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camp, returning, and standing with the door in one hand and his hat in the

M. Mayer and Katerina obeyed me-

M. Mayer and Raterina obeyed me-chanically. They advanced with eyes dimmed by excitement, with a singing in their ears, with a fainting at the heart —a doubt—a fear—a dread—that left them, a minute later, standing in the

middle of a small room, unconscious whether they were in the presence of the Emperor of China, the Khan of Tartary, or the Grand Lama of Thibet. "Well, Monsieur Mayer," said a

somewhat gentle voice.

M. Mayer and Katerina now saw that

they were in the famous private cabinet of the Emperor Napoleon—who had just been crowned-with its rich ornamen

been crowned—with its rich ornaments, its maps and charts, and its spiendid furniture. By the fire stood, his back turned to it, a man of middle height, neither stout nor thin, with a look of power and genius, but tinged by haughtiness, pride, and a spirit of insolent domlucering.

while Katerina stood erect, respectful

guished officer, who may become

vorld ever produced—"you are Clelia!

bear to one who is making my country

Explain yoursell.
Katerina thought a moment, and then oriefly told the story of the past—of 'aul, of his departure, of the boots.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris," said an usher, as the still distributions to the standard of the commander in the standard of the standa

irl finished her story. Katerina turned around just in time

be caught in the arms of the dashing

roung General, who had darted towards her the instant be entered.
"Paul!" "Katerina!" were words

orasure of a window, and rapidly ex-plained himself. He had never forgot-

that them; had always intended to write, but had put it off-taken up as he was by his military duties. He had only been three weeks in Paris as a Commander in Chief. A few evenings back he saw a lovely woman at a ball, asked who she was heard that it was Made.

who she was, heard that it was Made

Colonel Peterman; and angry, he knew not why, at this, he avoided being seen by her. Hearing, however, that she had refused the Colonel, he had taken this mode of again claiming his little

wife.
"But, friend Paul," said the Emperor.

'What!" exclaimed Mayer, con-

"It was Lieutenant Bonaparte," said

founded; "it was your Majesty; I-I-

ioiselle Mayer, the "intended" of his

the poetess Clelia."

Military Division.

adly. "Explain yourself."

but firm, and resolved to oppose the will of Napoleon, where her hear was concerned.

"Monsieur Mayer," said the Emperor, who was in one of his moments of good humor, "I have sent for you on a matter of business. Mademoiselle be seatLANCASTER PA. WEDNESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 2 1868

OFFICE-SOUTHWEST CORNER OF CENTRE Miscellaneous.

The Shoemaker's Daughter. The Rue St. Honore, in Paris, is one of the longest streets in the world. It is the Oxford street of the capital of France, and has more shops and houses than even the Boulevards.

At no great distance from the Palais Royal, and between it and the Church of the Oratorie, was, during the Reign of Terror, a small shoemaker's shop. It was kept by a German—a dry, droll, middle-aged man, who, during those times of revolution and alarm, when herole France, attacked by the whole civilized world, was apparently perish-

middle-aged man, who, during those she loved and wrote poetry; and she times of revolution and alarm, when heroic France, attacked by the whole civilized world, was apparently perishing in death throes—expiring in agonies, which were, however, to save, to raise and glorify it—paid little attention to anything save his business and his where the Commander-In-Chief of Paris in the distribution of the many in the first party little daughter.

M. Leopold Mayer was a selfish man
—a very selfish man. So that bootmaking prospered, he did not care for
anything else. If the country were
attacked on all sides, foreign armies on
every frontier, he little cared. The only
inconvenience he did care about was the
taxes: that was unpleasant; but, othering to him. There are hundreds of such men every-where; men whose native town might be desolated by the plague, and who yet would be happy if they remained un-terebraic modern.

touched—unburt.
Leopold Mayerhad a daughter—a very
pretty girl, about twelve years old, with
rosy cheeks, laughing over a warm Leopold Mayerhada daughter—a very pretty girl, about twelve years old, with rosy cheeks, laughing eyes, a warm, expansive heart, and a character the very opposite of her father. She was as generous as he was selfish; as keen in her sympathies for the world as he was for his own private business—she had a corner in her heart for every one. Her mother had been like her, having sacrificed every consideration to that of pleasing her husband, who would not be pleased—of making happy a man who would not be lappy. "Monsieur will be kind enough to wait one moment," he said, as they entered an ante-chamber. "I will precede you and return in an instant."
"Where are we going?" asked Katerina, of her father, in a whisper.
"I don't know, but my head begins to grow dizzy; I begin to suspect that we must give way to circumstances."
"Never!" exclaimed the young girl, firmly. who would not be happy.

M. Leopold Mayer did a very good business, and, it is said, had a great

deal of money somewhere-but no one -Katerina Mayer sat in her father's shop, and took the money; but, having plenty of leisure, she read, during the intervals of business, such books as she could find at a neighboring circulating library. German in her nature, with a but somewhat contemplativ

Of an evening she would read out to of an evening she would read out to her father while he smoked his pipe, to which—like Germans and Dutchmen— he was a great devotee. Very often they were joined by a young officer, a lodger, who hadhoot long been removed from a military school to a commission in the army, but who was, as yet, unattached. Paul Lublond was a young man who had profited by his education; and a better guide for the girl could not have been found. Of course he was a Republican; all young men, not emigree, were in those days; and the contagion spread; for "a norse audicies little sums filled." for "a more audacious little sans-cullotte than was Katerina," would old Mayer thin was Katerina," would old Mayer say, "in-ver stepped in shoe leather." The Reign of Terror very nearly shocked her, but she had good sense enough not to confound the bold crimes of Danton, or the atrocities of Marat, with the principles of the true friends of freedom.

Paul Leblond and Katerina Mayer were the best of friends. The young will be apply mistrage of hermand. were the best of friends. The young girl, so early mistress of a house, and so precocious in her studies, played the little woman, which made the man of twenty laugh, and declare that, were he not a poor devil of an officer, with no other fortune than his word, he would other fortune than his sword; he would ter of business. Mademoiselle be seat-ed."

Katerina courtesied profoundly, and bid him go and win the epaulettes of a General first, and then she might listen to him, but the idea of a young adven-turer, without a penny, talking of mar-rying the heiress of the richest shoe-maker in Paris, was terribly and seize.

"I am informed, M. Mayer, that your daughter has refused the hand of one of my bravest officers, Col. Peter-

maker in Paris, was terribly andacious And Paul called her an aristocrat; they aughed, and the matter ended. explanation. It seems inconceivable to me that a daughter of a tradesman About three mont after the young man received his con aission, he enter-ed the shop of Citize. Mayer in compa-ny with a brother officer; Katerina should refuse the hand of a distinvas at the counter, Citizen Mayer was overlooking his young men.
"Well, little wife," said Paul, smiling. "Mr. Saucy, pray who are you talking?" replied Katarina, looking hard at m and his friend, a pale, dry and "To you citoyenne," continued Paul;
"I have come to bid you adieu. We are ordered off to the army this very day.

ordered on to the army this very day.

Here, dear Katerina, is your father's account, which being paid, I have come to ask a favor of you."

"What is that?" asked Katerina, with a tremulous voice.

"The fact is, Katerina, we have, our bills maid not one penny left. We have bills paid, not one penny left. We have our uniforms complete; but we want a pair of shoes each. We are in the army our uniforms complete; but we want a pair of shoes each. We are in the army of the Sombreet-Mense, to which the government, having heard their demand for shoes and stockings, said: 'The Republic has many thanks for you, but no shoes and stockings.''
"Poor Paul!" said Katerina, turning her head toward the dark end of the show. 'Clitzen tens.' her head toward the dark can'd the shop. "Citizen papa."
"What is it?" asked Citizen Mayer, advancing to his daughter.
"Why, papa, here is l'aul going away; and here is the money he owes you; and the poor, dear young man wants a pair of boots for himself and friend on credit until the end of th

campaign."
"Exactly, papa Mayer; and you, as: bd citizen—"
"Humph! humph! Bad citizen
"Humph! humph bere nor ther "Humpir: numpir: bad citizen or good citizen is neither here nor there. Money is the question. My principle, you know, is no money, no boots."
"Well, citizen," said the grave-looking youngs man, who had not yet spoken, "that is enough. If we cannot buy boots, we will take them—"
"Citizen!" said Mayer, in an alarmed lone.

"From the first Austrian or Prussian we kill," continued the sallow young man, drily; and he turned on the heel. "Stop a minute," exclaimed Katerina, quickly; "you do not understand papa, citizen. He means that he would refuse her well as the state of the sallow with the sal refuse boots without money to strang-ers; but to you, a friend of Paul's he will be most happy—rather two pairs then one? than one." than one."

"A. pretty business girl you will make!" said Citlzen Mayer, with half a grunt and half a smile; "but to your friend Paul and to his friend I will not specifies credit. M. Paul, do you and

your friend choose two pair of boots each."
"We thank you, citizen," replied the sallow young officer, while Paul patted Mayer on the back, "and you shall be repaid."

Mayer looked at her incredulous, but

he loved his daughter and it was for her he made the sacrifice of four pairs of boots, which naturally enough the young men chose. Then they shook hands with Mayer, Paul kissed Kater-ina, and then made his friend kiss her; and, putting their packets under their arms, went away. arms, went away. Years passed away, and the saucy girl of ten had become a beautiful woman

of three-and-twenty. All this time not one word of Paul—and worse, said Mayer the shoe-maker, no news of his boots. Mademoiselle Katerina hadmany suitors. Persons in a very elevated yestion overlooked in these levated position overlooked, in those demo-cratic days, the fact that she was a cratic days, the fact that she was a boot maker's daughter, and many sought her hand and heart. But the girl of tweive still lived within her, and she refused every offer, however brilliant, remaining still her father's cashier, and aiding him in adding to that rather large fortune which he had now invested in the French funds. He sometimes presed her himself on the subject of mer-

ed her himself on the subject of mar riage: but Katerina was not to be moved priage; but Katerina was not to be moved by any one, even her parent.

Things were in this state. Katerina had just refused a colonel whom she met at a great party, who talked to the father rather sharply when rejected, and M. Mayer had taken Katerina to task, when, one morning, they received a laconic epistic requesting their presence at the office of the staff of the Commander-in-chilf of the forces of the first military division.

"What! your Majesty were boots on your first campaign! I enjoyed the honor?" began Mayer. "I am lost in amazement! That young man that accompanied Paul, and who talked of taking boots from a dead Austrian—.

To think of the Emperor Napoleon making his first campaign in a dead consack's ugly shoes! Oh, Katerina, what an eye you have got! Your Majes the companied provided the first campaign in a dead taking boots from a dead sustrian—.

To think of the Emperor Napoleon making his first campaign in a dead taking boots from a dead your first campaign! I enjoyed the honor?" began Mayer. "I am lost in amazement! That young man that accompanied Paul, and who talked of taking boots from a dead yet of the first campaign in a companied Paul, and who talked of taking boots from a dead yet of taking boots fro

"To call yourselt bootmaker to his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon," said the ex-lieutenant of artillery, smiling. "Oh, your Majesty, I am overwhelmed."

"The officer, Colonel Peterman, I'm sure he's complained to the Commande -Chief, and that he is going to threate

whelmed,"
"Very well, Paul, I shall sign the contract of marriage between yourself and Clelia."
"Clelia," said Paul. "But he cannot make you marry him ngainst your will," cried M. Mayer.
"I don't know that. Since this Emperer Napoleon Bonaparte has taken us les arried away all by atorm, papa, the sword is not lect your duty.

very apt to yield when it wishes any-Paul, Katarina, and Mayer went out, rant, Ratirma, and mayer went out, after again expressing their thanks, and adjourned to the apartments of the Commander in Chief, where, again, at full length, and over a dinner, they talked over the past. Mayer was lost in ecstacies at having furnished the future Emperor and his friend, on credit with books! but his delight was a little. thing."
"We will see, my dear," replied the shoemaker. "To begin this request must be obeyed at once. Make haste, girl, and put on your finery."

Katerina smiled thoughtfully, and went away. The girl expected a sermon from the Commander in-Chief on the impertinence of a daughter of a shoe

noble character—rose in his profession even higher, and proved a good husband and an excellent father. Neither he nor his wife ever changed their principles, serving Napoleon only from the conviction that, after the Revolution and the Coalition, his reign was indispense. had apartments. They were soon at the palace, and were met by the sentries, who asked them where they were going M. Mayer showed his letter of invita-

ing on benches, to greet them. A young man, an aid-de-camp, respectfully addressed them, and inquired their business. M. Mayer again produced his letter. The officer bowed profoundly, and said he was at their service. Moving through theorows of officers, he led them by a staircase upwards, until he ing through the crowd of officers, he led them by a staircase upwards, until he reached a large open landing. He tapped gently twice, and the door 'opened. A servant in a rich livery appeared, who made way for the party, and passing on, with the theattre of the palace to the right, they turned round and entered the real Palace of the Tuilleries of which they have habitated on the real value of the real va

Celestial Display. From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 16. The meteoric display which took place ast Saturday morning was a very beau-liful and brilliant astronomic exhibithin and briman darknown was not well ton. As Professor Lyman was not well enough to make observations at the Scientific School a few of the students, merely for their own gratification, watched the heavens until two o'clock in the morning and made an imperfect in the morning and made an imperfect of an institution intended for their persent but were to be retered.

domlueering.

'His Majesty the Emperor,' cried
M. Mayer, to his daughter bowing, as
if he were very much inclined to kneel; longer it lasted cannot be known until those who took observations further those who took observations for the further those who took observations further those who took obse crease of numbers towards morning was due to the height of the radient. Last year there were hardly any meteors, only for an hour or two before sunrise

when they came pell mell. This year the flow was very steady and much longer. When it commenced or at what time it ended we cannot tell. As to individual meteors, they were not quite as bright as last year, but, owing to the absence of the moon they are guished officer, who may become a marshal."
"Please your Imperial Majesty," said Katerina, firmly, and without a note of hesitation in her voice, "it is not the daughter of the obscure shoemaker who to the absence of the moon, they appeared much brighter. They seemed much more brilliant in the first hour refuses the hand of Col. Peterman, but "Oh!" exclaimed the Emperor, a than they were afterward, because their course approached the perpendicular, hiding their trains. Last year there was a moon when the shower took place. The largest number counted in flush of pleasure crossing his cheeks— for a poem on his campaign had deeply gratified, perhaps, the valuest man the place. The largest number counted in any five minutes was 214. A single individual counted in five minutes 60 or 70. One counted 78. The average number seen was not often more than ten or eleven a minute by a single person. The color of the meteors was of a greenish tinge. One had a reddish ball as it approached a termination. As the "I am known to the public under that "I am known to the public under that name," said the young woman modestly. "Then I pardon you your refusal of Col. Peterman; but"—and his Majesty, the great usurper, smiled—"if I allow you to reject a Colonel, I cannot a General, and that General is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the First Military Division." Military Division."
As he spoke, Napoleon rang, an officer
uppeared, who received an order in a low
one, and disappeared.
"Your Majesty," exclaimed Katerina, dawn approached those seen against dawn approached those seen against the strong twilight had a beautiful reddish color. There were some that had a red color in them, and some with rose and red colors, mixed with the green. The nucleus was rather reddish. The stream of meteors was much broader warmly, "must excuse me. Not all your nighty power, not all the deep respect stream of meteors was much broader than when we cut through it last year and the year before—at least two or three times broader—but it was not so thickly filled as it was last year at the densest part." We also learned that the stream where we passed through it last year was 20,000 miles wide, and where we cut through this year it was at least illustrious with victory, can make me marry where my affections are not." "But, obstinate girl, where are your affections?" said the Emperor, with a rovoking smile. "With the dead," replied Katerina,

cut through this year it was at least 120,000 miles wide, which accounts for the meteors not being thicker, and the shower, so to speak, heavier. snower, so to speak, neavier.

It is supposed, as we understand it, that this group of meteors is led by a comet which passed the earth's orbit in January, 1866, which occurrence many will recollect who saw this flashing ball of fire in the chies. In 1865 the moteon 800,000,000,000 and 900,000,000,000 of miles in year. The size of it may, per-

"Paul?" "Katerina!" were words uttered in the same breath.

Napoleon took up a letter, turned his back ou them with a grim smile, as if he thought them childish, and yet had no objection to let them have time to express their feelings. Paul drew the shoemaker and daughter into the embrasure of a window, and ranidly exshowing pioneer farmer defending his mover. The size of it may, perhaps, be imagined from this. The show er in 1866-7 was very similar. We pass through the stream, not straight across, but at an angle.

Prof. Newton thus speaks of some of the more brilliant meteors that he saw: "At just before five o'clock a star went down to the left of Pleiades with a flash that made every one look around. It lighted up-everything. The time it was seen was at forty-five minutes past four o'clock. The train remained visible for several minutes in this case. At sixteen minutes after one o'clock a bright one went down vertically, two degrees to the right and the lower to the left, forming a letter S, which gradually elongated until it assumed an entirely horizontal form, and it was still faintly visible when the clock struck two. The cloudy train was twenty miles long at that time. As usual, the upper and lower parts of the very opposite in public is and child from the assaults of a foreign and child from the assaults of a foreign and child from the assaults of a foreign soldier, while on the other is represented the husbandman in time in the husbandman in time in the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures throught of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures through of the implements and fruits of his industry. The figures through of the implemen lighted up everything. The time it was seen was at forty-five minutes past four o'clock. The train remained visible for several minutes in this case. At sixteen minutes after one o'clock a bright one went down vertically, two degrees to the right of Jupiter, leaving a bright train. The upper part of the train floated to the right and the lower to the left, forming a letter S, which gradually elongated until it assumed an entirely horizontal form, and it was still faintly visible when the clock struck two. The cloudy train was twenty miles long at that time. As usual, the upper and lower parts of the trains curved so as to look like the letter S. In some instances, three, four and "But, friend Paul," said the Emperor, who had advanced nearer to them at the conclusion of the conyersation, "the young lady has refused the Commander in Chief of the army of Paris."

"But, your Majesty," exclaimed Katerina, blushing, "I did not know that it was my old friend Paul."

"Oh!" said Napoleon; "but how have you settled about the boots?"

"Why, your Majesty exclaimed Paul, laughing, "I fancy it is as much your affair as mine." S. In some instances, three, four and five were visible at once. One gentleman saw sixty that did not belong to the group. At seven minutes past five there was a bright star went down just south of Gemini. The centre part of the train feated south and the unper and aniar as mine."

"True," said Napoleon, laughing heartily. "How much, M. Mayer, do I owe you for those two pair of boots you were good enough to give me credit he train floated south and the upper and Napoleon, smiling, "to whom you would, but for your good natured little daughter, have refused credit."
"What! your Majesty wore boots on

There is a magistrate named Helser in a town in Indiana. A clergymen of the same place was called upon by a the same place was called upon by a young couple not long since, who wished him to join them in the holy bonds of matrimony. He asked the bridegroom (a soldier by the way) for his marriage license. The man in blue responded that he had been engaged to the girl four years, and thought that would do. Clergyman thought not, and remarked as the speedlest way to obtain a license: "You had better take your girl and go to Helser!"

"You go to hell yourself!" retorted the angry veteran.

"Clella," said Paul.

"It appears so. And now, Paul, run away, send Caulincourt to me, and don't be carried away by the women to negitate the agry veteran.

And seizing the bride by the arm, he dragged her from the house, wondering what manner of a profane minister he had met with.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR. Interesting Sketch of the Richest Man

Shakespeare somewhere says, "since no man of aught he leaves, knows what is it to leave betimes," and he adorned his own doctrine. He was the greatest of practical philosophers, as well as the poet for all time; and his plan of life was eminently wise in securing true future Emperor and his friend, on credit with boots! but his delight was a little abated when Paul insisted on Mayer on the epoch of his marriage with Katarina shutting up shop and retiring from business. The good German grumbled excessively, but a smile from Katarina son set aside all scruples, while the old man himself smiled grimly at a thought which illuminated his brain suddenly. A month later, Napoleon being about to leave Paris, the marriage took place, and Katerina became a General's wife. Paul—a thorough soldier, a brave and mid body refuse to tollonger.

Making Money to Die With.

viction that, after the Revolution and the Coalition, his reign was indispensable. When he died, they remained faithful to his memory, and refused to serve the Bourbons.

A few months after the marriage of Paul and Katerina, the grim smile of Mayer was explained. The ex-shoe maker had retired from humanity might be with the color for in this apon the mechanism. And what is the effect of this apon themselves, and the society of which they form a part? Every man's put of which is the effect of this apon the meshe was, and the society of which themselves, and the society of which they form a part? Every man's put of which is the effect of this apon themselves, and the society of which they form a part? Every man's put of society of which they maker had retired from business, as he promised, and purchased a cottage on the road to St. Cloud. One day Paul and Katerina, in an open carriage, with the Emperor and Empress Josephine, stopped to speak with him a moment, as he stood smoking his pine on a little water mill. The physician thus lives in a world whose occupants are patients, and the numan phenomena. as he stood smoking his pipe on a little which he chiefly notices, are of the class eminence overlooking the road. Paul called symptoms. To the lawyer, humand Katerina blushed up to their eyes and looked confounded and confused, but both Napoleon and Josephine His contemplations are of the morbid laughed heartly. eached a large open manufacture and the door opened. A servant in a rich livery appeared, who made way for the party, and passing on, with the theatre of the palace to the right, they turned round and looked confounded and confused, but both Napoleon and Josephine laughed heartly.

On a large brass plate on the door was engraved, "Leopold Mayer, late Shoemaker to His Majesty, the Emperor Napolean."

In his contemplations are of the morbid laughed heartly.

On a large brass plate on the door was engraved, "Leopold Mayer, late Shoemaker to His Majesty, the Emperor Napolean."

Napolean."

The bring the door opened.

A servant in a rich livery appeared, and Katerina blushed up to them.

Dart, of wrongs attempted.

His contemplations are of the morbid subject generally, like the physician's. His occupations are of a sort which it has engraved, "Leopold Mayer, late Shoemaker to His Majesty, the Emperor Napolean."

Napolean."

The bring the minimum of the ministers, only from the point of view of the transgressions of the morbid subject generally, like the physician's.

Napolean is a part, of wrongs attempted and confused, part, of wrongs attempted and subject generally, like the physician's.

Napolean is a part, of wrongs attempted and subject generally, like the physician's will be subject generally wi the point of view of the transgressions which render such ministrations needwhich render such ministrations need-ful. It is to him exclusively an abid-ing place of sanctity and sin. He is therefore apt to see more of both in it than perhaps the facts will justify.— Thus it is with all callings by which

> count of the meteors that were to be seen. They counted only 600. Professor Newton, with a corps of assistants, took observations from the top of the Alumni Building, and succeeded in making quite a satisfactory record of what took place in the visible firms ment. They occupied their places, ready ment. They occupied their places, ready as he is about to dispute the authority as he is about to dispute the authority. for observation, soon after 11 o'clock, but it was not until after midnight that the metters could be seen. It was then found that the shower was in full activity. How long it had been in progress cannot be told until intelligence is received from those who made observations at other points on the globe. During the first hour from 12 to 1 o'clock. Professor Sor Newton and his assistants counted through the night until dawn prevented their heling seen, when nearly 1,500 an hour were counted. The shower was in full activity when the daylight prevented their heling seen, when nearly 1,500 an hour were counted. The shower was in full activity when the daylight prevented their heling seen, when the daylight prevented their heling seen, when cannot be took observations further. West shall know the took observations further Wort shall know the took observations further. West shall know the took observations further was the further operations, and how much longer it lasted cannot be known until those who took observations further. West shall know the took observations further the matches of the state of the contrary. He head not be shown to the contrary, the tenumons, and is producing precedents to the contrary, the turns back the physician, who, with the cup of the summons, and is producing precedents to the contrary, the turns back the physician, who, with the cup of the summons, and is producing precedents of the summons, and is producing precedents of the summons, and is producing precedents. The turns back the physician, who, with the cup of the summons, and is producing precedents of the summons, and is producing precedents. The turns back the physician, who, with the cup of the summons, and is producing precedents of the summons, and is producing precedents. The hastening tostay beat the physicia

having known an hour of real enjoyseated herself; M. Mayer stood by her chair.

"I am informed, M. Mayer, that your daughter has refused the hand of one of my bravest officers, Col. Peterman. Now, as all my subjects are my.

"I am informed, M. Mayer, that is showed no sign of cessation and services of a class whose habits and influence should counteract the feverish even in the strong twilight. The invented in the strong twilight. The invented in the strong twilight is a sen wonderful changes in the city and ment.

If ever a country needed the existence and services of a class whose habits and influence should counteract the feverish even in the strong twilight. The invented in the city and ment.

If ever a country needed the existence and services of a class whose habits and influence should counteract the feverish even in the strong twilight. The invented in the city and ment.

If ever a country needed the existence and services of a class whose habits and influence should counteract the feverish even in the strong twilight. The invented is the city and ment. and the frenzy of gain and competition, ours is that one. We must cease wor-shipping men merely because of their wealth. Men who merely live for the

purpose that men may say, "he died rich," are generally of very little use in the world, and the sooner they are out of it, and their wealth scattered, the better for the community in which they resided. Newer Veryout

The Doors of the National Capitol. The new bronze doors, cast at Ames's foundry, Chicopee, Mass., for the Senate wing of the capitol, have been placed in position, and are already attracting much attention from visitors. It is impossible in a limited space to give a proper conception of what these doors really are. The main ideas of the ornate design are peace and war, and to connect as far as may be the Father of his country with the two eras, and as the

nect as far as may be the Father of his Country with the two eras, and as the door is a double one, a side is properly given to each. Each side is divided into five sections or panels—those at the bottom being a little larger and those at the top a little smaller than the others. The two upper panels are alike, and are intended for lighting or ventilating. They are composed of open or tracery work, showing a star in the centre, surrounded by a circular wreath of oak and laurel, the four corners being occupied by oak leaves and acorns, and the whole forming a beautiful and appropriate combination. Then follow the typical or historical scenes. The upper one on the right hand side represents the battle of Bunker Hill, with Gen. Warren in the foreground, falling mortally wounded. Next comes Washington rebuking Lee at the battle of Monmouth, which is followed by a representation of the battle of Yorktown, with Alexander Hamilton on foot, leading the charge. In corresponding space on the opposite side come the views—first, the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol by Washington, next Washington taking the oath of office as President, followed by the entry of Washington into Trenton. oath of office as President, followed by the entry of Washington into Trenton. The two base panels are general rather than specific in their design and signification—the scene on the one side showing pioneer farmer defending his home, wife and child from the assaults of a foreign soldier, while on the other is

Well-Equipped Smoking-Room. The New Orleans Picayune describes a visit to a house in that city in which there is a sumptuous smoking roem:
"We confees to being surprised on enthe train floated south and the upper and lower parts floated north. It was very beautiful. At twenty minutes past twelve a brilliant one passed between Gamma Pegasi and AlphalAndromedic, nearly through our zenith. It made a long train, which looked exceedingly brilliant. The whole train was nearly forty degrees long."

The night was beautifully clear and still, making the occasion one of the most admirable for taking observations, and something in the shape of a tent and covered entirely—floor, walls and comfortable lounges covered with and comfortable lounges covered with and comfortable lounges covered with mating, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a deciding—with particolored matting. Around the room were the most inviting and comfortable lounges covered with mating, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a deciding—with particolored matting, and celling—with particolored matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a derivation tent and celling—with particolored matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a derivation tent and celling—with particolored matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a derivation tent and celling—with particolored matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a derivation tent and celling—with particolored matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a derivation tent and celling—with particolored matting. Around the room were the most inviting and comfortable lounges covered with and celling—with particolored matting. tering the room dedicated to the weed East could suggest. Hung round the walls of the room, and lying upon curicusly-wrought tables and shelyes, evidences of travel were seen in profusion. There were pipes from every nation almost in the world, antique weapons and trophies of all kinds, together with a few choice oil colors, each one of which was a gent in itself. The window of this cosy and delightful apartment opens upon a yard filled with tropical evergreens, among which age many rare and costly plants, and the whole presented a scene of Oriental beauty which only needed the silvery moonlight to have made it absolutely entrepairs. have made it absolutely

entranc That we enjoyed our cigar, under these circumstances, may be well imagined. Over \$10,000 was expended in keeping alive the John Allen prayer meetings in New York, and now Water street is worse then ever hefore.

William B. Astor is a very noticeable exception to the rule, that the sons of rich men squander what their fathers seven lot on Long Island. He scarcely ever improves any of his real estate. He support their lives in earning. Economy and thrift are hereditary virtues in the Astors, and the immense wealth that old John Jacob accumulated is likely to remain in the family for generations.

William B. Astor's life is little, but his property is great. His chief disconting the Astor Library. take care of money as to make it, then the son is equal to the father. William B. has been preserved by his temperament from all extravagances and excesses. He has the cool head and calm blood of his German ancestors, to whom rregularity was unknown, and temp-

Associated in business with his father from his early years, he learned his habits and followed his example. The power and benefit of money being one of the first things he was taught, it is not strange he has remembered his early lessons through all years. Instead of decreasing the wealth he inherited he has largely increased it, and has been for years the richest citizen of the Uni-ted States. He is as careful of his vast property as if he were not worth a hun-dred dollars; and to-day, in his seventysixth year, he takes more note of a trifling expenditure than a clerk whose annual salary is not much beyond his hourly income. Every one knows how John Jacob

Astor, at the age of twenty, left his village home in Baden, so poor that he walked to the nearest seaport, with a small bundle containing all his worldly goods, spent his last penny for a passage in the steerage, sailed for New York, and would have arrived here with nothing but youth and health, had he not ing but youth and health, had he not sold on the voyage a half dozen flutes given him by his brother in London. For the flutes he received twelve dollars, and having made the acquaintance of a furrier on board the ship, and talked with him about the trade, he invested by the mall could be a labelling to the ship. his small capital, on debarking, in furs From that small beginning he steadily and rapidly arose, until he founded the American Fur Company, sent his ships to every sea, and died worth \$50,000,000.

But few know how William, the son, her design the transfer server server. has, during the twenty years since his father's death, devoted himself constantly to swell the fortune, whose in age when most good citizens are sleep-ing quietly in their graves, indifferent

Actor has been a daily worker at his desk. Sentence him to idleness to-morrow, and before the Christmas chimes were rung from Trinity the family lot in Greenwood would have another occupant. Astor was born in a small brick house

Astor was born in a small blick house, built by his father and occupied as a fur store, but long since torn down, at the corner of Broadway and Vesey—the site of the present Astor House. He has seen wonderful changes in the city and the world. When he was a babe New ton was still alive; Inomas Jefferson was President of the United States; Bonaparte was unknown; Frederick the Great had recently died; the French revolution was thrilling the time with horror; Vesey street was in the country. Dentley Core west to constitute the country. rry; Bowling Green was the strade; Wall street and its vicinity the quarter for fashionable residences, and the republic itself a handful of feeble States that were still suffering from the struggle that had given them their in-

dependence.
Astor was carefully educated by his Astor was carefully educated by his father, and, after leaving college, traveled in Europe, where, it is said, he spent less than a quarter of what his parents had allowed him. After his return he went into business with John Jacob, and became more watchful of his interests, and more careful at his meant than the and more careful of his money than th old man himself, who was never accused of any carelessness in that respect. Though presumptive heir to a large estate, he lost no opportunity to look out for himself, and, at his father's decease, was individually worth \$6,000,000. He is deelegably by the great his to be a large to the second of is declared, by those who ought to know, to be less liberal than his father—no to be less liberal than his father—no spendthrift by any means—and a man of less kindly feeling and less gener ous sympathy. He is reported to be very charitable on occasions; but he rarely gives to those who solicit charity, and his brusque refusal of the constant petitioners for assistance of all kinds through a series of years has earned for him the reputation of extreme closeness, if not penuriousness. To common beggars and seekers of subscriptions he turns a deaf ear, and the scriptions he turns a deaf ear, and the fact is now so well known that he escapes much of the annoyance to which accessible rich menare perpetually subjected. He makes it a rule, I am told, never to give anything during the hours of business, and always to investigate any and every case brought to his no tice. If he finds it worthy, he is reasonably liberal, but privately so, having no ambition to gain a reputation that would prove troublesome, not tosay expensive.

I have no reason to doubt this; in-

deed, I am inclined to believe it; for many persons give from their vanity, while others who are sliently charitable pass for the very opposite opinion.

Broadway, a one-story brick, with heavy shutters that remind you of a village bank. The office has two rooms, and he coupies the rear one, you head. enters punctually every morning at ten o'clock, rarely leaving the desk before four in the afternoon. He is not shut away as Stewart is His back can be seen by any one entering the office, and any one can step in and see his face also, if he be so minded. To those who pay him a visit he is so chary of words as to

seem impolite.

He usually waits to be addressed, but if he is not, he turns a cold face upon the visitor, and says, "Your business, If it be an application for charity, in nine cases out of ten he cuts off the story before it is half told with, "I can do nothing for you, sir," and resumes do nothing for you, sir," and resumes his work.

If it is an application for reduction of rent, or for the sale of property, he generally answers "No, sir," and relapses into silence from which it is difficult to

Into silence from which it is difficult to arouse him.

If he is annoyed by further speech he says, curtly and brusquely, "I am busy—have no time for talk," and there the interview ends. Few persons feel encouraged to stay in his presence, which, to strangers, is no more inviting than the morgue at midnight, or atombstone on a winter's day.

Astor has none of his father's liking for trade. He deals altogether in real estate, and in leases of property owned by Trinity Church, a corporation worth \$100,000,000. He has a wonderful memory. He can tell every square foot

memory: He can tell every square foo of property he owns, the exact date a which each lease expires and the amoun

valuable sites and acres for a three-byseven lot on Long Island. He scarcely

adjoining the Astor Library. His residence was built for and given to him by his father. Most fashionable and wealthy people have moved up town. but he is conservative, averse to change and will breathe his last under that and will breathe his fast under that roof. He is temperate in all things, and has always taken excellent care of his health, but he likes a good dinner and a bottle of wine, and sits long at the table. His is not a very sociable or greaters. garious nature, but he gives elaborate dinner parties, and often has compan at his house. As an entertainer few surpass him. On a social occasion his plate is the most massive, his viands the

costliest and his wines the richest to be found in New York.

He is very fond of walking, going from his home to his office and heak almost He is very lond of waiking, going from his home to his office and back almost invariably on foot. He is a tall man, fully six feet, of heavy frame, large and rather coarse features, small eyes, cold and sluggish looking, much more German than American, nothing distin guished or noticeable about him whom no one would suppose as old as he is by at least fifteen years. He has a strong constitution, and is in vigorous health, and may see his hundredth birthday. He has two sons, John Jacob and Wi liam B. Astor, Jr., both of whom are as liam B. Astor, Jr., both of whom are as close applicants to business as their father, and several daughters, all mar-ried to wealthy gentlemen. Mrs. Astor, who is the daughter of General Arm-strong, James Madison's Secretary of ather, and ried to wealthy genue...
ried to wealthy genue...
who is the daughter of General who is the daughter of General strong, James Madlson's Secretary of War, is a woman of culture and accomplishment, and lends grace and dignity to her husband's hospitality.

Mr. B. Astor's wealth cannot be accurately determined. He does not know himself; but it is probably \$95,000,000. It increases largely every year, by reason of the station of particular friends from the metropolis. Such heaps of boxes, trunks and traveling bags, with nurses, dressing maids and babies, was a sight should.

Do you invariably tear it up, or burn it up—are you careful that it does not get out of your pocket, into circulation

get out of your pocket, into circulation again?

Have you not some time rolled up such a bit of fractional currency, suspecting it to be counterfeit, and willing to "get rid of it"—byt chance or accident, as it were—and so keep square with your conscience?

We have seen men—men whom we would have trusted with our pocket-books—return a counterfeit fifty cent piece to their pockets after they were convinced that it was spurious. What does such an action mean—provided to the parlors, and amid a profound stilence took the seats designed for them. For about five minutes, during which a for sooks—return a counterfeit fity cent piece to their pockets after they were convinced that it was spurious. What does such an action mean—provided that the man is ignorant, as is generally the case, where he got the counterfeit? the case, where he got the counterfeit' silent prayer is supposed to have been offered, no one spoke or moved. The loss of fifty cents like an honcat man. The action is a dishonest action. He has no right to put a counterfeit where there is any possibility of his passing it learns to the man action. has no right to put a counterfeit where there is any possibility of his passing it into circulation again. The only honor able proceeding is to burn it or tear itup able proceeding is to burn it or tear itup the very moment its worthlessness becomes evident. Do not he sitate a second. If you have not this habit fixed upon you, cultivate it! Without it you are in league with counterfeiters. You are one of the "gang"—you are not an honest man: Let this rule apply to a honest man: Let this rule apply to a ten-dollar is the cent "stamme" and to a ten-dollar feithful husband, until death doth part feithful husband, until death doth part one of the "gang"—you are not an honest man: Let this rule apply to a ten cent "stamp" and to a ten dollar greenback equally and rigidly. There are only two questions to be asked Is this a counterfeit? Yes. Do I know who gave it to me? No. Burn it—fear it up—do not return it to your who gave it to me? No. Burn it— tear it up—do not return it to your pocket as you value your honesty! There is a law in Michigan, and in some other States, we suppose—com-pelling every bank to stamp the word

'counterfeit' in large black letters across every spurious bill presented at across every sparrous off presented at their counter, for whatever purpose it may be presented, under whatever cir-cumstances, and upon whatever bank in the United States it may be a coun-terfeit. We once saw an apparently respectable man present a twenty dolla respectable man present a twenty dollar bill to the teller of the Michigan Insurance Bank, in Detroit. He merely wished to know if it was a counterfeit. The teller made no answer, but simply brought down a powerful stamp upon its face, and handed it back, with the word it countriefit. ments.' counterfeit" staring its astonished proprietor in the face. We never saw

roprietor in the face. We never saw, darker cloud pass over a human coun-enance. Oath followed oath in an in-ffectual effort to express the man's ndignation. Every oath stamped counterfeit" upon that man's charac-"counterleit" upon that man's character in letters as large and plain as those upon the bill. Not that he would have acted as a direct accomplice of professional counterfeiters—but he was not prepared to do what common honesty demanded—destroy the spurious banknote and meet his own loss honorably. Of course, says every reader, he intended to pass the bill—and that would be dishonest.

or distancest.

And what is your practice, reader—do you destroy every little piece of postal currency as soon as you discover its worthlessness?—or do you put it in the worthessness —or uo you put in the roll in your vest pocket and let it take its chances with its companions when you are paying car fares, or for lunches and cigars? If you do not destroy it, you are absolutely dishonest. This companying with the restriction of the roll promising with conscience is more contemptible than unflinching robbery. N. Y. Evening Mail.

A Rainy Day is a jubilee to an indoor of its coming would be so to every man.

Happening to speak with a man doing a large retail trade, of throwing out the lure of lower prices to tempt oustomers in stormy weather, he replied "that the stormy weather was really a necessity to them, as many things could not be properly attended to in the rush of business, and such days were needed to catch up with and regulate the more or less disorder inevitable." Might not we all do something of that? Life with the best of us is always a little behind, and we sadly need catching-up days, liberally scat-tered along, that we may in part patch that which we have neglected to make in the weaving seemly and unseamed cloth. Many a mother rejoices in the rainy day that she may "put things to rainy day that she may "put things to right," and could we manage instead of grumbling about it, and so really finding fault with the divine laws governing the universe, to use the time in a general putting of things to rights within us as well as about us, the close of a rainy day would show that unawares an angel had walked with us.

Salt with Nots.

One time, while enjoying a visit from n Englishman, hicory nuts were served n the evening, when my English friend called for sait, stating that he knew of a case of a woman eating hearty of nuts in the evening, who was taken violent-ly ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy ly ill. The celebrated Dr. Abernethy was sent for, but it was after he had become too fond of his cups, and he was not in a condition to go. He muttered "salt! salt!" of which no notice was taken. Next morning he went to the place, and she was a corpse. He said that had they given her salt it would have relieved her; and if they would allow him to make an examination, he would convince them. On capting the would convince them. On opening the stomach the nuts were in a mass. He sprinkled salton this, and it immediately dissolved. I have known of a sudden death myself, which appears to have been the effect of the same cause. generally eat salt with nuts and consider it improves them.—Cor. Ge

A few friends of Miss Alice Carey have shown their appreciation of her works and worth by presenting her with one thousand dollars. The gift was made through Mr. Greely in a very delicate and pleasant man-

due on it to a penny. He very rarely sells any of his property; he is buying constantly, and will be to his dying day, though it can not be many years before he will be obliged to exchange all his A Quaker wedding is a novelty to the World's people, and as such we present our readers with a detailed description of one which recently took place in the enterprising town of Harrison. West-chester county. In spite of the persecution which the Quakers suffered in early times at the hands of the Puritans, New England, and the border lands still retains many of them, who exactly resemble their ancestors in every particular save that they have larger and better filled purser. But there is the better filled purses. But there is the same simplicity of dress, language, and manners, and when a young Friend marries a young Friend (less?) maiden, he does it in the simple style which prevails among friends and Quakers.—In other words he

In other words he MARRIES HIMSELF. MARRIES HIMSELF.

Last Tuesday evening, at the residence of Friend John Seman, in Harrison, Westchester county, Mr. Eugene V. Lorton, of this city, married himself to Miss Amy T. Mosher, of Greenwich, Ct. Be it known to all of our readers, then the the readers and the semantic control of the s then that this was a regular, old fash-ioned, democratic, New England Qua-ker wedding, which took place at grand-father's great square country house, in the midst of all the relations on both sides, from the oldest grand parent to the youngest baby with its thumb in its mouth. The relatives of the young Friends who were to be married came Friends who were to be married came together from all parts of the compass, even from the towns of New Jersey, the hills of Orange county, the city of New York, New England, and Westohester county. There was a plentiful sprinkling of world's people too—young ladies in Pompadour waists, and young men in swallow-tailed coats and fancy neckties. But to all intents and purposes, the wedding was of Ouaker origin. ses, the wedding was of Quaker origin,

to his fortune, because he owns a large amount of unproductive real estate. He has much property which even his aons know nothing of, and, like his father, seems unwilling to have any one understand the immensity of his riches. It is said he is very anxious to live, to see how many of his investments will turn out; but, at seventy-six, that rare pleasure cannot be forever joyed.

Are You a Counterfeiter.

What use do you make, reader, of a gentlemen were, for the most part, What use do you make, reader, of a counterfeit fifty-cent postage "stamp" which you find in your pocket-book, and do not know where it has come that the com colors of their dresses were brown, a deep, rich, mulberry, and black. When ever a Friend entered the room he or

faithful husband, until death doth part

us."

Then Amy said the same words to Eugene, stumbling a little at the word "husband." At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the company was again seated, and silence reigned profound. The bride was dressed after the found. The bride was dressed after the ordinary fashion, in a white satin, pompadour waist, lace underwaist, vail, orange flowers, etc., etc.

During the silence succeeding the ceremony an opportunity was offered for any of the Friends to address the couple if the spirit/moved. After waiting for some time a quiet, motherly-leoking lady made the following ejaculation:

istion:
"This is indeed a very solemn ceremony, and we will all need the Divine assistance in living un to its require-Another period of silence and the

Another period of silence and the bridegroom arose and kissed the bride, whereupon the best man and woman did the same thing.

SIGNING THE CONTRACT.

At this stage of the proceedings the best man brought a small table into the room, upon which was a marriage certificate in the shape of a scroll, a pen and an inkstand, and placed it in front of the bridegroom. He signed his name to the contract, and then the bride assumed for the first time the name of her husband. Immediately after the signatures had been affixed to after the signatures had been affixed to the document a gentleman took the cer-tificate and read it aloud to the company

as follows:
WHEREAS, Eugene, of the city, county, and State of New York, (son of and—his wife) and Amy, (daughter of—and—his wife,) of Greenwich, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut having declared their intention of marriage with each other, and having obtained the consent of their parents. Now, the seare to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accom-plishment of their said intentions this tenth day of the eleventh month of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, they, the said Eugene and Amy, appeared in a meeting held at the house of John Seman, of Harrison, and the said Eugene taking the said Amy by the hand, did on this solemn occasion openly deciare that he took her the said Amy, to be his wife, promising with Divine assistance to be unto her a loving husband until death should separate them; and then the said Amy did in like manner declare that she took the said Eugene to be her husband, promising, with Divine assistance, to be unto him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them.

And moreover they, the said Amy and Eugene (she sucording to the custom of Eugene (she according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband) did as a further confirmation

set their hands. Amy ——.
And we, whose names are also hereunto subscribed, being present at the solempization of the said marriage and subscription, have as witnesses thereunto set our hands, the day and year

Naomi ---

And scores of others.

THE CONGRATULATIONS.

The contract having been signed and read it was now taken to the back parior, read it was now taken to the back parior,
where it remained throughout the evening, during which time the signatures
of all who witnessed the mafriage were
affixed. The people now pressed toward
the newly-married pair, the nearest
relativesgoing first, and others following
in their appropriate order. As the uncles
and elderly gentlemen relatives kissed
the bride they slipped a fifty dollar bill
into her hand, as part payment for the
kiss! Immediately after the congratulations the dining room was thrown
open, and the wedding-supper announced. This was much like that at
any other wedding, only the bridal any other wedding, only the bridal party sat at an elevated table, and the party sat at an elevated table, and the bridal cake was not cut.

The whole ceremony consumed about one hour. Between fifty and sixty signatures of the relatives of the bride and

natures of the relatives of the bride and bridegroom were appended to the parchiber. This is a good custom, and serves to call to mind gach one present at the wedding. It is all little curious that the marriage certificate has to be procured in Philadelphia. It is afforded at the reasonable price of five dollars. A new gold ren and case is always purchased for the signing of the contract, a This

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may be presented by the husband to his eremony several rehearsals are gone through in private. Old Friends shake their heads and say, that usually the their heads and say, that usually the woman goes through with her part of the ceremony with more grace and correctness than the man. Some women break down, or speak only in a whisper. The Friends receive presents like ther people, but no cards are issued. Besides the usual presents of silverware, jewels, laces, etc., they give household goods, such as biankets. counterpanes, linen, etc. These are counterpanes, linen, etc. These are

displayed with the rest. The New Dining Cars on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad. The present week has seen fully in itiated a new and marked era in rail way annals, in the introduction of the Pullen dining cars on the Chicago and St. Louis route. It was that energetic and wide-awake management that earliest co-operated with the creation and introduction of the Pullen palace systems where the transfer to confirm tem, and they were the first to realize among our American roads the full per-fection of a sleeping car. After careful investigation they have now adopted the dining car as the twin feature of progress, so that hereafter passengers between Chicago and St. Louis will both lodge and feed while speeding forward on their journey. This shortens the running time to St. Louis about fifty minutes. It gives the passenger a free dom from the penalties and pains of wayside feeding-places. He can eat when he likes. He need not get some-

The new line went into operation on Monday, and consists of the sp'endid new cars, "Southern," the "Tremont," and the "Brevoort," named for popular hotels. Each has two saloons that will seat twenty-four passengers on either side of the cuisine department, which occupies the center of the car. Thus forty-eight diners may be busy at one time. The car is to run in the center of the train, and is open at all hours, with a bill of fare that enables these cars to amply justify their names in the substantial reproduction of the best features of our best hotel tables, and which we rejuctantly forbear presenting entire we reluctantly forbear presenting entire just to show what railroading has become on the prairies. The traveling public are already loud in the praises of the prayers to the peaceful condition of shooterds, berd-the peaceful condition of shooterds are the peaceful condition of shooterds are the peaceful condition of shooterds.

You must eat the bread of carefulness, and must rise up early and lie down late.
You must care little or nothing about other men's wants, or sufferings, or disappointments.
You must not mind it that your great wealth involves many others in poverty.
You must not give away money except for a material equivalent.
You must not go meandering about nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky or water, for there is no money in it.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife or children to occupy much of your valuable time and thoughts.

You must nover permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes; and, finally— You must be prepared to sacrific ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the

and he did as his lather had old him.
The result was that John got a most
unmerciful thrashing, and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home
he went to his father, crying:
"Well, dad I got an orful licking toof his father's motive, and ever after

was a better and wiser boy. Particulars of the Pollard Murder. of the daugnier of Wm. H. Grant, a wealthy tobacconist of this city. This morning about ten of clock, as H. Rives Pollard, editor of the paper, was near his office door, corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, going in, a shot was fired from the upper window of a building opposite. Mr. Pollard fell dead, eleven buckshot having entered his body, one passing through his heart. The police searched the building and found Jus. Grant, brother of the lady named, in the room. He surrendered and was taken to the station house. A doubled barreled gun, one barrel discharged, was found in the room. The affair caused great excitement hepe and a large crowd gathered around the Opinion office since its occurrence.

Russian Engineers. The Emperor of Russia has sent to this country two civil engineers, with instructions to muke a complete examination of the workings of the Pacific and other great the workings of the Pacific and other great railways in the United States. The Emperor contemplates building a railroad from China across the country of Asia to the capital of Russia, for the purpose of preventing the United States, with its railroads and steamships, from mono polizing the whole China tride. These agents of the Russian Emperor are now here preparing for a whiter's campaign in New England and on the Plains. They will spend a month or two in New England to learn the manner in which the railroad tracks there are kept free from the severe anow storms prevalent in that section of the country.

The Corn FFolks, of the treat West.

The forn FForm of the Great West.

A gentleman writing from Illinois to a friend in Boston says?

"Wille out bennting, two weeks ago, I was in some in fields which belong to a thin name Sullivan. He probably owns more land than any farmer in the State. He is the proprietor of nine townships, each six in the square. This year he has 25,000 acres of corn. This seems like a big story, but it is nevertheless true. It was just the easiest, thing in the world to get lost in his corn fields. I

BATE OF ADVERTISING. BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS, \$12 a year per quare of ten lines; \$5 per year for each ad-ditional square

SPECIAL NOTICES preceding marriages deaths, 10 cents per line for first inse-and 5 cents for every subsequent inserti

EGAL AND OTHER MOTICES-

General Sherman's Report—Am Interest ing Document.

General Sherman's annual report gives a

General Sherman's annual report gives a spirited history of the origin and progress of the present indian war, which, it is alleged, was provoked by no wrong committed by the settlers, but is the savago protest against our traversing the hunting grounds with military routes and railroads. General Sherman thinks there is no hope of permanent peace, and no chance of saving the Indian race from destruction, unless we adopt the advice of the recent reaccommission, and place all the tribes on reservations; and to do this, he says, Indian affairs must be managed by the army. "You will observe, says Lieutenant General Sherman, "that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of my command have been constantly at war, enduring all its dangers and hardships, with none of its honors or rewards." General Sherman's report consists of a history of these difficults. its dangers and bardships, with none of meaning honors or rewards." General Sherman's report consists of a history of these difficulties and their causes, a brief account of recent military operations, a series of suggestions regarding the solution of the Indian problem, and a number of mehorand upon appropriations and disbursements. It is the first clear and intelligible account we have yet seen of the Indian "situation," and as such is well worthy of perusal.

In speaking of the causes which have "made a state of war the normal condition of things on the plains." he was he has of things on the plains," he says he has "studied to find some lasting remedy, but thus far without success." Emigrants, out to all the exposed points on the frontier, and as vast surfaces are in possession of wild Indian tribes, it must be expected that collisions will constantly arise. After surveywayside feeding-places. He can eat when he likes. He need not "get something to eat before leaving," but will reserve himself and his gastric forces his seat at the elegant table and dine in a sixteen-wheeled restaurant parlor at thirty miles an hour.

The new line went into operation on Monday, and consists of the sp'endid new cars, "Southera," the "Tremont,"

public are already loud in the praises of the new system, which is certain to be a favorite on all through roads.

How to Become a Millionaire.

The writer of an article in the Galaxy on the New York Millionaires thus sums up what is to be done by a man who would join the order:

You must be a very able man, as nearly all the millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

when all the Indiana would be reduced to the peaceful condition of shopherds, herd ers and farmers." It will be remembered that the proposition to set apart these removal of the Indians, was before Congress at its last session, but for some reason or other it was not neted upon. General Sherman refers to this fact, because many persons attribute to it the reason why we failed to secure a lasting peace, and why we are at this moment engaged in a costly war with four of the principal tribes with which we had to dead, viz: the Cheyonnes, Arrapalaces, Kionsa and Comanches. General Sherman's parrative of the origin ogs. | General Sherman's narrative of the orig

money in it.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life, with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time. and the Secretary of War has authorized the acceptance of one of these mounted regiments for six months. With a good about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the candle—you can die rich—some of you can.

Served Right.

Deacon W—— was a staid and honest deacon of an interior town in New York, who had a vein of dry caustic humor in his composition. The deacon had a boy of some dozen summers, which has been another the parental eye. In school, especially, John was a source of constant annoyance to the teacher. One day the teacher punished him for some misdemeanor, and John went home to enter his complaint, and told his father that the teacher had whipped him.

"What?, exclaimed the deacon, elevating his eyebrows, 'been whipped'" "Y-a-a.s.' sobbed the boy.
"And did you let a woman whip ye'" shouted the deacon.
"Y-a-a.s. I couldn't help it."

"Now, John, you little rascal, you go to school to-morrow, and if Miss—undertakes to whip you, don't let her if you can help it. Don't take a stick to strike with, but ye may strike, bite and kick as much as you have a mind to!"

The next day the boy went to school, and, emboldened by the permission given by his father, was soon brought the ferent with the fore the tribunal of violated rules.

The teacher undertook to correct him, and he did as his father had told him. The result was that John got a most unmerciful thrashing, and was thoroughly subdued. When he went home he went to his father, crying:

The Statistics of Disfranchisement.

"Well, dad I got an orful licking today."

What!" said the old deacon, "have
you let that old woman whip ye
again?"

"Y-a-a-s," whispered John. "I kicked her, and struck her, and fit all I
could, but she lammed me orfully."

"Aha!" chuckled the humorous old
deacon; "you 'tarnal fool, I knew she
would; and she'll give you a trouncing
every time she undertakes it, and I
would advise you to behave in future"
John began to have some perception
of his father's motive and 70,000 citizens disfranchised in Missouri.
Commercing on those figures the St. Louis
Republican thinks that from 6,000 to 8,000
should be added, so that as a reasonable approximation we find from 76,000 to 78,000
citizens disfranchised in ono State slone.
The Memphis Bulletin (Rad) on the 19th
inst., also furnishes an estimate of the disfranchised in Tonnessee, though the matter
comes up rather as having been provoked
by Brownlow's late message than The
World's call for information. "There are
"in the State of Tennessee," says the Buldedin, That is quite enough, it is submitted.
Adding the Bulletin's figures to those furmashed by the Anzeiger and Republican, it
will be seen that in but two out of the thirteen misused States there are at least 198. wall be seen that in but two out of the thirteen misuaed States there are at least 198, 938 citizens disfranchised because their votes would certainly be cast against the purity now in power. It was but the other day some Radical sheet was endeavoring to make it uppear that there were not over 100,000 persons in all disfranchised in the United States, and yet here are nearly double that number in two States only, and neither of those what are popularly termed "reconstructed," in which class of States alone it is a prevalent impression that disfranchisement exists.—N. Y. World.

Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

The authractic coal tonnage continues large from all the coal regions. The Reading railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 103,731 tons, and for the year 3 420,744 tons, against 3,347,758 tons to same time last year—an increase of 72,985 tons. The Schulykill canal reports shipments for the week of 34,856 tons, making a total for the season of \$78,460 tons, being 33,434 tons less than to the same time last year—making a net loss of production in the Schulykill region this season, as compared with last, of 34,543 tons. The tonnage of all the coal carrying companies in the State for the week was 386,755 tons, and for the year 12,572,244 tons, against 11,616,209 tons to the same time last year—showing an increase of 950,035 tons. We are now within about a week of the time of closing navigation last year, though ice was then unusually early. It is not expected, however, that the boats will venture from home at this advanced period of the season more than one or two more not expected, aboved, that the oats win yenture from home at this advanced period of the season more than one or two more trips, ice or no ice. The bostimen will not risk being caught with their boats far from home. The domand for coal is slacking off a little, and the price of stove and egg coal has receded, in order to keep the trade moving. The fall in stove from the highest point has reached nearly two dollars a ton. It is generally expected that the rates will be much lower at the next than at the last Scranton sale; in fact, the market is now anticipating the result. The supply of vesses a during the past week has been good, with no material change in freights, except for light draft vessels, for which rates have advanced.—Philadelphia Ledger.