndt, late of the Horough of
Manhelm, Lancaster county, decid.—Letters of
acministration on said estate having been
granted to the undersigned: All persons indebted thereto are requested to make immedirite settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them
without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said borouge.

HEFRY ARDNI,
NATHAN WORLEY,
jy 3 6tw28)
Administrators.

Dentistry.

DR. J. M. CLEMENT,

DENTIST Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Cental Surgery. OFFICE ON THIRD STREET.

OXFORD, PENNA.
Teeth extractof without pain by Nitrous Oxide Gas, Ether and Local Anosthosis. All diseases of the Teeth and Mouth successfully treated—such as Irregularities of children's Teeth; filling of carlous Teeth and preserving the natural organs; Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full sat; all kinds of Teeth repaired and remodered to fit the mouth.
Persons having difficult teeth and roots to extract are invited to call.
All operations in the denial profession performed in the best manner, and warranted to give sati-inction.

The J. R. McCANKEY.

DR. J. B. MCCASKEY,

SURGEON DENTIST, paim to none in the particular department of ARTIFICIAL WORK, he challedges the profession—whether for artistic finish and substantial excellence of workmanship, natural appearance of teeth.perfect adaptation of plateit the mouth, or the moderate character of his

BY THE USE OF NIAROUS OXIDE GAS.

NIROUN OXIDE GAS.

Having just put up one of BARKER'S GAB-OMETER'S of largest size, manusactured by Rubencame & Bockton, with all the latest improvements, he invites the attention of all parties interested, believing it to be the only first-class meter in Lancaster city or vicinity, By the use of this apparatus the gas is obtained in absolute purity; and it is administered directly from the meter, through a flexible tube, without the intervention of gas bag or any other cumbersome piece of apparatus. The patient sits down, takes the poinshed mouth-piece, breathes deeply and deliberately of the sweet-tusted gas, passes rapidly under its exhibitant in the continuous of the second of extracting decayed teeth, Scheduler of Chico oform, and its influence passes off almost instantaneously. No one need longer dread the operation of extracting decayed teeth, Scheduler of Chicalized Rubber, full set, \$40; Full upper set, \$40.00; Silver fillings, \$60 to \$1.00; Full upper set, \$40.00; F

upon the charges heretofore made in this city. A further liberal reduction upon these last named rates when artificial tech are to be in-serted. Satisfaction is guaranteed in all cases, and

Kardware, Stoves, &c.

WEST KING STREET, aving recently enlarged their store and thus reatly increased their business facilities, now AT THE LOWEST PHILADELPHIA RATES.

IRON AND STEEL,
CEDAR WARE,
SLEIGH-BELLS,
CUTLERY
OIL CLOTHS,
SKATES, &0

PERSONS COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING will find a full assortment of goods in their

Banking Mouses.

BANKING HOUSE

Evans, McEvoy & Co., No. 16 EAST KING ST., LANCASTER, PA. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT. Dealers in Government Securities. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMIS-BION. DRAFTS ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED REGIST. H IN Bankruptcy in and for the Nifth Congres-sional District of Pennsylvania, (composed of the county of Langaster, is prepared to attend to the duties of that uffice at his place of busi-

## Biteraru.

dressed to H. G. SMITH & Co

A Flattering Reminiscence. "A BEAUTY! an heiress! an eccentric guardian, whose invitation includes any friend you like to take with you for a few days' shooting. Why, my dear Fred, you have bound me to you forever by your selection of myself. I feel quite a new man already; for I met confeet that when you came for I must confess that, when you came in just now, I was suffering from an unusually desperate fit of the blues." "Consequent, in a remote degree, on last night's supper," suggested Fred Clayton, "and a good deal also on the way you remain cooped up in these disnal quarters."
Fred glanced contemptuously round

my dingy Temple chambers as he spoke —a survey scarcely necessary, consider-ing their intimate resemblance to his own adjoining rooms. However, I for-bore any remark; indeed the delightbore any remark; indeed the delightful prospect just presented to me absorbed all my attention, and I grasped my friend's hand in a fever of gratitude.

"Tell me all about it," I said, "and how you came to think of me."

"There is nothing to tell," replied Fred, seating himself on the corner of the table and swinging his legs backwards and forwards lazily. "This morning I got a letter from an old fellow in the country, reminding me—as low in the country, reminding me—as if I could remember if—that he and my father had been friends thirty years ago, and asking me down to his place for a few days' shooting, with permission to bring a friend if I liked."

"And his niece that you told me of, the heiress?" said I.

"O, of course he did not mention "O, of course he did not mention her," said Fred; "and I merely tell you because, if you choose to put yourself under my guidance, I may be the means of helping you to a good thing. You know," he added more deliberately, "how disinterested my assistance can be after the little confidences we expansed but high?"

changed last night."
"True," said I, charmed with the recollection,—"your pretty cousin,—the secret engagement—" interrupted Fred; "you know all about it; and we know more about each other than most fellows; so it was natural I should think of you as com-panion for my holiday, and I'm right glad you're inclined for the trip." So saying, and silencing my renewed protestations of pleasure, Fred left me, appointing a rendezvous at the first

train leaving for our destination, some two or three hours later.

Fred Clayton and I had been schoolfellows in our early days, and many of his vacations were spent in my father's house. Of late years, however, he had lived exclusively in London; like me, a young aspirant to the uncertain honors of the bar, but, unlike me, possessing a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and never without a su-perabundance of invitations to dinners, oalls and concerts: for Fred was said to

be very popular, especially in ladies' Except in the mere fact that we were both younger sons without any expectations, there was but little resemblance between Fred Clayton and Jack Harris. My residence in London only dated back a few months, and already the great city possessed no charm for me; I pined for the country for freedom, and great city possessed no charm for me; I pined for the country, for freedom, and for the active life of home. I might, indeed, with the assistance of Clayton, or through letters of introduct on from members of my own family, have procured fashionable invitations, and received partial toleration in section of the procured fashionable invitations. toleration in society; but the prospect of a crush heated rooms and strange was a thought of terror to my timid nature, especially with the under-lying chance of presentation to a young lady, and the unhappy knowledge that deficiencies in the art of small talk would make such a chance a perspective martyrdom No; I confessed in my own heart that society was not my forte: other talents I certainly had. deeper, more intrinsic merits than those that passed for genuine in a ball room, ---but they were merits to develop in an atmosphere of peacefulness and repose; qualities to expand in the quiet of a domestic hearth; and a thrill of joy shot through me as, cramming every available article of clothing into a small portmanteau, I took leave of my comfortiess chambers, and allowed my fancy to dwell on a brilliant possibility that Clayton's words had evoked. A heiress, and a beauty.—a country beauty of course; blushes and simplicity, and rich—how rich? Rich enough to live on a grand estate; to keep a large stud; to dispense princely hospitality? I must ask Fred. This, however, was secondary. I would not of course ac-

knowledge myself to be mercenary.— Love must come first; love independent of fortune,—
"Like Dian's ki-s, unasked, unsought,"
Love gives itself, but is not bought." So I assured myself; but then, in all candor, I did not anticipate any very great difficulty on this score, for I had ever been painfully susceptible of the tender passion. Finally, for success, I must trust somewhat to my own individual attractions (and page a page). vidual attractions (and nere a nervous

tremor seized me), and not a little to the co-operation of my friend, for whose pre-engagement I was more gratified than I liked to acknowledge to myself. "Fifty thousand pounds," said Clayton, in answer to my inquiries, when we had secured a coupe to ourselves, and were preparing it for the comfort of all future travellers by lighting our cigars; "fifty thousand, my boy, and the estate, if you consent to take her name." Her name! What is her name?"

I asked.
"Effling, "Miss Effling," he replied. "And now, if you think the attempt worth making, I will let you know how the land lies, and give you a sketch of your campaign. The time is short and of course I cannot insure you a second our present trip. Now then, old fellow, pro or con? My reply was given with a fervor quite warranted by the occasion.

Fred. Clayton threw himself back in

his seat, and after arriving, by much perseverance, at a sufficiently comforta-ble position, he began his instructions, interrupted only by an occasional puff at his cigar, which momentary pause rendered his words all the more impressive; at least I fancied so. "Our great difficulty," said he, "is the uncle, Mr. Merrick,—his name is Marviole, I. (1911) Merrick. I told you before he was eccentric; but that is not the word,—'exacting' describes him better. He is awfully exacting, and possesses im-mense influence over his niece; an in-fluence so great that his choice would be hers, even were she not still under age, which I believe she is. My dear fellow, all depends upon the impression you make in that quarter. I cannot exaggerate the importance of devoting yourself from the very first to Merrick,
—studying his tastes, sharing his
pleasures, and attaching him firmly to your interests. The old fellow is seattlesh in insisting on these attention

that I don't think, were I even free,

could stand enough of his society to insure success. But there's no knowing, the prize is well worth winning, and perfectly attainable through him, and perfectly attainable through nim, and through him alone."

"And about Miss Effing?" I inquired.

"Miss Effing is a charming girl," said Fred! "quite young, and ready to believe anything bad of a lover her uncle condemns. Being an heiress and a beauty she has already received several proposals, but all have been rejected in nsequence of the suitors having had consequence of the suitors having had the egregious folly to pay more attention to the niece than to the uncle."

So then the uncle was the only real difficulty; not a very grave one, it it hought. At all events, forewarned was forearmed, and I inwardly vowed to tax my patience to the utmost for so great a stake. At the moment it never occurred to me how remarkable. never occurred to me how remarkably well-informed Clayton appeared on all that concerned our future hosts. I was only too glad to find him so well able lieved that the great result did not in

on a young lady.

his very tones of semi-indifference had a wondrous power of conviction; and, moreover, my own common sense responded to the assertion that a change of manner would be fatal. I saw my way

manner would be fatal. I saw my way now straight before me, plain and easy as an ordinary transaction of life, and the horizon grew bright with hope.

Warmly thanking my friend for the invaluable benefit of his shrewd sense and convincing advice, I withdrew to my room, my mind filled with more sanguine projects, more tangible hopes, than I had yet indulged in, since the than I had yet indulged in, since the peginning of my adventure.

IV.

At length the momentous morning dawned. We had prolonged our new days' stay to a week, and our host had evidently determined not to renew his manifest pleasnvitation, spite of the manifest pleasure my company gave him; so almost before I could realize it the eventful day

arrived. I passed a sleepless and disturbed night, several timesstarting from a conused, dreamy rehearsal of the interview fused, dreamy rehearsal of the interview I intended demanding in the morning to fancy I heard whispering voices and confused sounds about the house, quite impossible at that late hour. Visions floated before me of the already approaching future; the events of the last few days seemed to spread back over half my life, so great was the importance attached to their issue: and now the attached to their issue; and now the attached to their issue; and now the culminating point was reached, I felt already the foreshadowing of my victory; for, had I not fulfilled every condition?—had I not accomplished the task in which every other competitor had falled? And the question of the young lady's possible opposition was merely doubtful enough to give excitement to the denouement. Did not all young ladies first oppose, and ultimate-

young ladies first oppose, and ultimate-ly yield, with very little persuasion, to all parents and guardians? How much more so then in the present case, where the circumstances were so exceptionally strong in my favor! I had not been long awake, and was debating in my own mind whether or not to start on an early walk, and by a lose of fresh air to brace up my shatter ed nerves and stimulate them for the coming scene, when I was startled from my cogitation by a tap at the door, and almost immediately Mr. Merrick's valet stood before me. This was a most un-precedented occurrence; hitherto a ser-

vant had never entered my room with-out being summoned, and this man seldom even then. A vague presentiment of evil seized me, and I turned uneasily to look at him. One glance sufficed; he was ghastly pale, and seemed half-insane with alarm. Utterly to conjecture the cause, but certain that something terrible must have happened, I gasped

'What is it?"
"O, sir! don't you know?" said he "O, sir! don't you know!" said he,
"are you sure you don't know?
They're gone, sir,—bolted,—Mr. Fred.
and Miss Bella,—the two of them, and
the new maid,—off in a post-chaise
three good hours ago; and who's to tell
the governor I don't know; I daren't.
The man might have gone on speaking forever,—in fact he did go on; but beyond those few first words, not a syl-lable was intelligible to me. My first impulse was to bound up and strangle him then and there, but the effort was a miserable failure, and I fell back pow

her good night, I overheard the old tyrant remark, condescendingly, to Fred, "Your friend is an intelligent fellow, we sympathise, and I like him; rather superficial in mineralogy, but we must erless, paralyzed. No suspicion of a possible mistake try and remedy that by making the no crumb of comfort in a momentary most of our time, as your stay will not extend beyonda few days. In fact the young man quite interests me; I wish feeling of incredulity, sustained me the man's manner bore the stamp o truth: his terror was too concise to leave room for a doubt. It was by no process of reasoning, by no mental review, by no recapitulation of events that the light broke in on me, but suddenly, in So virtue was rewarded, and I had made a good impression. an instant, with the violence of a gal-vanic shock, I realized how completely hurt his hand so severely as to inca-pacitate him from joining our future expeditions; in fact, every possible combination of circumstances favorable had been sold, utilized, taken in! At last, a movement on the part of the servant attracted my attention; he was handing me a letter, and had prob combination of circumstances favorable to my advancement in the good graces of Mr. Merrick seemed to surround me. To say what an effort in required to submit cheerfully to his perpetual presence would be impossible. He appeared, after a little, to regard my continual companionship as a matter of course; and so well had I acted my part, that the man actually believed I enjoyed his society. Presuming, therefore, ably been describing how it came into his possession, but of this I had not heard a word. My sensations can be neither imagined nor described when, on looking at it, I recognized the writing of my traitorous friend. Had the viper left his sting there? I hesitated to touch the dishonored paper. At that moment a violent ringing of bells announced Mr. Merrick's levee; and ed his society. Presuming, therefore, on my established popularity, I ventured casually, on an occasion that appeared favorable, to introduce the subject of his hrowing the note on the table, the distracted valet rushed from the room, muttering "I cannot tell it,—I cannot; Thomas must go to him."

Alone with my enemy, I screwed up
my courage and broke the scal. The
note was short, and ran as follows: Instantly, "Bella requires to be watched closely. She is so honest and nobleminded herself, that she cannot under-

"DEAR JACK,-Pray accept my best thanks. But for your efficient aid we could never have successfully hood-winked old Argus. You are an apt winked old Argus. You are an apt pupil, and I sincerely wish you equal success in all your future undertakings
"Yours, by all the bonds of gratitude "FRED CLAYTON." "P. S.—Bella insists on apologizing so I enclose."

There was then another epistle!

There was then another epistle! I looked about; it had fallen on the floor. I opened it mechanically, and read,—"DEAR MR. HARRIS,—I hope you will forgive Fred. What he did was for my happiness. We have long been attached, and secretly engaged; but my uncle was so obdurate and so vigiliant, that an elopement was our only lant, that an elopement was our only refuge, and, but for your assistance, could not have been effected. Trusting soon to receive from your own lips pardon for a harmless stratagem, beieve me, yours (by the time you re-

"BELLA 'CLAYTON' EFFING." "Please, sir, Mr. Merrick wishes to speak to you."

The door of my room was wide open, and on its threshold stood the old butler grave and severe of aspect. I followed him silently, too full of bitterness for words, but solacing myself with the reflection that in my host I should find a thorough sympathizer in my over-whelming anger and indignation.

I was ushered into a small sittingroom, where Mr. Merrick, in a flaming room, where Mr. Merrick, in a naming red dressing gown, and absolutely pur-ple with fury, was pacing up and down like a wild beast in a cage. Before I could open my lips he turned sharply

round on me, and roared out,—"So, sir, do you know I have sent for the police? Do you know you can be taken up for do you know I have sent for the poince?

Do you know you can be taken up for
this conspiracy? I see it all now,—the
infamous plot, and the part you were
brought here to play. Fool that I was!"

—"But Mr. Merrick," I began.

"Silence!" he exclaimed. "Do you dare to taunt me? Have I not forbid Frederick Clayton this house scores of times? and in letting Bellaask him here for a few days, could I refuse her first re-quest on coming of age? Could I turn a

guest, though uninvited, out of a house that was not my own? A guest, in-deed!—a swindler, a blackguard, pro-bably paid to amuse the uncle, and keep him off the scent." His voice rose higher and higher as proceeded; at the end he actually ricked. But this was unbearable. My own temper had been severely tried, and endure more I could not.
"Mr. Merrick," I said, hotly, "such anguage, even under the circum-tances—"

"Can'tyouleave offacting even now?" he burst in. "Confound your gaping look of innocence! Do you see this?" he look of innocence! Do you see this?" he cried, exhibiting acrushed letter, which he kept clenched in his hand. "They are married by this time, and your viliany has so far succeeded; but the triumph shall not last long. I will hunt the scoundrel and his contemptible accomplice—yes, you—through every law court in Europe; I will publish his infamy in every newspaper, and proclaim it throughout the civilized world! You shall not escape me.—you shall not!" throughout the civilized world! You shall not escape me,—you shall not!"

The madman shook his fist in my face, and glared at me like a tiger, but, staggered as I was by such revelations and accusations, I nevertheless made one more attempt at a protest. "Your paphaw—"I hegan.

felt that the smallest justification or explanation would lessen my misery; but before a sound could pass my lips, he had raised his hand with the savage menace,—"One word more and I give the order."

There was nothing for me but to re-treat; and retreat I accordingly did from the room and from the house, leaving instructions with the servants to send my belongings to the railway station,—that station from which I had driven only a few days before with such pleasurable emotions and ambitious

Mr. Merrick's unexpected reading of the case had indeed brought my wrongs to a climax. It was not enough to have been the tool, the dupe, the catspaw of one I believed my best friend; I was also to be stigmatized as the confederate, the paid agent of a plot of which I was the principal victim. Truly I had reached the summit of human wretch-

amusement my remitting devotion to the avuncular conquest. The last drop of bitterness had been poured into my cup; a lifetime of experience had been prowded into the space of a few days, and swallowing my humiliation as best could, I returned to London,—a wiser, f not a better man.
It is scarcely necessary to add that ng before the return of the bride and pridegroom, Mr. Merrick had resigned nimself to submit peaceably to the in-

vitable; and nothing more was heard f the terrible vengeance destined to vertake Fred Clayton and his guilty accomplice. Engine Drivers and Their Ways.

(From Cassell's Magazine.)

Mr. Frith's "Railway Station" is one of the most popular pictures ever paint-ed, and all the officials in it are taken from life. The driver is from a photo-graph; and it will interest the reader of these lines, should he go to see the pic-ture, to know that this very man made it is believed, the fastest trip ever known. This was from London to Didcot; he accomplished the journey, just fifty-three miles, in forty-seven minutes. It happened that a comrade had run the trip in forty seven and a half, and Mr. Frith's hero resolved to beat him. He did beat him, and another first-rate man openly declared his de-termination to do it in still less time; but an order was judiciously issued which stopped this rather alarming rivalry. The desire to run excessively fast is, curiously enough, generally traceable to the pride each man has in his engine, which may be compared to the well-known feeling of the groom toward his horse. The angine-driver toward his horse. The engine-driver has too much riding and tearing along to care for racing on his own account; but that the "Rhinoceros" should be beaten by the "Hippopotamus" is not to be borne. Even good-tempered men beaten by the "Hippopotamus" is not to be borne. Even good-tempered men become offensive when championing the merits of their engines; it is so difficult for them to exalt their favorite without depreciating competitors. To what a pitch this feeling goes may be illustrated by a little anecdote. A man who had just come in from a very long trip with a goods train—only those who are far learned in speak very sadly of the Bocgoods train—only those who are fa-niliar with railway work can apprecimiliar with railway work can appreciate the difference between driving

goods train for one hundred and twenty niles and doing the same amount of passenger work—threw his great coat across his arm, and swinging his can and basket in his right hand, walked slowly and heavily up the slope home-wards, his fireman slouching behind him. Bed was evidently his immediate destination, and the poor fellow wanted rest badly enough. Great, therefore, was the surprise of his chief—and I may say of myself too—to see, about fifty minutes afterwards, the same driver coming down the slope, followed again by his fireman, carrying great-coat, can, and basket, all as before.
"Beg your pardon, sir," said the driver, "but I hear you are a going to

send 'Kafilr'—this was the name of the engine—out again to-night with Tom addwin."
"Yes," replied the chief; "you know
we are very short of engines.
"Well, sir," returned the man, "he don't understand her sir: he'll spoi her; and if you'll allow me, sir, me and my mate will run the trip to night." "You!" exclaimed the superintendent; "you can't, -you're knocked up."
"Not a bit of it, sir," replied the driver. "Anyhow, sir, I can do more with 'Kaffir' than he can, and I'll never have such an engine drove by him, if I

can help it."

And out of devotion to his great, ungainly goods engine, the driver, instead of going to bed, choose to pass another night without sleep, and to run over another six or seven score miles of rail. Sometimes the feeling will manifest itse f in a still stranger manner. An excellent plan is adopted on railways of taking the pressure off old boilers, that is, when an engine has run a cer-tain number of miles, although no symptoms of weakness may appear, yet as wear must have been going on, the pressure at which the steam blows off is reduced from, say, one hundred and twenty pounds to one hundred or per-haps eighty pounds to the square inch, by which, of course, the bursting of the boiler is rendered more improbable. It may be noticed here that so great an improvement in quality of fuel and completeness of combustion has during the last few years been effected, that an engine will run thirty or forty thousand more miles with the same set of tubes than would have worn it out some years back. Of course, when the pressure of steam is reduced, the power of the engine is reduced in proportion, and I have known a driver, whose favorite engine was in the factory for repairs, wait upon the engineer and beg and pray, as the phrase goes, that authority to forego his intention of diminishing the pressure; being quite willing to risk his own life and that of his figure next that the his

and that of his fireman rather than his iron steed should suffer in her reputation for speed and drawing power. Not, be it understood, that any engine has any reputation beyond her driver, and a very elect few.
It will be easily understood that engine-drivers are intensely professional; the ruling spirit, I have no doubt, is strong with them in death, though this, of course, I cannot easily prove. I know of one instance, however, where the engine, at some obstacle, leaped from the line when running at great speed on a high embankment. "It's all up, mate," exclaimed the driver, "but hold on to the brake." His mate did so, while he held on to the regulator. The engine and tender turned right over, and pitched with terrific force into a meadow below. No one could ever account for the escape of the

men, but beyond stunning each of them for a short time, and knocking out the whole of the driver's front teeth, no great harm was done. great harm was done.

I really think, although I by no means urge the companies to relax the stringency of their rules on the point, and would certainly rather not travel by the train while the experiment was trying that even a drunken driver would trying, that even a drunken driver would hardly make any mistake in his signals, and in support of this an odd illustration may be given. A driver, not on duty, had been drinking, and was, in company with his fireman, walking in the vicinity of the Edgeware Road, when he suddenly started violently, and existing his mate's arm should. rying, that even a drunken driver would

behind, and, in fact, shortly came in sight. The driver of this second train, a watchful and experienced hand, saw the carriages rushing toward him, and divined that they were on the same line. If he continued steaming on, of course, in a couple of minutes he would come into direct collision with them, while, on the other hand, if he ran back, the carwhen he suddenly started violently, and seizing his mate's arm, shouted—
"Hold hard, mate—hold hard!"
"What's the matter?" cried the fireman.
"Matter!" roared the driver, "why you're running by the red light;" and he pointed to the crimson glare which streamed through a glass bottle in a chemist's window.
"Come along; that's nothing," said the fireman, trying to drag him on.
"What, run by the red light, and go

We were not long in arriving at the tation, where a dog-cart was in waiting to receive us; and after a rather cold rive of a couple of miles we reached ur destination.

| Tally, through and in consequence of that very consistency." | my house. Do you hear? leave it instantly, or I will bid my servants kick you out," he cried, pointing to the door a Great Western man, and the detailed by him in a few simple words; I hesitated; Fate seemed too cruel. I | afore Dannel in the morning?" retorted the driver, and no persuasion could or you out," he cried, pointing to the door a Great Western man, and the detailed by him in a few simple words; I hesitated; Fate seemed too cruel. I afore Dannel in the morning?" retorted | resumed his down journey, and pushed some awe was the celebrated engineer, now Sir Daniel Gooch, and chairman of that line. He was then the locomotive chief, and renowned above all other things for maintaining discipline among his staff, while they cherished a feeling for him very much akin to what we hear of the clannish enthusiasm of the ancient Scotch. The subject of the red lights reminds me of color-blindness. I have known one or two instances of men being pro-

nounced unfit for driving because of their inability to distinguish one color from another—in fact, from that singular defect of vision known as color blindness. I do not think, however that this is quite an accurate way of describing this peculiarity; the men can see a difference in the colors when side by side, but, do what they will, they cannot remember which is the green and which the red light. Generally nearly always indeed, this defect is reedness.

The whole of the scheme which Miss (or Mrs.) Bella so obligingly called a "harmless stratagem," unfolded itself by degrees to my mind's eye; and, struggling as I would, I could not banish the thought of how the designing pair must have chuckled over my credulity, and watched with malicious an usement my remitting devotion to the averaged. with the sun shining on it, is as red as anything he has ever been told is red. Dr. Cooper, the eminent physician and medical superintendent of a large railway, in one of his elaborate reports states, "color blindness, which is happily rare—so much so, that many have doubted its existence—did not pre-sent itself in any of the candidates" —for the year. But partial color-blindness is common enough, and a friend of mine has authenticated one very strange variety of it, in which the man saw every object by daylight of a uniform brown hue, but by artificial light he could distinguish every tint in its most delicate gradations. He was a skillful

flower painter, but by gaslight only. Few things in railway arrangements equal in importance the signal-lights. At a future day the lime-light, or some such potent illuminator, will be used, perhaps both for stationary and train signals, and then an additional safegured. I need bardly guard will be secured. I need hardly say that, at present, science has not supplied us with a practical light of the intense brilliancy which can be shown. Its cost would scarcely be a bar, if it

were certain in its permanence; but, in-deed, the cost would probably be less than under the present system. The better the light, the less the expense, it we are to take the experience of the Metropolitan Railway as our guide. Every one must have admired the brilliancy of the gas-lights in the carriages upon that line, and contrasted it with the dull oil-lamps usually seen on railways many of us, too, have indulged in a sneer at parsimony which adhered to the latter. But oil costs six times as much as gas. Before leaving this subject, I would recall, the name of Boccius to my middle-aged readers; he was the pioneer of the inventors of intensely powerful lights, and I believe, spent a noderate fortune in his experiments cellent character, a porter at one of our London railway stations, and I have heard him speak very sadly of the Boc-

dus lamp. As a rule, as is well known, enginedrivers are a very hardy race. Indeed, few delicate constitutions can hope to survive the long and severe course by which only the cleaner or laborer can attain the position of driver. I was told some years back—for things are changed a great deal for the better on most lines now—by a man who used to run for a company which was encour-aging a mineral traffic—a long way, by by, from London-that he several times, while on his journey woke, and found his fireman asleep The change in the sound as the train ran through the station was sufficient to attract his practiced ear; but that he should have been knocked up was no miracle, as his down trip averaged seventeen hours; and without more time to spare than was required to arrange

the train, he had to come back the sam will do, certainly abuse their fine con-stitutions. I have known a man nover dry or change his clothes, save on Sundays, all through winter; throw his soaked and dripping garments on a chair when he came in tired, and went to bed, and put the same articles on when he rose, though they clung to him with damp. He stood this, and lives still; but for one who braves this danger with impunity, a host may sink. Consumption on our railways, as every-where else, claims its full proportion of

victims.

I have alluded to a driver's coolness and resolution in an accident, but no chronicle ever has or ever will be written which will tell one tithe of the aceldents which the courage and presence of mind of these men have averted. A railway ran over a river,—indeed, it might be called an arm of the sea; as it was the inlet to an important harbor, provision was obliged to be made for the shipping, and so the piece of line which crossed the water, at a height of seventy feat was in feat a height of seventy feet, was, in fact, a bridge, which swung round when large vessels had to pass. I need hardly say that such a point was carefully guarded, At each end, at a fitting distance, a man was placed specially to indicate whether the bridge was per or shut. One day, as the express open or shut. One day, as the express was tearing along on its journey, driver received the usual "all rig signal; but to his horror, on coming in full sight of the bridge, he found it wide open, and a gulf of fatal depthyawning beforehim. Hesounded his brake-whistle, that deep toned scream which signals the guard, and he and his fireman held on, as before described, to the brake and regulator. The speed of the train was, of course, check-ed; but so short was the interval, so great had been the impetus, that it seemed almost impossible to prevent the whole train from going over into the chasm. Had the rails been in the least degree slippery, any of the brakes out of order, or the driver less determined, there would then have occurred the most fearful railroad accident ever known in England; but by dint of quick decision and cool courage, the danger was averted; the train was brought to a stand still, when the buf-

brought to a stand still, when the ourfers of the engine absolutely and literally overhung the chasm. Three yards
more, and a different result might have
had to be chronicled.

Some of my readers may remember
an incident in railway history which
dates back to our first great Exhibition.
I mention there for its incularity and I mention it here for its singularity, and for my having known the driver whose coolness, was so marked. In ascending coolness, was so marked. In ascending a very long gradient, the hindmost carriages of the train snapped their couplings when at the top; the engine rattled on with the remainder, while these ran down the slope, which was several miles in length, with a velocity which of course increased every moment. To make matters worse, the next train on the same line was comparatively close behind, and, in fact, shortly came in

be supposed, were in a state of frantic despair at the loss of half the train. These anecdotes could be multiplied to almost any extent, as could the gloomy, yet strangely fascinating records to the men. It is a common

saying that steam is a mighty power, yet very few of those who repeat the saying reflect for a moment how mighty it is. It is difficult to understand how tremendous is the force, until you have seen something of the mischief it can do. The best way to appreciate the might of steam is to look at a locomotive engine after an explosion. The weight of a first-rate locomotive engine with its tender, is between sixty and seventy tons, which simple fact speaks all that is necessary to be said as to its solidity and strength. It is always built of the very best materials; it may not have occured to the reader to observe that, when an inquest is held or any kind of inquiry instituted consequent upon an engine accident, it never happens that the fault arises from the engine having been constructed of bad or even inferior material. Nor, and this is very curious, does an engine ever explode when in motion; I have known many

cases of explosion, and they have always been while the engine is at rest.

In spite of the censures so often, because so easily, launched at railway directors and managers, I do sincerely believe that every exertion and device which ingenuity and experience can suggest, is used to prevent accidents, and to insure the punctual working of trains. As railway carriages are very expensive things, and the cost of a first-rate engine is more than three thous-and pounds, it can easily be understood how a slight collision, even with goods trains, for instance, which never even finds its way into print, may entail a really awful expense. This, however, is going a little beyond my theme, relative to which, should any reader feel any curiosity, I should advise the cultivation of a little intimacy with some one of the many worthy fellows in the class of which I have written.

Diamonds. It is an interesting fact to those contemplating the purchase of diamonds that the price is steadily advancing; that it has already nearly doubled on that of ten years ago, and is expected to go much higher. This rapid increase in value has taken place without any reference to paper money diamonds. reference to paper money, diamonds being always reckoned by a gold stan-dard. The reason is to be found partly in the falling off of production. Diamonds do not obey the usual commercial law of demand and supply; on the contrary the greater the demand the

less grows the supply. No new mines have been discovered and none are likely to be while the old ones are lazily worked by wealthy monopolies and subject to all sorts of government re-strictions. It is not true, however, that the scarcity has caused the introduction of spurious stones into the market, simply because it is impossible. A real diamond cannot be imitated, and a false one car be detected as far as it can be seen by a person experienced in the handling o gems. The reputation of the large houses that sell the majority of diamonds bought, is pledged to the quality of the stones, and a mistake would be dishonor Moreover, there is no demand for sham diamonds, so say the most respectable dealers: they could not sell them at half price, or quarter price, or any price if they had them. When people want to buy such things they go to some "original" Jacobs or California diamond store, and know that they are buying cut quartz notwithstanding the fine names grafted upon it.

fine names grafted upon it. Twenty-five years ago very few per-sons wore real diamonds now nearly everybody wears more or less, and the ambition to own a diamond ring or ear rings is as common as the old fashloned desire for one good black slik dress. Young girls did not formerly wear diamonds at all, now they display them with all the indifference of dowagers, and anything less than a handsome diamond as an engagement ring would be looked at with contempt. This sing-ular freak of fashion in selecting diamonds for engagement rings has alone created an immense demand, which there is not the slightest prospect will be lessened until we all become Shakers

or what is equally probable, women re-sign their privileges to secure their The size of the stones is of the most importance in determining the relative value of diamonds; a stone weighing one carat, of fine quality, may be pur-chased for two hundred and flity dollars, while a magnificent stone weighing ten carats, set as a ring, was valued the other day at ninethousand dollars. The size of such a gem as this makes it unque. It is probably the largest stone in the United States. The most fash-lonable method of setting diamonds now is in silver in quite the old fashioned style, which is said to be after all the best and most effective for display-

ing their size and beauty. A large number of valuable diamonds have been pearl fisheries to be abandoned for a space of three years, during which time pearls will constantly become more

a Methodist minister and a Union refugee from Texas, and made himself remarkable for loud-mouthed patrictism. During the spring's campaign he took the political siump for the Radicals, denounced copperheads in the most ultra style, and exastled P. T. Barnum to the "seventh heaven." In short, he set himself up as a sort of chaplain to the "late" political showman. After election, his fond hopes blasted, he set up a small store in West Cornwall. His wife, who was feeble in health, died May 7. His conduct of late having excited suspicion, the body was disinterred by the authorities and the stomach sent to New Haven for anaylsis. Green in the meantime had disappeared, and the examination of the stomach having strengthened the suspicions against him, Deputy Sheriff Chauncy Buldwin was sent after him into New York State, with a requisition from Governor English. We understood that Green had on his person, when arrested, a letter of recommendation from P. T. Barnum. He says he is now married to a woman living in Utica.—New Haven Register.

heart."

Gen. Grant has ordered an investigation

lately reset in silver.

The same reasons which have oper ated to enhance the value of diamond have led also, though, in a less degree to increase the price of emeralds. These are the only gems which, in a fashion-able point of view, rival diamonds. Pearls have greatly advanced in price within a few months, and it is expected will be very scarce and high for some time to come. The cause of this is to be found in the greed for large pearls which not only induces pearl fishermen to throw away the small and compara tively valuless specimens, but also kill and destroy so many young oysters as to threaten the extinction of the entire traffic as a source of revenue. The rovernment has, therefore, ordered the

We learn from the Litchfield Sentinel tha We learn from the Litchfield Sentinet that the Rev. W. H. Green, recently arrested in Utica, charged with poisoning his wife in West Cornwall, is now in jail in Litchfield. The Sentinet gives the following sketch of the fellow's operations. He went to Cornwall sometime last winter, calling himself a Methodist minister and a Union refugee from Texas, and made himself remarkable for least appropriate any interest.

George Francis Train drives a nail of truth in the following brief blographical sketch of his own life: "When I started out in life, travel was my idol; the world doubted. Then I tried knowledge; I got no praise. Then books; they ridiouled. Then languages; they sneered. Then patrictism; they cheered first, then knocked me down in Boston, shot me at Dayton, bayoneted me at Davenport, arrested me in St. Louis, and tried to assassinate me in Alton. But in spite of this I have kept my independence and individuality. I asked this world what it wanted; and am now devoting my time to that, simply out of contempt for the opinion of men. No more softening of the brain, but hardening of the heart."

of the alleged flogging of a citizen by order of the military commander at Fort Sedg-

Zegal Aotices. PSTATE OF DANIEL M'HIM, LATE OF Drumore township, deceased,—Letters of administration on the control of the con

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF

Michael Ulrich, late of Ephrata twp.,
dee'd.—The undersigned Auditor, app.duted to
distribute the bulance remaining in the hands
of Isnac Trohi, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to soil the real estate of said deceased, to and among those legally entitled to
the same, will attend for that purpose on
FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST A. D., 1807,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Library Room of the
Court House, in the City of Lancaster, where
all persons interes ed in said distribution may
attend.

Lancaster, June 27, 1807. (Jy 3 4tw 20

A UDITOR'S NOTICE...ESTATE OF

DATATE OF JOHN R. HENKEL, DE-Leonsed, late of the City of Lancaster. Let-ters of Administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all pursons indebted theoret, are requested to make imme-oliate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned, residing in said cit. CHARLES KNAIP.

Continues the practice of his profession at his office in East Kino Street, near Century Quark, and over the First National Bank. Lancaster.
While in Operative Dentistry he yields the
palm to none, in the particular department of

sharges. FEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN

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M. STEINMAN. O. F. RENGIEB. IBAAUDILLER THE OLDEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISH GEO. M. STEINMAN & CO.,

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ness in South Queen street, on the east side three doors from Centre Square, in the city of Lancaster. A. BLAYMAKER, je 15 2td&tfw Register in Bankruptoye

# volve much courtship or attendance