crew." The general did not whether he meant by this fearful

# 

# SPECIAL Novices preceding marriages and deaths, 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for every subsequent insertion,

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## Boetry.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.] MAGDALA.

AN ABYSSINIAN BALLAD. PART I. AIR-"Lord Lovell." Theodore sat in his glory and might, illy good spirits was he; i'just been enjoying the daintiest sight an African monarch could see—see— That an African monarch could see.

He was counting the heads of a bevy of wives, Which were carelessly lying around; They were tied up in bunches of fours and of fives, And were scattered all over the ground ground—ground— And were scattered all over the ground,

Then slowly and timidly, up to his side,
With a diffidence charming to see,
Crawled sweat Theodorn, his very last bride,
And thus to her master said she—she—ste
To her lord and her master said she: "We are growing quite lonely, great sovereig

of all, Our solitude's really a bore, For our sisters around us so rapidly fall. That now we count hardly a score—s score— That now we count hardly a score. Oh, fill up our numbers, by purchase stoulth.

stealth,
Without any needless delay;
And then, for your happiness, power an
health. Your petitioner ever will pray-pray-pray-Your petitioner ever will pray." King Theodore tossed off a skullful of gin, And nodded assent with a smile, For he thought of a widow with "oceans of tin." Who was Queen of a sweet little isie—isie— isie—

He— Who was Queen of a sweet little isle. -etter-But twill answer, for want of a better.

o the letter was filled with effusions of love Such as ardent young sons of the South re wont to employ, in a jessamine grove, When the heartrises up to the mouth—mouth— —mouth— -mouth--When the heart rises up to the mouth And the monarch sat quietly drinking hisgin, With a gentle, occasional sigh, And married four times (just to keep his hand

While waiting the precious reply—ply—ply-While waiting the precious reply. PART II. AIR-" Young Lochinvar." Ob. Frave General Napier's come from the North. And has marshaled his troops and is leading them forth. And with camels and elephants, donkeys and boys, is making a terrible clatter and noise; As Mars, not as Capid, he visits the share, And he bears no love-token for King Theo

With rockets and Armstrongs and mortar enough, Torpedoes and musicets, and rifles and stuff With powder and caps, which were bought by

the ton, This true British lion, and son of a gun, Is bound to give vent to a thundering ro When he gets within hearing of King nilon, As he stornly recalls the affront to his Queer Each hurdy foot soldler strides on at a pace Which is less that a march than a regular race He laughs at the fees he must grapple before He can come to close quarters with king Theodore. Bosides, there are brothers who languish an sisters with children, whose inno

wrong; Tis a weighty inducement to settle the score Which stanus to the debit of King Theodore, At last all the mountains and deserts are pas And Magdain's fortress is signified at last, And Napior ories, in a confident tone, "That paitry possession shall soon be our own or you safely may swear that I battled and fo lu a cause which humanity glories to tell." Things look rather doubtful, and scaly, an

For the peace of our hero, poor King Theodore The captives are freed and with eager deligh They hall the givt welcome of sunshine and light; But the stubborn barbarian scorns to admit That he's met with a fee who can rival his wi So he lights to the last, and when naught ei remains.

Its fires a pistol right into his brains (?)
And a mass of brown clay that encumbe Is all that is left of the King Theodoro

MORAL. If you want to get married, don't venter so No ligh.
No ligh, a rage at the lady's reply;
Don't meddle with foreigners, women or men,
And of the light of the calves, in some horrid
old pen.
That game is played out, and will answer no
more;
The moral that's left us by King Theodoro,
FLUSHING BAY, April'39, 1888.
P. R. S.

### Biterary.

### Oulet Attentions.

BY HESBA STRETTON. "With women the great business of life is love," says Hazlitt: "and they generally make a mistake in it." I wish o know why this latter clause is true. In the first place, I believe there is at ottom a very subtle, but unacknow-edged antagonism between man and yooman, which has been scotched somewhat by the progress of civilization and substitute of the Deluge, "when a great reminder of the Deluge," when a great reminder of the Deluge, "when a great reminder of the Deluge," when a gr bottom a very subtle, but unacknow-ledged antagonism between man and woman, which has been scotched somewhat by the progress of civilization and chivalry, but which is too deeply rooted not to crop up here and there in all sorts of unexpected forms. There is and be brief!" Of all women shels most very little true trust and tenderness existing between them; but there is an almostuniversal disbelief in the strength and endurance of each other's emotions, whenever those emotions trench upon the sphere of affection. Read any man's writings, from Chaucer or Shakespeare downwards, and you will find running downwards, and you will find running desired her to be called out to him, said, through them a scoff and sneer, scarce-without circumlocution. "Rachel, the downwards, and you will find running through them a scotl and sneer, scarcely conscious, and therefore the more liftogat them a scon and sucet, scarcery on scious, and therefore the more natural, against the idea of real constancy and love in woman. Listen to any woman's talk, and sooner or later she will let slip the melancholy sentiment of the Psalmist, "All men are liars," or at least that milder rendering of the sound pagange "All men fail me." of the same passage, "All men fall me,"
There is as much antagonism implied
between "male and female" as between
"Jew and Greek; bond and free,"
"There are two plateforms between There are two mistakes which women are apt to make in the outset of their are apt to make in the outset of their business, which tend to a very pitiable bankruptcy. In a few cases she may remain perfectly unconscious of the advances of any lover until, after the lapse of months or even years, she is suddenly surprised and confounded by an utterly unexpected offer. Charlotte Bronte, who, as one would suppose was all a who, as one would suppose, was all a flame with the passion which pervades her writings, was loved for years with-out suspecting it, until "like lightning," she says, "it flashed upon me." But this inistake is at once less common and

less perilous than its opposite. What can surpass the absurdity, the chagrin, the mortification, the heart-sickness and heart-soreness of a woman who has buoyed herself upon the hope that advances are being made to her, when in truth the supposed suitor has no so serious intentions at all?

What are advances and whom or What are advances, and when are men making them? "A course of small, quiet attentions," says Sterne, "not so pointed as to alarm, nor so vague as to be misunderstood, with now and then a look of kindness, and little or nothing said upon it." That is a man's answer to my question; the simplest and most straightforward I can find, after what a depth of cunning and discretion there is in it! Not too pointed that the man's hour may not be bound by them; and not too vague to leave the woman's fancy free. "A look of kindness now and then and little of kindness now and then and little of by them; and not too vague to leave the woman's fancy free. "A look of kindness now and then, and little or nothing said upon it," is delicious, inmitable. It gives him so much vantage, and allows her so full a scope for the active play of the imagination. "Small, quiet attentions!" How small may they be, and how quiet? In what way are we to make sure that these delicate attentions are being paid to us? attentions are being paid to us?
Would Sterne, or will men in general

Would Sterne, or will men in general, admit that squeezing the hand is one of these small, quiet attentions which have great meaning in them? There is historical and royal evidence in affirmation of it, Dartmouth's old scandal of Edward Montagu losing his post of Chamberline: Her Majesty asked the King (having never had an admirer before norafter), what people meant by squeezing the hand? The King (no incomptent authority) told her love. Then, said she, 'Mr. Montagu loves me mightiny.' Upon which he was turned out.' Yet yhat woman would dare risk her happiness, or her succes in business, upon so trivial an advance as this? Even that more significant, attention of keeping the hand in a warm, pleasant, lingering custody, which is quiet and pointed enough, and so paid as to make it difficult to notice favorably, save by a drooping of the eyelids and a more conscious flushing of the cheeks; even this, one knows, is no more to be relied upon than is a reed to be leasant to write to a woman; such an escape-valve for the compressed sentiment, which all a man's dealings with his hat in his fate,

the world cannot entirely consume, that one ought not to clog this delicate interchange of thought and feeling with the responsibility of being an advance. It is no more than an element of Platonic friendship. The German girl, Meta Klopstock, describes the progress of her Platonic correspondence with the poet in one of her charming letters written in English to Richardson. "It was a strong hour," she writes; "the hour of Klopstock's departure. He wrote soon after; and from that time our correspondence began to be a very diligent

respondence began to be a very diligen respondence began to be a very singent one. I sincerely beliaved my love to be friendship. I spoke with my friends of nothing but Klopstock, and showed his letters. They railed me, and said I was in love. I railed them again, and said they must have a very friendshipless heart, if they had no idea of friendship to a man as well as to a woman. My to a man as well as to a woman. My friends found as much love in Klopstock's letters as in me. I perceived it likewise, but I would not believe it.— At the last Klopstock said plainly that he loved, and I startled, as for a wrong thing. I answered that it was no love, but friendship; 'we had not seen one another enough for love, as if love must have more time than friendship!" Richmodenn himself declares, in his oracular manner, Platonic love is Platonic nonsense; 'tis the fly buzzing about the blaze till its wings are scorched.—Age, old age, and nothing else, to a man as well as to a woman. My

Age, old age, and nothing else, must establish the barriers of Platonic love." Yet I wonder how many letters to-night's post will scatter up and down through the country which shall be just as vague and as pointed as Sterne would have them to be?
"No kissing!" seld Goethe's first Sterne would have them to be?

"No kissing!" said Goethe's first love, the little milliner, Gretchen; "no kissing! that is so vulgar; but let us love, if we can!" No doubt the girl, two years the senior, was laughing at the impassioned boy, yet there was a rare refinement in her distaste.

Wieland the German possilst must a rare refinement in her distaste. Wieland, the German novelist, must have been a sublime lover. He was perfectly convinced that love is born with the first sigh, and expires in a certain degree with the first kiss. Zimmermann asked the young lady to whom he was attached, when it was that Wieland saluted her for the first time? "Wieland," replied the amiable girl, "did not kiss my hand for the first four "Wieland," replied the amiable girl, 
"did not kiss my hand for the first four years of our acquaintance!" Of the same trancendental order must have been the Puritan divine who, after a betrothal of seven years, asked a blessing and returned thanks over the first kiss, and was married shortly afterwards, it is true; but are there no experimental ones! Down in innocent places in the country, where it is rather rural than vulgar? The excitement of being kissed unexpectedly is great and rare, for no man can take a girl by surprise twice the memory of a first kiss

prise twice the memory of a first kiss lingering in her mind forever afterwards. There is, let it be confessed frankly, a certain kind of triumphant disquietude in having been kissed, a grazing of the skin of the conscience, and a tiny sting left in it, which gives zest to the stolen enress: but still we say with stolen caress; but still we say, with Gretchen, "No kissing; that is so vul-Teaching; the most subtle of all quiet attentions. Sitting side by side, with heads almost touching one another, bent above the same page; leaves turned by fingers that cannot help but meet by fingers that cannot help but meet sometimes; words in a foreign language shyly echoed by the pupil, who only half knows their meaning; wilful mistakes made to lure the tutor into chidings, which need a hundred flatteries to unsay them; grave digressions to display the learning of the one and the sweet reverence of the other. "Nothing are confused to the cannot be unitarially when it is not the same of the control of the

says Gothe. But after all, does it often conduce to a more beautiful union," says Gothe. But after all, does it often conduce to union? There is one question which the teacher alone can ask; the scholar, like a ghost, can only speak when the spell of silence is broken and nine times out of ten he goes avernine times out of ten he goes away, leaving that one question unasked. A maiden friend of mine, who has been wooed eleven times, and knows good deal about it, assures me that the only attentions to be taken notice of, and relied upon, are those that touch the pocket. "When your Platonic friend," she says, "begins to offer gifts, costly according to his means, depend upon it the affair has become a business with him or wall as with the control of the same and the same as the sa with him, as well as with you." The American missionary, Judson, possessed a valuable watch, which he bestowed in

a valuable watch, which he bestowed in succession before marriage upon each of his three wives; when he offered it to the third object of his affections, he stated that it had the desirable property of always returning to him, bringing the beloved wearer with it. Be sure the wise and prudent man would never have parted with his watch, unless he had been firmly persuaded that he was making agood investment, safe to bring him in large and clear returns. When

desired her to be called out to him, said, without circumlocation, "Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee!" when the girl answered, with equal promptitude and devoutness, "The Lord's will be done!"

Once I had the charge of a four-year old laddle, to whom I chattered, as women who love children are wont to do, of all things that came into my own mind, grave or gay, fun or earnest, fairy tales or Bible histories. One afternoon the fancy selzed me to teach him the following stanzas, which he learned by heart, with that profound gravity, al-

heart, with that profound gravity, almost amounting to gloom, so often shown by children:

mostamounting to gloom, so often shown by children:

"It is good to be merry and wise;
"It is good to be off with the old towe listors you are on with the old towe listors you are on with the new."

"O auntle!" cried the boy, when he had mastered it, "what a pretty verse! I should so like to say it with my prayers!" I was too orthodox then to consent to that; but very often since I have thought I might have done worse than teach him to blend ideas of honesty and truth in low with the habit of worship. The knight of the olden times vowed fidelity to God and his lady. Perfect truth here would be perfect wisdom. Love only becomes a business to women after they have made some bitter discoveries; until then it is little less than the religion of life to them. Gæthe, that prince of philanderers, has given us a glimpse of the retribution that overtook him. "I had wounded," he said, "the most beautiful heart to its very depths, and the period of a gloomy very depths, and the period of a gloomy repentance, with the absence of a re-freshing love to which I had grown accustomed, was most agonizing,—nay, unsupportable." I will conclude with some wise counsel from the same Sterne some wise counsel from the same Sterne who gives so crafty a definition of "small, quiet affections": "Be open, be honest; give yourself for what you are; conceal nothing, varnish nothing; and if those weapons will not do, better not conquer at all, than conquer for a day; when the dream is over, and we awake in the morning, it will ever be the same story: And it came to pass, behold it was Leah!"

A Man Carried over a Cataract A letter to the Montana *Herald*, dated as e Great Falls of the Missouri on the 15th

A letter to the Montana Heraid, dated at the Great Falls of the Missouri on the 15th of April; says:

For some time past there has been a camp of five of us "on the prospect" stationed on the north bank of the Missouri, just above the Great Falls. As a means of crossing the river, we had, a few days previoually built a strong and somewhat unwieldy akilf, to be propelled by oars. Some whiskey was brought to the camp, day before yesterday, and by ten o'clock in the morning Patterson became intoxicated, and, to show his skill and strength, jumped into our skill alone and pushed out into the stream, boasting that he could cross the river near the brink of the main rapid of the first fall. He heeded not a word that was said to him, but shipped his rudely-constructed, softwood cars, and began rowing a circle, each round dropping down nearer and nearer to the irresistable suction.

Apprehending his situation, he again bent to his oars with almost superhuman exertions; but, in these struggles he appeared to have caught one of his oars on a rock under water, and it snapped in twain like a pistol shot. Almost instantly he was drilted on, to the very brink of the dashing, foaming rapid, and the suction had swung his skirt bow down stream, when our comrade was beyond rescue. Patterson made a few wild and useless strokes with the reamining oar, which only made his case worse, and then taking it in and hurling it on the bottom of his craft stood un swung

maining oar, which only made his case worse, and then taking it in and hurling it on the bottom of his craft, stood up, swing his hat in the air, and resigned himself to his fats.

AN EASTERN TALE. Hamet Abdallah was an inhabitant o a grotto on one of the slopes of Mount Dlympus. When he stood at the en-rance of his humble dwelling, he could unbrace at one glance all the territory embrace at one glance all the territory originally possessed by Os.man, the founder of the Ottoman empire; and, as he five times a day offered up his prayers to Allah, he invoked blessings upon the head of Solyman the Magniticent, the reigning Sultan in whose time he lived. Indeed, Abdallah was renowned for his sanctity; and the inhabitants of the vicinity of his dwelling treated him with the most marked respect.

He was not, however, entitled to this excessive veneration by his age; for he and scarcely attained his fortieth year when the incident of this tale took place. His venerable father, who was case which has troubled the Collinself a dervise of great sanctity, and Law in Scotland with more or whose years amounted to four-score, reinterruption for the last thirty sided with him in the same grotto; and which, in some of its phases sided with him in the same grotto; and order to make the individual sense are carrounated was deemed the individual sense are carrounated as any who, on his way along the slopes of ofthose that are to be found in the Frence Olympus, was allowed to join in the prayers of the two dervises, kneeling of Stirling, which was created, we be upon the ground at the entrance of the cave, and turning their countenances toward the holy cities of Mecca and which, in some of its phases, pre fortunate was closer to a single sense of its phases, pre fortunate was deemed the individual sense in circumstances as romantic as any of the prayers of the phases, pre fortunate was deemed the individual of the prayers of the phases, pre fortunate was deemed the individual of the prayers of the two dervises, kneeling of those that are to be found in the Frence causes celebres. The Scottish earlied of Stirling, which was created, we be lieved in the region of Charles I, and which, in some of its phases, pre sents circumstances as romantic as any of those that are to be found in the Frence causes celebres. The Scottish earlied of Stirling, which was created, we be lieved in the region of Charles I, and which, in some of its phases, pre sents circumstances as romantic as any of the sents circumstances as romantic as a

Medina.

Hamet Abdallah was one morning roving amidst the groves and woods, which extended up the mountain far above his grotto, and pondering upon the passage in the Koran which he had been perusing but a short time previously, when his foot suddenly struck against something, hard upon the against something hard upon the round. Helooked downward, and saw ground. Helooked downward, and saw an iron ring fastened to a small brass plate, which was let into a square of stonework, and seemed to cover a hollow place or well. Obeying a sudden impulse of curiosity, Hamet applied his hand to the ring, and pulled it with all his force. After many vain exertions, the brass plate yielded to his exertions, and he fell backward with the sudden shock.

Before he had time to rise and examine the aperture thus laid bare, a dense

ine the aperture thus laid bare, a dense volume of smoke issued from the hole, and ascended in the air to the height of Hamet gazed with astonishment upon this strange apparation; but how much more was his wonder excited when he saw the smoke gradually become more and more palpable and shapely, and at length assumed the form of an immense giant, with a long flowing white beard, and a tromendous pine-tree in his right hand.

Hamet fell upon his knees, and was

about to put up a prayor to heaven, when the terrible apparition addressed him in a voice of thunder: "Nay; mention not the name of the Delty, or I will cut thee into ten thous-and visces!" Delty, or I will cut thee .... and pleces!"
"Who art thou?" demanded Hamet,
"Who art thou are the suppliant posture.

giant.
At these words, Hamet trembled very much, and besought the Genie to spare his life. For a long time the Genie was inexorable, and orderedhim to prepare for immediate death; but at length he prayers and entreaties of the virtuous

conscious virtue. Do not interrupt , or I will kill you upon the spot; ut listen. I give you your choice of aree of the most heinous crimes which can imagine. You shall either violate e law of the prophet, and drink your

Then Hamet was very sorrowful, and he endeavored to melt the heart of the evil Genle; but all his prayers and entreaties were unavaling. He accordingly began to reason with himself.

"If," said he, "I assassinate my father, no contrition can wipe away my crime, and moreover the law will overtake me with its vengence. If I curse take me with its vengence. If I curse the name of the great Allah, I may sigh in vain for future happiness in the gardens of Paradise. But if I become inebriate with the julce of the grape, I can expiate that fault by severe mortification, penitence, and renewed prayer."

the least of the crimes which you pro-cose," answered the dervise. "Be it so," cried the Genie: "this

fill thy promise then; but woe unto thee if thou deceivest me!"

The Genie gradually became less palpable as he spoke these words; and, by the time the concluding menace issued from his lips, he had vanished altogether. Hamet retraced his steps toward the grotto, with a sorrowful heart; but he would not confide his anticipated disgrace to the affectionate parent who welcomed his return.

The day passed rapidly away; and in the evening, Hamet and his sire knelt down as usual at the door of the grotto, with their faces toward the south, to raise their voices in prayer. Whou their vespers were concluded, the old man embraced his son tenderly, and retired to the inner part of the grotto.

As soon as Hamet knew that his father slept, he lighted a lamp; and, as the Genie had told him, he saw a large measure of wine standing upon the table. The unhappy dervise raised it to his lips, and drank deeply of the intoxicating draught. A glow of fire seemed to electrify his frame, and he laughed as he set the vessel down upon the table. Again he drank; and he felt reckless and cargless of the consequences. He drank a third time; and, when he had emptled the measure, he ran out to the door of the grotto, and threw it down

drank a third time; and, when he had emptted the measure, he ran out to the door of the grotto, and threw it down the slope of the mountain; then, as he heard it bounding along, he laughed with indescribable mirth. As he turned to enter the grotto, he saw his father standing behind him.

"Son," said the old man, "the noise of revelry a wayke me from my clumbes. "Son," said the old man, "the noise of revelry awoke me from my slumbers, and I rise to find my well-beloved Hamet drunken with wine! Alas! is this merely one of many nights' orgles; and have I now awakened to the dread truth of thine implety for the first time? Alas! thou hast cast ashes upon the gray head of thy father!" ead of thy father!"

could not brook this accusa in, and the implied suspicion that he was accustomed to indulge in wine whilst is father slept. He felt suddenly ingnant at the language of his sire, and ried, "Return to your couch, old lotard! Thou knowest not what thou

cried, "Return to your couch, old dotard! Thou knowest not what thou sayest!"

And, as he uttered these words, he pushed his father violently into the grotto. The old man resisted, and again remonstrated with Hamet. The brain of the son was confused with liquor; and a sudden dread of exposure to the world entered his mind. With the rage of a demon he rushed upon his hoary headed sire, and dashed him furlously against the stone walls of the grotto.—
The old man fell with his temple against a sharp flint—one groan emanated from his bosom—and his spirit fied forever.
Suddenly consclous of the horrid crime of which he had been guilty, Hamet tore his hair, beat his breast, and rawed like a maniac. And in the midst of his ravings, he lifted up his voice against the majesty of heaven, and cursed the Deity whom he had so long and fervently worshipped!

At that instant a terrible din echoed round about—the thunder rolled—the tall trees shook with an earthquake—and, admidst the roar of the conflicting elements, were heard shouts of infernal laughter. All hell seemed to rejoice at the fall of a good man. whom no other

sented itself. The rage of the storm increased—the trees were torn up by their prisoner was therefore set free, but the roots—and fragments of the rooky paris documents on which the trial had turned following the denie appeared before the suddenly the Genie appeared before the wretched Hamet, and exclaimed, "Fool" which he had obtained in the previous by choosing to commit the crime which segmed to thee least they have committed. med to thee least, thou hast con ed the other two likewise! For there s more danger in the wine-cup than in my other means of temptation present-d by Satan to mankind!" And the last words of the Genie mingled with the redoubled howling of the storm, as Hamet was borne down the slope of the mountain by the falling masses, and dashed to pieces at the bot-

A Legal Romance. The House of Lords, sitting as a Court of Appeal, have finally disposed of a case which has troubled the Courts of Law in Scotland with more or less of interruption for the last thirty years, of those that are to be found in the French causes celebras. The Scottish earldom of Stirling, which was created, we believe, in the reign of Charles I., and which was endowed by that monarch is with possessions in North America equal in extent to a European kingdom, together with the privilege of granting patents and creating dignities, such as are usually considered to besacred to royalty alone, is now finally extinguished. The title, indeed, has been dormant for many years,—or, rather, it has been in The fitte, indeed, has been dormant for many years,—or, rather, it has been in that semi-vital state in which a person lays claim to it without having the power to make his title good; while, at the same time, he is allowed to assert it because no one has an interest in disputing his claim. More than one of the old historic titles of Scotland have thus follow the subsystems and have of the old historic titles of Scotland have thus fallen into abeyance, and have been picked up and worn, with more or less of genuine belief in their own right, by individuals of the humblest rank. Our readers will no donbt be familiar with the story told by Hugh Miller of the hodman in Edinburgh who claimed to be the lineal descendant of the old Earls of Craufurd, and whose assertion was admitted while it was reliabled by

was admitted, while it was ridiculed by the masons, who delighted to call to him: "John, Earl of Craufurd and Lindsay, bring meanother hod of lime." The claimants of the Earldon of Stirl ing had not fallen so low in the socia and not tallen so low in the social scale; on the contrary, they had wealth and wealthy friends, and it was their determination to bring their right, not to the title only, but to the more than semi-royal rights conferred on that title by the Sovereign, to the decision of the courts of law, that first moved the Crown to interfere and remove the investiger. to interfere and remove the investiga tion of the case from the civil to the criminal courts,—from an investigation of the pedigree of the claimant to an accusation that the principal documents on which he rested his claim were arrant formula.

"Who artthou?" demanded Hamet, rising from his suppliant posture.
"I am Kara, an evil Genie, whom a victorious power shut up in that cursed hole, where I have languished for two thousand years. It is an evil day for thee that brough thee hither.

"And wherefore, proud Genie?" demanded Hamet.

"Because I am about to kill thee, in order to avenge myself upon some one for this long captivity," replied the giant. claim. Long and mysterious commu-nings took place between them; the issue of which was that the Parisian sibyl not only predicted speedy and brilliant success, but rendered more or immediate death; but at length he unferred himself to be moved by the unferred himself to be moved by the virtuous lervise.

"Hark ye," said the Genie; "I am villing to spare your life upon one contilition."

"Hork ye," said the Genie; "I am villing to spare your life upon one contilition." willing to spare your me upon one condition."

"Name it," said Hamet, his heart leaping with joy.

"I will grant your request, I say," proceeded the Genie, "on condition that you perpetrate some crime which may diminish your overweening pride may dignities in a portion of her dominions. Secret and searching inquiries were set on foot in Paris; and enough light was thrown on the transactions to induce the Lord Advocate of the day to indict Mr Alexander, the claimant of the case be-fore the High Court of Justiclary, for the crime of forgery. The documents that were brought forward to establish the ill of good wine, or you shall murder forethe High Court of Justiciary, for the cour venerable old father; or you shall crime of forgery. The documents that urse the name of that Delty whom you were brought forward to establish the claim were now used to demonstrate his rimes." imes."

crime; and many witnesses were brought from France to testify, not only

can explate that fault by severe mortification, penitence, and renewed prayer."

Then, turning his countenance upward toward the Genie, he said, "O fountain of all evil! I have made my choice, since thou art determined upon this injury."

"Name the object of that choice," said the Genie.

"I will get drunken with wine, as the least of the terimes which you protested the penite of it, but Bossuet, Mazarin, and, indeed, the whole Court circle had followed the royal example. And, what was still more remarkable, the notes of every one of them bore reference in one form or other to the extensive rights in North America, granted by the charter of the English monarch to the earldom of Stirling. The map represents to her careful to the control of the stirling.

"Be it so," cried the Genie: "this evening, after the hour of prayer, thou wilt find a jar of Cyprus wine upon thy table, when thy father has retired to rest in his own cell. Thou mayest fulfill thy promise then; but wo unto thee if thou deceivest me!"

The Genie gradually became less palpable as he spoke these words; and, by the time the concluding menace issued from his lips, he had vanished altogether. Hamet retraced his steps toward the grotto, with a sorrowful heart; but he would not confide his anticipated disgrace to the affectionate parent who welcomed his return.

The day passed rapidly away; and in the evening, Hamet and his sire knelt down as usual at the door of the grotto, with their faces toward the south, to with their faces toward the south, to the source of the means of its complete destruction, and the tear-Crown lawyers culled the means of its complete destruction, and the tearing to fatters the whole cleverly constructed evidence in the case. A witness was brought from the office of the French archivesin Parls, who proved that at the date of the map, as given in the margin, the engraver did not enjoy the title of map maker to the king, and that he did not attain that honor till several years afterwards, in the following reign. To explain the discrepancy which was it thus apparent between the title and the date, the witness stated that it was common in France, as we believe it is in

date, the witness stated that it was common in France, as we believe it is in this country also, to engrave on the plate from which the map is printed every new honor to which the engraver attains, hammering out, if need be, any previous honor he may have held, but not altering more than is necessary, and especially leaving the date of the year when the plate was first engraved untuched. Thus it was plain to demonstration that the particular copy of the map on which the prisoner relied could not possibly have been printed until the engraver had attained the office which it certified; and it was clearly proved it certified; and it was clearly proved that at that date all the illustrious per-

that at that date all the illustrious persons who had written their comments on its back had been long dead. The evidence was conclusive—the forgery was palpable.

But it was not soclear who was the forger. There was greatsympathy felt for the aged prisoner, as he stood there in the felon's dock, charged with a crime of which those who knew him most intimately believed him to be incapable. This was shown in a touching manner by the appearance by his side in the This was shown in a touching manner by the appearance by his side in the dock of that distinguished military officer, Sir Charles D'Albiao, the then Commander of the Forces in Ireland, who came over expressly to testify to his belief in the character of his friend. The trial lasted several days; and day by day, as duly as the prisoner was placed at the bar, the grand old soldier, in the true spirit of chivalry, took his place athis side. His appearance could not but have its effect on the jury; and besides, while the evidence was full and precise as to the forgery, and while it went far to implihis bosom—and his spirit fied forever.
Suddenly conscious of the horriderime of which he had been guilty. Hamet tore his hair, beat his breast, and raved like a maniac. And in the midst of his ravings, he lifted up his voice against the majesty of heaven, and cursed the Deity whom he had so long and fervently worshipped!

At that instant a terrible din echoed round about—the thunder rolled—the tall trees shook with an earthquake—and, admidst the roar of the conflicting elements, were heard shouts of infernal laughter. All hell seemed to rejoice at the fall of a good man, whom no other vice had ever tempted away from the paths of virtue, until drunkeness pre-

ing year an action of reduction was brought upon the service of heliship, which he had obtained in the previous year. This was in 1839, and from that time the matter has slept till a few months ago, when the son of Mr. Alexander

ander proposed to carry on the appeal in the House of Lords, against the de-cree of reduction in the Court of Ses-sien, which had been given notice of thirty years before, but never prosecu-ted till now. His claim was admitted, and the case was beard, but the care and the case was heard; but the case or t the botitsown merits was altogether untenable,
and the appeal was dismissed with costs.
We may therefore assume that now atleast we have heard the last of the claim
to the Earldom of Stirling, and its semised of a

Crime in France.

man's Jealousy and Its Results—The D'Ebergenyi Poisoning Case. On the 23d there appeared before the High Criminal Court of Vienna, Julia d'Ebergenyl, chanoinesse of the semireligious order of noble ladies of Brunn, in Moldavia, accused of having poisoned the Countess Chorinsky. Count Chorinsky, husband of the deceased, an officer in the Austrian service and confident of the Confid cer in the Austrian service, and son of the Governor of Lower Austria, is at this moment in prison at Munich, in Bavaria, awaiting his trial on the charge of being accessory to the murder of the unfortunate Countess. The details of this dreadful tragedy as contained in the act of accusation are as follows:

act of accusation are as follows:
Matilda Rueff, the daughter of a respectable shopkeeper at Munich, was brought up by her parents to the attractive but dangerous profession of the stage. The young lady, who possessed considerable personal attractions, was considerable personal attractions, was attached during ten years to the theatrical company of Lenz, in Moravia. At the age of 17, she was wooed, won, and married to Count Chorinsky, whose regiment formed a portion of the garrison of that town. But the wedded happiness of the young couple does not appear to have been of long duration, for a few years afterward we find the County and Countess living separately, the former accompanying his regiments in their different military peregrinations, and the latter residing with the parents of the Count, who appear to have con-ceived a great affection and regard for their daughter-in-law. The Count, was saverely wounded on the field of hattle severely wounded on the field of battle in 1886, and his parents naturally de-sired that their son should be removed to the paternal roof in order to receive that care and attention which his situa-

that care and attention which his situa-tion required. But the young Count whose love for his wife had changed to a hatred almost savoring of madness, refused to comply with his relatives' request, until his wife had previously quitted his father's house.

The Countess, not wishing to prove an obstacle to the affectionate solicitude an obstacle to the affectionate solicitude of her husband's parents, voluntarily quitted her father-in-law's mansion, and fixed her residence in Munich, her native town. There she hired apartments in the house of a respectable widow, named Eliza Hartman. On Wednesday, the 20th November, the Countess received a visit from a lady of distinguished bearing and manners, styling herself the Baroness De Vay, and who presented to her letters of introduction from her husband's relatives in Vienna. The two ladies were constantly together the whole of the 20th and also the following day. On the evening of the 21st the Countess Chorinsky borrowed an opera glass of her landlady, stating that the Baroness De Vay, her new friend, intended totake tea with her and that they proposed afterward going to the opera, frowards 6.30 in the evening the Baroness. De Vay har the Baroness. De Vay har the Baroness.

to fetch a coach, which was accordingly done. The vehicle waited some considerable time at the door, and the cabdriver becoming impatient, Fanny
Hartman went up stairs to remind the
ladies of their theatrical intentions,
when she found the door looked. This when she found the door looked. This did not create much surprise, as the Countess' apartments were somewhat removed from the rest of the building, and she had her own keys. Fanny Hartman, therefore, concluded that the

foot.
The Countess not returning on the following day, nor on the day after, the following day, nor on the day after, the landlady, whose suspicions were at length aroused, informed the police, who, on breaking open the door of the unhappy lady's apartments, found the unfortunate Countess stretched lifeless on the floor. A sort of Coroner's inquest was immediately held, eminent doctors were called in, a chemical analysis was had of the contents of the body, and a verdict was returned to body, and a verdict was returned or death by poisoning with death by poisoning with prussic acid, and stating also that the murder, or and stating also that the murder, or suicide, must have taken place on the evening of the 21st of November, the day of the proposed excursion to the theatre. As the stranger Baroness had suddenly disappeared from Munich, it was supposed that she was some way or other inentified with the event, and a laid comb was with first the suit and the suit of the other inentified with the event, and a rigid search was made for her, but with-out success. Count Chorinsky being informed of his wife's death, arrived at Munich on the 25th inst., but owing to his manifestations of hatred against his dead wife, and other suspidious circum-stances, he was arrested and subjected

stances, he was arrested and subjected to a severe examination before the Judge. On his person were found several cartes de visite of a lady who was afterward recognized as the missing Baroness, and who Count Chorinsky confessed was his mistress, Julia Ebergenyl de Telekes, to whom it was subsequently proved he had promised marriage in the event of his wife's death. The police being now put on the track, Julia d'Ebergenyi was arrested while taking tea with her sister, and displaying there her wonted gatety and animaing there her wonted gaiety and anima

ion. In the course of the trial it was proved on the most irrefutable testimony, that Julia D'Ebergenyi, fancying hersel, cnoicnte, solicitous to avoid the scandal that would arise to her aristocratic family from this circumstance, and, above all, urged by her lover's deadly aver-sion to his wife, had determined upon all, urged by her lover's deadly aversion to his wife, had determined upon and executed the dreadful crime Isid to her charge. The Baroness De Vay was an hypothetical personage, being the name assumed by Julia D'Ebergenyi, in order to gain access to the Countess Chorinsky. The letters of introduction were forged. Taking advantage of the Countess' momentary absence during the fatal interview at Munich, she poured prussic acid in the teapot, and deliberately polsoned her, and while her wretched victim was, perhaps, stretched on the floor, in all the agonies of a violent death, she removed from the Countess' finger her wedding ring, bearing the marriage date, 17th June, 1860. The ring was subsequently found in the possession of the murderess, and, along with her photographic carte, formed the principal means of establishing the identity of Julia D'Ebergenyi with the Baroness De Vay.

identify of Julia D'Ebergenyi with the Baroness De Vay.

This awful tragedy was perpetrated not by an artful, intriguing woman, grown old in iniquity and crime, but by a beautiful, young and gentle girl, of 24 years of age. She is described in the record of the trial as tall, with large dark sparkling eyes, lofty forehead and bold intellectual features, and was dressed on the day of the trial in a robe of black silk, her ornaments being a pair of ear-rings in the form of a death's head, and a necklace of death's heads in enamel. During the trial her behavior ifty cents. Serving subpons, fifty cents. Serving subpona, fitty cents,
Serving summons or notice on referee,
uitor, master, mistress or apprentice, peronally, or by copy, each twenty cents.
Arresting on caplas, fifty cents,
Taking ball bond on caplas or for delivery
f goods, twenty cents.
Notifying plaintiff where defendant has
een arrested on caplas, to be paid by plainfit, twenty cents.

head, and a necklace of death's heads in enamel. During the trial her behavior was at first very self-possessed, as she evidently relied on the efforts which she supposed would be made by her own and her lover's family to avoid scandal and hush up the affair; in fact it came out in evidence that Count Chorinsky had written to his relatives to use their influence with the Emperor for this purpose, but as proof after proof was successively arrayed against her, and her own and her lover's letters were produced in court, affording written testimony of their mutual guilt, her courage gave way, she alternately asserted her invocence and denied her previous statinents, until at length fairly broken down under the ptilless cross-examination of the public lowed where the money is paid after levy, without sale, but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real length fairly broken down under the pitiless cross-examination of the public prosecutor, she sobbed forth, "It was at

prosecutor, she sobbed forth, "It was at the wish of my Gustave."

The sister of Julia d'Ebergenyi made several attempts, but unsuccessfully, to communicate with her. Under one of the cushions was found a paper, on which was written: which was written:
"Tell everything, but only say that the death of the Countess was the consequence of a sort of American duel between you both; that it was to be decided by lot who

should kill herself, you or the Countees, and that the Countees died by her own hand; On going from the prison to the judge's chambers you will see a man twirling, his moustache; that means that the Count has been instructed to make the same statement." It followed clearly from the perusa

tarred Countess was her husband, for it was who instigated the woman h had seduced to commit this revolti crime. It appears likewise from the evidence that the Counthad settled considerable property on his wife on his marriage with her, and it was on the recovery of this property by the husband on the wife's death that Julia disherency and the second that the settlement and the second that d'Ebergenyi and her lover reckoned or the means of existence in another coun

However this could only have been a point of minor influence, it is clear that he principle inducement on the part of ulla d'Ebergenyi to murder the Countess Chorinsky was to regain that posi-tion in the world which she had forfelted, to save the honor of a noble family, and to legitimatize her unborn ohild. That the Austrian Judges must have been wayed by some such view of the case swayed by some such view of the case, is proved by the fact that instead of inflicting the full penalty of the law on this misguided woman, she was, at the termination of the trial, condemned to the comparatively mild sentence of twenty years' hard labor, and degradation from the ranks of the nobility.

The New Fee Bill. We publish below so much of the fee bill passed by the last legislature as applies to Lancaster county, being only the sections relating to the fees of Justices of the Peace and Constables: SEC. 10. That fees of aldermen and justices of the peace, except in the city of Philadelphia, shall be as follows:
Information or complaint on behalf of the Commonwealth, for every ten words,

ents. Bail plece and return, or supersedens, wenty-five cents.
Discharge to jailor, twenty-five cents.
Entering discontinuance in case of assault Entering discontinuance in case of assault and battery, forty conts. Entering complaint of master, mistress or apprentice, twenty cents. Notice to master, mistress or apprentice, Hearing parties and discharging com-int, forty cents, enty-flye cents. Tearing parties

Halding inquisition under landlord and snant act, or in case of forcible entry, each ay two dollars.

Precept to sheriff, fifty cents, Recording proceedings, one dollar.
Recording proceedings, one dollar.
Writ of restitution, fifty cents.
Warrant to appraise damages, forty conts.
Warrant to sell strays fifty conts.
Warrant to appraise swine, entering reirn, advertising, et cetera, one dollar and
Ty cents. Entering action in civil case, twenty cents. Summons cap. or sub., each twenty cents. Every additional name after the first, five

onts.
Subpona duces tecum, twenty-five cents.
Entering return of summons and quali-ying constable, fifteen cents.
Latering capias and ball bond, ten cents. rial and judgment, fifty cents. Entering judgment by confession or by Jefault, wenty-five cents.

Taking special ball, twenty-five cents.
Entering satisfaction, ten cents.
Entering amicable suit, twenty cents.
Entry rule to take depositions of wnesses, ten cents. Rule to take depositions of with ents. Interrogatories, for every ten words, two

Interrogatories, for every ten words, two sents.
Enterlag return of rule, ten cents.
Enterlag rule to refer, ten cents.
Rule of reference, fifteen cents.
Notice to each referee, ten cents.
Notice to a party in any case, fifteen cents.
Entering a report of referee and judgenent thereon, fifteen cents. Execution, twenty-five cents. Entering return of execution or sta-plaintiff nulla bona non est inventual therwise, fifteen cents.

Entering discontinuance or satisfaction, ten cents.
Sci. fa. in any case, thirty cents.
Opening judgment for rehearing, twenty cents.
Return of proceedings in certiorari or appeal, including recognizance, fifty cents.
Transcript of judgments, including certificates, forty cents.
Receiving amount of judgment bofore execution, or where execution was issued and special bail was entored within twenty days after judgment, and paying the same over, if not exceeding ten dollars, twenty cents.
If above ten dollars, and not exceeding forty dollars, fifty cents.
If above forty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, seventy-five cents.

If above forty dollars, and not exceeding sixty dollars, seventy-five cents.

If above sixty dollars, one dollar. Entering complaint in writing in case of attachment, and qualifying complainant, thirty cents.

Attachment, thirty cents.

Entering return and appointing freeholders, fifteen cents.

Advertisements, each, fifteen cents.

Order to sell goods, twenty-five cents.

Order for the relief of a pauper, each justice, fifty cents. ce, fifty cents.

Order for removal of a pauper, one dol

Order for removal of a pauper, one dol lar.

Order to selze goods for maintenence of wife or children, thirty cents.

Order for premium for wolf or fox scalps, to be paid by the county, fifteen cents.

Every acknowledgment or probate of a deed, or other instrument of writing, twenty-five cents.

Taking and signing acknowledgment of indenture of an apprentice, for each indenture, twenty-five cents.

Cancelling indenture, twenty-five cents.

Comparing and signing tax duplicate, fifty cents.

Marrying each couple making record Marrying each couple making record hereof and certificate to parties, three dol-

rs. Certificate of approbation of two justice to pinding an approfition by directors or over-seers of the poor, fifty cents. Cortificate to obtain land warrant, fifty

in proceedings under act of one thousand sight hundred and forty-two and one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, attachment, forty gents.
Entering returns, twenty-five cents.
Affidavit, ten cents.

Interrogatories, every ten words, two ents.
Notice to garnashee, ten cents.
Same fee for services not herei Same fee for services not herein specially roylded for as for similar services. CONSTABLES! FEES.

SECTION 11. Executing warrant on benaif of the Commonwealth, for each defendant, fifty cents.

Conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant,
or each defendant, fifty cents.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person or
ther offender against the laws (without
process,) and bringing before a justice, fifty
sents.

ents.
Levying fine or forfelture on a warrant, hirty cents.

Taking the body into custody on mittimus, where ball is afterwards entered beore the prisoner is delivered to the jailor,

iff, twenty cents.

Executing landlogd's warrant or serving execution, fifty cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, two Levying or distraining goods or selling as same, for each dollar, not exceeding nirty dollars, six cents. For each dollar above thirty dollars, four

state.
Advertising the same, fifty cents.
Executing attachment, thirty-five cents.
Copy of vendue paper when demanded,
achitem, two cents. Putting up notices of distress at mansion nouse or other public place on the premises, twenty cents.
Serving soire facias personally, twenty

Serving soire lacing personally, twenty cents.
Serving by leaving a copy, twenty cents.
Executing a ball piece, thirty cents.
Traveling expenses in all cases, for each mile circular, six cents.
Making returns to court, one dollar and

and succeeded this time in out-bawling all opposition. This young gentleman advanced a la Dickey, imitaing the movements of the Colonel in a very comical and apparent manner, and what made the affair still more laughable be commenced his remarks by asying that he had nothing to say, that he agreed with Col. Dickey in all Col. Dickey said; that Col. Dickey was right; and closed with some vapid and stereotyped sentences regarding Andersonville and South Carolins.

R. J. Houston was called upon, but had the good sense to decline speaking. So had Griest. Bocal Jutelligence.

Great Crime Committed—Embrac —A Small Number of Mon Meet in th Court Mouse to Violate the Law. owing flaming calls appeared Vednesday evening at the head of the ed rial column of the Express:

To Your Tents, O Israel A The the Union!

the good sense to decline speaking. So nau Griest.
Loud calls were here made for general Ditmars; the general arose with all the dignity of a Sensitor, and turning his majestic front towards the audience, stepped forward, stopped, and prefaced his remarks by stating that he was affilicted with a bad cold like Col. Dickey—here the general cleared his threat in such a manner as to produce general laughter all over the Court Room. The bright Ditmarian points made were that "I have only met with three men who think Johnson guiltiess, and they had never heard of the trial. I don't say any one was bribed, but The World said ten millions are ready; that is a naked proposition. We will form ourselves into a Vigilance Committee and hang the whole crew." The general did not explain A meeting of the members of the Union League and all other Republican citizens, will be held at the Court House this evening at 7½ o'clock, to take such action upon the treachery of Republican Senators on the question of impeachment, as the occasion of the hour demands.

R. W. Shenk, Chairman Ex. Com. Union League. Meeting at the Court House This Eve

The Republican Soldiers and Sailors the City and County, will meet to night a the Court House at 7½ o'clock, to take par in the meeting called by the Union League to consider the course of the recreant Re publican Senators, in their late action of

publican Senators, in their into the question of impeachment.

W. W. HOPKINS,
Chairman of Committee of Soldiers and
Sailors of Lancaster County.

At the appointed time, the Radical County
Commissioners having not only granted to ommissioners having not only granted lessrs. Shenk and Hopkins the use of t Messrs. Shenk and Hopkins the use of the Court Room, but having given them permission to call out their claus by ringing the Court House bell, its tones broke out upon the evening air, causing everyone but the small number of readers of the Express to enquire what was going on; for be it known that it is a very unusual thing for the bell of the Court House to give tongue at the ourfew hour. The nuswer was, Information or complaint on behalf of the Court House to give tongue at the ourfew hour. The answer was, two cents.

Docket entry on behalf of the Commonwealth, twenty cents.

Warrant or mittimus, on behalf of the Commonwealth, forty cents.

Writing an examination on complaint of defendant, or a deposition, for every ten words, two cents.

Administering an oath or affirmation, ten cents.

Taking recognizance in any criminal case and returning the same to court, lifty cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, tending recognizance in conviction for fine, and returning the same to court, lifty cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, tending recognizance in conviction for fine, and returning the same to court, lifty cents.

Entering judgment on conviction for fine, was to affect the jury at Washington, the officers of the law might not be willing to see the orimo of "ombracery" so openly carried on under their year poses, and might make a descent on us and stop the fun. But they didn't. There were some lawyers there who must have forgotten the defermance.

All the ring at the same to court, lifty cents.

Is a popular amusement in Laucaster, and we were therefore surprised when we got into the Court Room to find that its attractions had not been in this case sufficient to half fill the Hall. There may have been 160 or 200 persons present. Israel didn't turn out. We were somewast apprehensive loss, as the avowed object of the meeting was to affect the jury at Washington, the officers of the law might not be willing to see the orimo of "ombracery" so openly carried on under their year, poses, and fight make a descent on us and stop the fun.

lawyers there who must have forgotten t definition of the little game they were pla-ing at. We noticed inside the bar a lit great banker, was there in full feather, and Washington, the mighty chief of the G. A. R.; also, Jack, of Beans distinction, David of "White Horse" celebrity, the virtuous Jake, the unspotted Cad, the distinguished Dit, Bounty Bill, and other material of the same character. key and a great big bood; Rudolph same character.

No one appeared to be surprised to see this class of men willing to make donkeys of themselves, since they seem to be in the habit of doing that very thing, whenever circumstances will permit them. People

After the committee had retired to draft

his emarks by stating that he was afflicted with a severe cold in the head, and was not in a fit condition to speak,—that this was not a time for speeches, but for acts,—indi-

elegance of tone and manner, con

proposition. We will form ourselves into a Vigilance Committee and hung the whole crew." The general did not explain whother he meant by this fearful threat to execute the Senate, the South or the whole Democratic party; he said, however, that the indefinite persons alluded to "deserved it certainly." Here the general said it hurts me to talk and took his seat much to the relief of a respectable Republican who sat in the seat immediately in front of us. Discordant cries here arose for Cadwell, Amweg and Griest, which were galy chocked by the appearance of the Committee lon Rosciutions. They were read as follows: Wierlass, All usurpations of power not delegated, and all infractions of constitutional rights by men entrusted with high positions in the Government of any country, should be promptly and sternly rebuked by the people; and whoreas, Andrew Jonnson, acting President of the United States, from the evidence elicited on his trial before the Senate is known to be guilty of usurping powers not given to him by the Constitution and laws, as well using your usurping powers not given to him by the Constitution and laws, as well using your usurping powers not given to him by the Constitution and laws, as well as guilty of other high crimes and misdemeanors in his said office, for which he justly deserves and ought to receive the extent of the punishment awarded to such offences by the organic law of the nation; and whereas, this desirable results on ecosarry to the walfare of every ditizen of the Iopublical country by withholding his support from the Articles of Impachment, so justly preferred against him by the American people through their royal Representatives in Congress, and so clearly proven, forever foreits all claims to honor and trust, and morits the condemnation of every man, woman and child in the land; that by such action he lends a stronger hand to treason than definition of mischest country to the varies of millions, and commits a crime against liberty that will damn his name and memory to never endi damn his name and memory to nevor ending infamy; that even hositation now, en the part of any Republican Senator, to execute justica upon the greatest criminal of the age, will be a deliberate bid for the commission of further treason a remark for have not yet forgotten certain circus per formances and cavalry evolutions whice enlivened the streets of Lancaster whe enlivened the streets of Lancaster when Lee was approaching it; the "blue-tailed fly" still lingers in the public eye; the influence of a petitional upon virtuous aspirations for a Post Office, is still remembered. These and other gentlemen whom we could name, would have done well to have kept in the background and not have realled to public thought the consideration of the number of ridiculous acts which certain wan are camble of compliting. dangerous usurpation, and an encourage-ment for oppressive and degrading tyranuy; that it will elevate perjury to a virtue, de-stroy fidelity to principle, and make cor-ruption hongrable. ruption honorable.

Resolved, That those Senators who prove faithful in the discharge of their high and sworn trust, in this hour of the Nation's peril, will win for all time the confidence we noticed but few of the more respectable Republicans of the city; these were sensible enough to know that they and gratitude of every loyal heart; that their unfaltering purpose to vindicate outraged laws, and a violated Constitution, by the laws, and a violated Constitution, by the removal of Androw Johnson from the office he has disgraced, will be the creation of the highest hopes that Liberty and Justice will yet dwell secure in this land.

Resolved, That the loyal men of the North, the Soldiers and Sailors of the Union Army, mind, by alding to foul their own nest and blackguard their most distinguished and respected leaders, and so they kept away. The meeting was called to order by R. W. Shenk, Esc., banker and lawyer, who, premised in such beautiful language, and w. shear, bear and haver, who, wr. shear, test, banker that havyer, who heart-inducing eloquence as only he knows how to use, that he (and a few others) had wiped out the traitors at the South, and that now he had as heavy a job on hand in attempting (under instructions from Thad.) to annihilate the traitors in the Senate; he stated the object of the meeting to be to give expression to the feelings of the loyal millions of Lancaster city at the conduct of those Senators who were about betraying the Republican party and were about onough to heed the dictates of consolence. On motion of J. A. Hiestand, the chair was voted to D. W. Patterson, who ascended to the Bench as though it was the desk of his Sunday school, and spake unto us as one having anthority and not as a scribe, who bared their breasts to the bullets of the enemy, the loyal men of the South, whose devotion to Freedom has been tested by fire and blood, alike demand the conviction of Andrew Johnson. The men, women and children of the whole country, except the rebels and their friends, demand that he

children of the whole country, except the rebels and their friends, demand that he shall no longer disgrace the position he now so unworthily fills. The patriots of the old world joined with the Republicans of the new, demand that here and now the despotic principle shall be crushed out forever. Humanity, patriotism, all the considerations which men hold dear, alike demand his removal. The Nation wills it, and woe to the man who, having laid his hand to the Republican plough now dares to look backwards.

Resolved, That whether Truth and Justice pravail or are defeated by the verdict of Senators false to their trust, we shall never cease our labors to make our beloved country a Republic in fact as well as in name; whether our honored old Representative lives or dies, we shall never despair of the Republic; dead or alive, his spirit will animate millions to battle for the right, let the result of the present crisis be what it may. Truth crushed to earth will rise again.

Resolved, That Hon. Simon Cameron deserves and will receive the thanks of every one having authority and spake unto us one having authority and not as a scrib n genuine Pattersonian tones and styl and for all the world as though he conceive and for all the world as though he conceived he was in a prayer meeting of the faithful, the observable difference being that Andrew Johnson and the backsliding Senators took the place of the devil and his angels. Those Senators, the amiable Chairman thought, had departed from the line of "strict rectitude," and that the evidence of the guilt of the President was so clear that all but those who were determined to think otherwise, must deem him guilty, especially on articles 7, 8, 10 and 11. The Colonel having exhausted himself sufficiently, drew out his red bandanna, wiped his forehead, blew his nose, and called for the order of business. John Fondersmith, Col. Miles, Jay Cadwell, W. G. Evans, D. G. Swartz, Capt. Mercer, Capt. Spera, J. I. Hartman, J. B. Swartzwelder, Jesse Landis, J. K. Ruter and J. K. Reed were appointed Vice serves and will receive the thanks of every Republican in Pennsylvania for the bold, energetic and unflinching stand he has taken in defence of popular government; energetic and unflinching stand he has taken in defonce of popular government; the people always will stand by the man who stands by them.

After the resolutions were read, Jay Cad-well arose and offered the following addi-tional resolution:

tional resolution:

Resolved, That Lyman Trumbull and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, in selling their names to the devil, and voting to acquit Androw Johnson of the crime with which he is charged, have rendered the name of J. Wilkes Booth honorable.

This resolve seemed to create some contensition among the managers and the started that the contensition among the managers and the contensition among the managers and the contensition among the contensition.

Booth honorable.

This resolve seemed to create some constenation among the managers, and they had the committee's resolutions adopted dirst; after which the ingenous, virtuous and lively ex-dealer in horses, brought up his resolution again. Mr. Breneman thought as these Senators had not voted yet, the denunciation was promature. Mr. Cadwoil said there would be no use in blackguarding them after they voted; that wouldn't do any good; the object was to intimidate them from voting as it appeared likely they intended to vote.

A. H. Hood, Esq., who will be long remembered by the people of this district as Thad. Steven's affaible and amiable Collector of Revenue, arose and said he could not forbear to speak in favor of the adoption of this resolution. This tensy and fat radical champion pitched into the matter under consideration by saying "Are we got to be frightened; are we got to shut our mouths; are we got to keep peace; we the people of the United States; why! the very stoness would ory out, that we had forfeled all consideration and courage. He quoted scripture; declared that these men have felt (sc.) down and worshipped golden images; their principles were aniagonastic to the glory, do. This irate declaimer would probably have continued his eloquent remarks for some time longer, but getting and another Rad, seized the opportunity to address the chair before Hood could recover himself.

Mr. Shenk said the resolution would be

with a severe cold in the head, and was not in a fit condition to speak,—that this was in to a time for speeches, but for acts,—individual opinions were worth nothing at such a time—we meet to repudiate recreant Senators, traitors to their constituencies, to repudiate them and send them home in disgrace. Some Senators have proven false like Judas did when he botrayed his Master, and have received a Judas purse; they have gone back on their own votes. They have been recreant to their party, false to liberty and false to their oaths. If you walk the streets of Laucaster, you can't find any one, whether Democrat or Republican, who does not believe that Trumbull and Fessenden were bought; eight out of every ter will tell you so. [We wonder how the little gentleman slept on this astounding falshood! Why, it is bigger than he is.] The little cuttle-fish then went on to intimate that his great grievance was that he had lost money by betting on the steadiastness of his friends; hence he complained bitterly that these Senators had not told eyen their best friends how they were going to vote, but had left them under the impression that they would vote "right." (Most of the audience seemed to think this was very proper conduct on the part of the Senators and doth't expect to severt the marks for some time longer, lock desist; and another Rad. selzed the opportunity to address the chair before Hood could recover himself.

Mr. Shenk said the resolution would be "somewhat proper" if the devil was knocked out of it. It made his skin creep to be reminded of the devil. Mr. Houston wanted to substitute "with a view to acquit" instead of "and voting to acquit." Mr. Shenk wanted to substitute "selling their names to the Democratic party" instead of "to the devil", unless Mr. Cadwell thought the expressions were alike. Mr. C. announced that he thought them synonomous in this case. Mr. B. F. Shenk wanted to substitute "Andrew Johnson" for "the devil." Mr. Geo. H. Erisman said this was no place in which to talk in this way to Judges, who were not responsible to this meeting for their conduct. Mr. Cadwell accepts the substitution of "Andrew Johnson" for "the devil." Mr. Geo. H. Crisman said this was no place in which to talk in this way to Judges, who were not responsible to this meeting for their conduct. Mr. Cadwell accepts the substitution of "Andrew Johnson" for "the devil." because he don't think it makes any difference which name is used. Mr. Erisman again protested. Mr. Cadwell wanted to pelt these Senators with rod hot shot to scare them into voting right. Mr. Cookson then arose and said he did not believe Senators Feesanden and Trumbull had sold themselves, and that he did not be think that any intelligent person in the audience believed any such stuff. Mr. Pearson sol said he did not believe it either, and moved to lay the resolution on the table; lost by a very decided vote. Mr. Erisman again insisted that the Senators had a duty confided to them which they must perform, and that it was very wrong and unbecoming for a town meeting to dictate to them whether they should acquit or convict a man who was on trial before them. Mr. Shenk moved to substitute Benedict Arnold in place of Wilkes Booth. Bob Houston supported this motion because Booth was never accused of treason as these men were, and the (Most of the audience seemed to think this was very proper conduct on the part of the Senators, and didn't appear to sympathize with Oliver and his losses.) The Colonel concluded by saying that this was the time for stern resolve; drag him to the forum,—(we suppose he intended the President,)—and if they prove recreant, tell them to perpetuate their treason at their peril. The late of, a traitor awaits them, a bad name and an ignominious death. We are betrayed and we know it, we will drive the recreants without the pale of the great Republican Party. The Republican party who fought the war, can do without the traitors. This speech elicited but faint applause, and after his wonderful oratorical effort, Col. (?) Dickey subsided.

Calls were then made for Amwake, but as both Amwakes seemed anxious to respond calls were then made for Amwake, but as both Amwakes seemed anxious to respond a thoughtful rad, appreciating the anxious delicacy of the position of these gentlemen bawled out Jake, "the Jake one," when Jake promptly took the stand. Faint ories were also made for Reed which were promptly drowned by the Amwake-lies. Jake commenced his remarks by saying that he would not talk, if they did'nt want to hear him, but without waiting for permission, proceeded to remark that the recreant traiters in the Senate would be buried so deep that the Angel Gabriel could not raise them. That these recreants left the Republican party, the party that always conquered at the eleventh hour and went over for fifthy lucre like Jakes Incarlot, to the men who fought us for four long years; they had all received pocket fulls of greenbacks for their reachery. Every person in this intelligent country is a constitutional Lawyer, and therefore we know that these traitors according the officers. fore we knaw that these traitors atood against the country and its constitution for
inithy lucre,—they are copper-heads and
traitors. We will have a majority of one on
next Saturday and justice and might will
put back him to the shop-board. Any cause
backed up by rebels and democrats is damnable. We must, show our sentiments;
rescue this government from copper-heads
and rebels and have peace and prosperity.
This last sentence seemed to have been to
much for Jake, the perspiration stood upon
his intellectual brow in great quantities,
and expectorating a large quantity of tobacco fulce with a precision only acquired by
long habit, he sank back into a chair standing near him.
The friends of Reed again called for him

place on Thursday, July 2nd. The following gentlemen will constitute the Board of Examiners: Principals Allen, Ermentrout and Brooks, and Superintendent Heiges, of York, Lebman of Lebnaon, and Evans, of Lancaster. It is the present intention of State Superintendent Wickersham, also to attend the examination. This examination will Turish an opportunity for any practical teacher in the county, not a regular student of the Normal School, to apply for, and if found qualified, to obtain apply for, and if found qualified, to obtain a State certificate.

BOARD ORGANIZED AND COMMITTEE ON BUILDING APPOINTED.—The new Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless Children, metatthe Home building, on Tuesday evening, May 12th, 1888, and organized by elocting the following officers, to serve for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Jno, L. Atlee; Vice Presidents, Peter McConomy, Christian Widmyer; Bocrekary, Carpentor McCleery; Treasurer, Horace Rathvon; Solicitor, Capt. Benj. F. Baor. After the organization of the Board, on motion, Chas. M. Howell, Geo, K. Reed, John K. Reed, Corrad Gast and H. E. Slaymaker, wed, Corrad Gast and H. E. Slaymaker, wed, in conjunction with a similar committee of the Board of Lady Managers, will have the oreciton of the new "Home" building under their supervision. A plan for the contemplated structure was adopted, which was prepared by Mr. Durant, srchitect, of Philadelphia, and can be seen by calling on the cohairman of the committee on building. BOARD ORGANIEED AND COMMITTEE ON

chalrman of the committee on building.

Sale of Stocks.—One hundred and thirty-two shares of stock of the Lancaster County National Bank were sold on Monday at public sale; they brought from \$3.76 to \$4.26 per share. Two hundred shares of stock in the Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster brought from \$78 to \$79 a share. Twenty-two shares of Marietta and Lancaster Turnpike stock brought \$15.50 per share, and five shares of the Strasburg and Millport Turnpike stock sold for \$17 a share; \$29 a share was bid for a lot of Lancaster and Ephrata Turnpike stock, but the owner would not accept the bid. J. B. Livingston, Esq., also offered for sale 2,040 acres of land situated in Marathon county, Minnestel, late the estate of Cildon Kaufman, dec'd, but the price offered for it not being sufficient, it was withdrawn.

SITE FOR THE NEW HOME BUILDINGS,— It will be seen by the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Friendless Children, published in to-day's paper, that a committee has been appointed to superintend the erection of buildings for the "Home." Those buildings will be put up on the South side of the turnplke, opposite the reservoirs, and adjoining the "Wetzel" properly, on two acros of grouin at that point having been given for the purpose by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment for Lancaster county. The Trustees passed votes of thanks to the Directors of the Poor for the donation of this land. (For further Local News see 3d page.)

#### Mishler's Bitters.

#### DROPHYLACTICI

The vis medicatrix nature in man is that providential protection from disease, which tion. Were it not for this invisible innate power in man's nature he would be constantly tossed like a frail bark from health to ture of the atmosphere, or from the least negleet in the use of food or clothing disease would begin its work of destruction. It is this prinreumstances, and often indeed, whou it has retty thoroughly instructed itself into the tructure of the body—baffles it for a long time intil at last the long bent bow becomes weak, massisted nature sinks, the body emaciates-

dies. Reader, the object of medicine in disease is not in itself to cure. The most that medicine can do in any case is to assist the vis medica that remedy which does the most to build u and invigorate the various functions of the animal mechanism does the most to assist n ture and heal disease.

As vaccination is a protection against vari st os zoq flams 10 biolo

## MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

protection against all diseases whether h reditary, endemic, or epidemic. Never before in the history of man has there been produced a combination of remedies so

potent for good, so antagonistic to discase, The medical profession everywhere has tested and knows well its remedial powers, notvithstanding M. D.'s disguise Mishler's Herb Bitters with aromatics before administering it. They dare not do without it where life and leath are at stake. Thousands upon thous inds of poor sufferers have been solemnly and with a great show of professional dignity told hat the closing scene was near at hand, that the angel of hope fled when Mishler's Herb Bitters came in and closed the gaping jaws of the monster death—and bid defiance to disease. Everybody takes it. In diseases of the lungs and throat it is a specific. Ministers of the Gospel, public speakers, singers and auctioners use it as a femedy for hourseness.

Mothers keep it for croup, sore throat and choic pains of their children. For general debility and nervous complaints it excels al other remedies. For scrotula, delicate diseases and weak

ouses arising from excesses or indiscretion, first build up the general system and correct the singgish functions of digestion with the Herb Hitters, then use

### MISHLER'S

GREEN LABEL BITTERS counteract and entirely cradicate the scrofulous diathesis or the secondary and tertiary iffects of delicate diseases, It will appendit ure any seres on any and every part of the body. It is the great Blood Purifier, where Mercury, Iodine of Potosh and all other alteratives have failed in those offensive diseases which destroy the palate and bones o the nose, the Green Label Bitters act like

The class of unfortunates referred to above should begin by taking the first week a tablepoonful three times a day. The second week tablespoonful and a half, and the third week ablespoonful every three hours, and thus conlinue to increase the dose until a very large lose has been taken when it should be gradu. ally diminished for a week or two, and then again increase. When too large a dose is taken of the Green Label Bitters, or they have been oo long continued, the throat will become omewhat irritated, and a little uneasiness folt in the stomach. The patient should at once rapidly diminish the dose when the above symptoms are experienced. As soon as they have passed off, begin again. There is no danger in taking the Green Label Bitters, if only as such is taken as will make the patient feel omfortable, neither will they intoxicate: but to the contrary, we will guarantee that if an habitual inebriate takes a wineglassful of it three times a day, he will acquire 'such a disgust for intoxicating drinks that in a short time he could not be induced to taste it." If these Bitters are taken according to the above directions we will warrant a perfect cure

n any form, stage or condition of Scrotnlons ordelicate diseases. Old Sores, Swellings, &c., inside or outside of the body, no matter from what cause, if curable at all. The Green Label Bitters are sold everywhere yall Druggists and Country Storekeepers at

1.50 per bottle. MISHLER'S RED LABEL BITTERS. s the ladies' friend, and is unequalled by any ther preparation.

In Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Irregula In Chlorons or Green Slokness, Pregularities Pathful Menstruation, Suppression of the Monthly: Flow;: Ulceration of the Uterus, Whites or Leusorrhoea; in the decline hange of life and all o the sex it is a PERFECT PANACEAR

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle. VS. B. HARTMAN CO. PROPRIETORS, " PROPRI

LANCASTER, IPA., ANDECHICAGO, ILL