THE LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.

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THE LANGASTER DAILY INTELLIGENCER IS

THWEST CORNER OF CENTRE

Boetry.

49-The 15th of August was the anniversary of the birth of Walter Scott, and now, while his hundredth birth-day is being celebrated, wherever the English language is spoken or un od, a republication of the following beau ful and remarkable poem seems appropriate written by Charles Swain, of Manches after the death of Waiter Scott, Only the first part of the poem appears in the published works of the author. We copy from the Washington (Pa.) Eccaniner, of November 29, 1856. That paper had already published part 18t, and part 2nd was supplied from memory by our townsman, 8. Humes Porter, Esq., who saw that part published from an interval of some days after the appearance of the first in a Detroit newspaper, and at that time noted it. From the fact that many of the verses do not leath of Walter Scott, Only th Detroit newspaper, and at that time noted ! From the fact that many of the verses do nappear in the published Volume of Mr. Swain poems, it may be possible that they were writ ten by another.

DRYBURGH ABBEY

PART I. Twas morn, but not the ray which falls mer boughs among, When beauty walks in gladness forth with a norm, but mist and cloud hung de upon the lonely vale, And shadows, like the wings of death,

out upon the gale. That o'er the waste and b flowers and fruitage rife--Whose genius, like the sun, mighty realms of mind-

To wear a wreath in glor;

darkness in the sky, When with sable plume, and cloak a funeral train swept by ! Methought -St. Mary shield us Than those of mortal brotherhood; the not

Whilst warm imagination pa which we behold, When dreams enchant our sight with whose meanest garb is gold Was it a dream ? -- Methought the "Harold" passed me by The proud "Fitz-James," with martial ste

and dark, intrepid eye ner for his sake The "Minstrel," whose

broken hurp lay tow, And, with him, glorious "Waverly," will glance and step of woe; uldst fate's disastrous war. He led the wild, ambitious, proud, and bray Next marveiling at his sable suit, "the De-

Solemn and grave, " Monkle

"Rob Roy's" hold brow looked wan; The fair "Diana" kissed her cross and bless its sninted ray

ed "Black Dwarf," Upon his left in bounet blue, and while lock flowing free-

The plous sculptor of the grave was "the "Lord of (Evandule;" And stately "Lady Margaret," whose wo might naught avail; Fleree "Bothwell," on his charger black, a

And pale "Habakkult Mucklewrath," w blooms "and wildest scenes; Passed she, the modest, cloquent, and virtuor "Jeannie Denns;" With "Dumbledthes," that stient hird, in lov

And "Effe," with her noble briend, the go "Duke of Argyle. With lofty brow, and bearing high, dark Who on the false "Lord Keeper's"2mlen wit

' Milleh Connel Dhu.'

valuant "Ivanhoe;" Built onward, little the gath varied that funeral train. falts billows when the tempest sweep the sindowy math Where'er the eager gaze toight Dark planes, and gittering mett and crest.

e d women's beauticous tolen.

The loved in high and princely halls, in hon

that shrine,

"Varney's" darker gaze Sought "Amy Robsart's" brilliant form, too

fair for earthly praise Next, "Norna" of the "Fitful Head," the wild "Reinkelmar" came, But shivered lay her magic wand, and dim he

Slow followed "Lord Glenyarloch

eril" swept near, Stern "Bridgenorth," and the "Flery Duke And "Alice." from whose beauteon; eves the

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mourn not," plous " "should his death wee In Vhose cenotaph's the Universe

near him, like a star,

daughter of "Navarr

"Knights of Palestine

Slack Campbell," and the

nd "Wandering Willie's" so

orth bore the gallant

The lovely "Lilias," with

glaive, and Javelin shone; Sir Damian," and the fair young "Eveline

the Heart? De Lacy," famed "Cadwallor

smiled, and, in reply, said: "My father had a devoted friend, to whose house

nois," the noblest Knight of France; wild "Hayraddin," followed by the silent le horn and helmet, plke and bow, dart

the curtains were drawn across the wi dow, and no daylight was visible. Behit

n fixed in the neck of an empty little; and, standing face to Mr. A. was enveloped in a rug, apparently without any other clothing. His face was tolerably clean, but somewhat pale; his arms were lean, and his right

e democratic "Cromwell," stern, (* Kulght of Woodstock," and the fair nd there the crafty "Proudfut fraigdale,"-" Chartr nd he whose chivalry had graced nited birth, " Fair Maid of Perth.

inise "Lorraine" stepped near; 'roud" Margaret of Anjou," and the There "Arnold," and the "King Rene orth rode the gallant "Godfrey,"

Near fair "Augusta's" laurel v mon the dead

department. He also depreted any examination of his cripplied legs, but the came of his refreshed legs and the west of the contrary to his belief, permanently contracted. He had find by quarrelled with Mr. L. because, as he said, that gentleman would not assist in extricating him from his extended to the said, that gentleman would not assist in extricating him from his extended to the said, that gentleman would not assist in extricating him from his care of the child had a special property of the contract of the contract by him as only the would had a significant to the head of rooms communicating but that he occupied only one, and he had a froom communicating but that he occupied only one, and he had a froom communicating but that he occupied only one, and the had the celling was smoky and dirly; with the native room it formed the assentially the contract of the co Miscellaneous. Curlous Lunatic. In 1856, a gentleman, whom call Mr. A., became, under his father will, the life-tenant of considerab landed estates in the colonies and i indeed estates in the coloring this country. He also became entitled under that will to a life-interest in personalty to the value of £100,000 and upward. He made a will giving all his property to an aunt, his sole relative to her also, he gave verbally, for he life only, a mansion belonging to at the west end of London. Previ Mr. A. had been an officer in the arm Mr. A. had been an officer in the army in a regiment which was disbanded if 1857; and where it was last stationed Mr. A. made the acquaintance of a Mr L., whom he employed professionally On the disbanding of the regiment Mr. A. took up his abode at the chief hote in a certain town. At first he had a stitling from out he ground-floor and it. oom for an occasional visitor; next he rranged to have the assembly room on he first floor and a bed-room adjoining. arranged to have the assembly room on the first floor and a bed-room adjoining. He originally agreed to pay £2 12s, 6d, a week, upon condition that he gave up the assembly room when required for public meetings or large parties; afterward, in the Spring of 1866, he objected to fulfit that condition, and the rent rubsed to £200 a year. Mr. A's yearly bill for board was about £180. His aunt had an interview with him in 1858 in the ground-floor stiting-room. He received her kindly, and he told her he had taken up his residence there in the hope of annualing himself with his horses, etc., but he said that from constant suffering life was a burden to him, and he also deplored the possession of so much property. Up to that time his hables were those of a gentleman, but he dressed below his condition in 4fe. Afterward certy. Up to that time his habits were those of a gentleman, but he dressed those of a gentleman, but he dressed to his body generally was fairly flourished. His heard was shaggy and two feet in heavy for the heavy for a great sonand in his linen. At this period he had a few sporting acquaintances in the lived. Toward the close of 1858 he took a lease for twenty-one years of a farm lease for twenty-one years of a farm of L50 acres, at a yearly rent of £500. In 1859 he saidenly went to Germany, but he shortly returned to the hotel, and he then gave Mr. L., already named, the management of his stud and farm. He ceased to visit his aunt, and no one was admitted into his room but Mr. L. and no the was a different of the hotel. His aunt wrote to him on many occasions after 1850, and especially in the Spring of 1857, when she notified to him her intention to the state of the hotel. While appreciating the results of the interference, in the gradthought it rough and unkind. He gradthought it rough and unkind. He grad-naily became more cheerful, and at last the only semblance of a delusion which he entertained was that it was necessary to have some one of stronger will than his own, which he found inadequate, to assist him in resuming his position in so-ciety. It was in November last that the case was submitted to the lunacy con-volved by the stronger as one calling for an inpulsibut he never took any notice of the let-ters. She also went to the hotel about

when she notified to him her intention to marry, and afterward of her marriage, ters. She also went to the hoter about once a year and sought to see him, but was always told by the landlady or her sister that Mr. A saw no one and the aunt never insisted on seeing him, because she did not desire to offend him. She continued her visits, however, up to April, 1870. Mr. L. was a constant visitor of Mr. A. mtil Septemconstant visitor of Mr. A. until September, 1868, and after that date the manager of the hotel alone had access to him. ger of the hotel alone had access to him. From 1860 Mr. A. had about seventy horses in charge of L, and thirty carriages, and none of these were ever used. While at the hotel, Mr. A. bought two or three houses, which he never occupied nor attemped to let; he also took leases of farms, and Mr. L. was to look after these borses, farms, and houses: after these horses, farms and houses; but it does not appear that any accounts were ever rendered by him. In 1870, when Mr. A. was reputed to be about thirty-seven years of age, the facts thirty-seven years of age, the facts that Mr. A. was living in extraordinary seclusion, and that his habits were scarcely consistent with sanity, come to the knowledge of the com-

come to the knowledge of the commissioners in lunacy, and a medical member of the board was dispatched to the hotel. The manager was inquired for, but was not forthcoming. The doctor and the secretary made their way upstairs to Mr. A.'s room, on the first floor, the landlady pointing out the door. In the arther was proper they man, In the ante-chamber they met the man-In the ante-chamber they met the man-nger, who evinced much consternation. The yisitors passed by him and entered an inner and perfectly dark room. A loud voice, that of a man surprised and alarmed, demanded repeatedly what visitors made a conciliatory reply, stated the official and friendly nature of their

lsit, and groped their way onward until he chaos of lumber brought them to a

standstill. They called for lights, and two candles were produced and lighted. The scene which presented itself balles description. From wall to wall, and to a roughly blocked up with a possible to find any sprice wherean to reach the floor was so stream with rubbish. The long the furnished only get the floor was so stream with rubbish and the floor was so stream with rubbes of the floor was so stream with rubbes of the floor was so stream with rubbes of the floor was so stream to was carly engaged in combat with wild be floor was so stream to was carly engaged in combat with wild the floor was so stream to was carly engaged in combat with wild cast, and the floor was so stream with rubbes of the floor was so stream to the same purpose, and the floor was so stream to the same purpose, and And "Quentin's" haughty helm was there.
"La Balafre's" stout lance;
"Orleans,"—"Crevecoour"—and brave "Dusteen which presented itself baffles de-

instructed in all the rural sports and exercises of his day. While still a school boy, he was a good swimmer, a fearless rider, and an ardent sportsman, spending a great portion of his time in wandering after game along the sides of the romantic South-West Mountains. He was not more than two years old when his father moved to Tuckahoe, yet he often declared that his earliest recollections. all sorts and sizes, that and empty, great quantities of newspapers, bundles of candles, broken jugs, pans and basins, old clothes, plates of all kinds, large baskets, a clock, parcels of stale biscuits, tin buckets, one upon another, every-thing in disorder, and nothing appar-ently for use. No fire was in the grate, the curtains were drawn across the winoften declared that his earness reconsec-tion in life was of then being handed up to a servant on horseback, by whom he was carried on a pillow for a long distance. "He also remembered that later, when five years old, he one day became impatient for his school to be table covered with innumerable bags, ofa, in the centre of this uss, and closely hemmed in on every nass, and closely hermited in on every side by it. He courteously insisted on holding one of the candles; the other was soon fixed in the neck of an empty wine bottle; and, standing face to face out, and, going out, knelt behind the house, and there repeated the Lord's isitors conversed with him for 2 hours.

pale; his arms were lean, and his right of the hand very dirty; the nails of both hands he would go, dine, spend the night, were very long and begrimed. He stated that he was in perfect health, but he complained of rheumatism in the complained of rheumatism in the complained of rheumatism in the returned the visit and spent the same returned the visit and spent the same of the course of a day or two knees and fingers. He admitted that he complained of rheumatism in the knees and fingers. He admitted that he could not walk or even stand up in consequence of recent contraction of his legs, and that his sleep at night was usually broken. His manner was highly nervous, and his speech somewhat beginting, but he betraved no delusions. At the age of seventeen, the future President was sent to William and consequence of recent contraction of his legs, and that his sleep at night was usually broken. His manner was highly his power, the seven. His meanner was highly his power to the became intimate the strategy of the seven. At the age of seventeen, the future President was sent to William and Mary College, where he became intimate in several of the most distinguishmore received a good education. His gentlemantly demeanor contrasted most have received a good education. His gentlemantly demeanor contrasted most painfully with his position. The strongest and almost only proof of his insanity was his own explanation of his condition. He insisted that that was simply the result of faulty habits, which had gradually overpowered him, and

simply the result of faulty monts, which had gradually overpowered him, and from which no one would take the trouble to free him. He repeatedly declared that no opposition had ever been made to his departure by any one. That he had not washed for years he did not provided to his departure by any one the day he spent in close application—in the only recreation being a run at twithe to his departure by any one. That and not washed for years he did not washed for years he did not washed for great he can be at he said he had abstained from the day he spent in close application the only recreation being a run at twing the day he spent in close application the only recreation being a run at twing aggravated the rheumanin his fingers. His food consistent because he had found washing aggravated the rheumanin his fingers. His food consistent because the had found with the day he spent in close application the only recreation being a run at twing the day he spent in close application. His habits of study were kept town. His habits of the sun, and giving it tettered appearance; the sun, and giving it tettered appearance; the sun, and giving it to the sun, and giving it to tettered appearance; the sun, and giving it to the sun, and gi be use of water because he had found light to a certain stone which stood that light to a certain stone which stood that ant washing aggravated the rheuma-

done so for a long period. This matter must have been one of the most accomgave him no anxiety, but he said so soon plished young men in Virginia. He was as he left the hotel he could and would atdepartment. He also deprecated any examination of his crippled legs, but hiefly because he did not wish to learn hat they were, contrary to his belief, permanently contracted. He had final-

missioners as one calling for an inquisition, there being no doubt at that time
of Mr. A.'s mental unsoundness and unfitness to be intrusted with the charge of
himself or of his property. However,
on Mr. A.'s unopposed application and
evidence of his mental improvement,
proceedings were postponed until they
were at length stayed and determined
upon the ground of the patient's sanity,
and it was ordered by the lord's justices
that he should have the full management and control of his property. The
discharge of the patient from the asylum
followed as a matter of course. This
beneficial result was realized in six
months from the interference of the
lunacy commissioners after a voluntary

lunacy commissioners after a voluntary

and miserable seclusion of fully ter

Mr. Brown, of Piscataway, N. J., is a

specimen of marvellous charity. Last Sunday he offered a prayer to the Al-mighty, craving the torgiveness of some sacrilegious miscreants who had repeat-

missioners as one calling for an inquisi-

grounded in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, aid Italian, though he could

through life, except when from home, has everything jotted down in it, from the date of the earliest peach-blossom to the day when his wheat was ready for the sickle. His personal, household, and farm accounts were kept with the precision of the most rigid accountant, and he was a rare instance of a man of enlarged views and wide range of thought, being fond of details. The price of his horses, the fee paid to a ferryman, his little gifts to servants, his charities—whether great or small—from the penny dropped into the church-box to the handsome donation given for the erection of a church—like the control of the cow-yard or stable grounds, and that is the only purpose

the church-box to the handsome dona-tion given for the erection of a church— all found a place in his account-book." An interesting account of Mr. Jeffer-son's life in Paris, when he had succeed-ed Dr. Franklin as United States Minister, is given in the following para-

specimen of marvellous charity. Last Sunday he offered a prayer to the Almighty, craving the lorgiveness of some sacrilegious miscreants who had repeatly despoiled the sanctuary of carpets and other articles.

Eight deaths are reported thus far from the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Chataquua, at Maysville, received at Buffalo, says that the boiler was new last Spring, and had only 60 pounds of steam on when the explosion occurred, and that the cause of the explosion is funknown.

Ister, is given in the following paragraphs:

Nothing could have been more congeniated the sanct and the failed to him than the society in which Jefferson moved in Paris. At the head of an elegant establishment, as an American and the friend of Lafayette, his house was the favorite resort of all the accomplished and gallant young French officers who had enthusiastically taken up arms in defense of the great cause of liberty in the visual sterily in which Jefferson moved in Paris. At the head of an elegant establishment, as an American and the favorite resort of all the accomplished and gallant young French officers who had enthusiastically taken up arms in the following paragraphs:

Nothing could have been more congeniated to him than the society in which Jefferson moved in Paris. At the head of an elegant establishment, as an American and the favorite favorit

ost delightful character, and by both o was sincerely loved and esteemed. he friendship then formed between r. Adams and himself withstood, in Mr. Adams and after years, all the storms and bitterness of political life, at a time when, perhaps

of political life, at a time when, perhaps, party feeling and prejudice ran higher than ever before.

When Franklin returned home, loaded with all the honors and love that the admiration of the French people could lavish on him, Jefferson was appointed to take his place as Minister from the Linited States at the Court of St. Ger-United States at the Court of St. Ger mains. "You replace Dr. Franklin," said Count de Vergennes, the French Premier, to him. "I succeed him; no said Count de Vergennes, the French Premier, to him. "I succeed him; no one could replace him," was Jefferson's ready reply. Perhaps no greater proof of Jefferson's popularity in Paris could be given than the fact that he so soon became a favorite in that learned and polished society in which the great ranklin had been the lion of the day We must make room for the description of Mr. Jefferson's domestic life and habits after his retirement from public

habits after his retirement from public life, written by his grandson, Col. Jefferson Randolph.

His manners were of that polished school of the old Colonial Government. so remarkable in its day-under no cit mstances violating any of those minor nyentional observances which constitute the well-bred gentleman, courteous and considerate to all persons. On riding out with him when a lad, we met a negro who bowed to us; he returned his

now: I did not. Turning to me, he asked:
"Do you permit a negro to be more of a gentleman than yourself?"
Mr. Jefferson's hair, when young, was of a reddish cast; sandy as he advanced in years; his eye, hazel. Dying in his S4th year, he had not lost a tooth, nor had one defective; his skin thin, peeling from his face on exposure to the

while President, returning on horsecourse very offensive. Mr. A. owndo to the possession of property, which
he said was managed by a gentleman
holding a high official appointment,
whose name he declined to give, and in
whose problity he had perfect faith. He
admitted also his ownership of a farm
managed by Mr. L. already named, who
is a veterinary surgeon, and in whose
integrity he had also perfect faith; but
he had never called upon either gentlener to account to him, and neither had
one so for a long possess.

While President, returning on horsescack from Charlottesville with company
who were, all but one or two, riding
the had of him, on reaching a stream over
which there was no bridge, a man asked
him to take him up behind him and
carry him over. The gentleman in the
rear coming up just as Mr. Jefferson had
put him down and ridden on, asked the
man how it happened that he had permitted the others to pass without with
them? He reading

ask them; the old gentleman looked as if he would do it, and I asked him." He was very much surprised to hear that he had ridden behind the President of the grounded in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, though he could scarcely have been, as his biographer states, a "finished scholar" in either of those languages. John Adams, in his diary, thus speaks of him: "Duan the large of the greatest rubber-off of dust that he has met with; that he has learned French, Italian, and Spanish, and wants to learn German."

Mr. Jefferson's stature was command; scarcely have six feet two and a half inches in height, well-formed, indicating strength, activity and robust health; his carriage eeet; step firm and clastic, which he preserved to his last; his temper naturally strong, under perfect control; his courage cool and impassive. No one even knew him exhibit trepidation.—
His moral courage of the highest order—his will firm and inflexible—it was remarked of him that he never aban-

in New York City to many worthy Dutchmen, who use them in wet weather when travelling around in the muck and mire of the cow-yard or stable grounds, and that is the only purpose for which they can be recommended.—

The American Artism suggests the author of the company of the for which they can be recommended.—
The American Artisan suggests the possibility of wood being largely substituted for leather in boots and shoes for country use. Wooden soles are not easily fastened to leather uppers; pegs, screws and nails all fail in durability when

to be the most durable contrivance possible, as it unites the elasticity of leather with the toughness of iron.

In some of the brogan factories of New of New Orleans (New Orleans (New

cussing his last "affair," and compla-cently explaining how it came that he mortally wounded his adversary, in-stead of killing him on the spot, when one of two gentlemen standing within hearing, suddenly advanced and struck him in the face. The spectators stood aghast. What could have tempted the agnast. What count have temperature stranger to rush thus madly on his fate? He was an old man. Already, to appearance, had three-score and ten years passed over his head. He must, indeed, have been weary of life, whose brief remnant he was ready to cast away so

The Major was astonished. The ver

lent as were his passions, he schoole himself to complete mastery over then himself to complete mastery over them and a moment's reflection told him how bootless, under the circumstances would be a public brawl. The indigni-ty he had received would admit of bu-one reparation, and that he determined o lose no time in seeking.
"The insult is sufficient," he answer ed, with forced calmness. naming a friend. two strangers

And the two strangers took their leave together.
At sunrise, on the following morning the principals and their seconds made their appearance on the ground selection. ed. No one else was present-not eve surgeon. The Major, in his own past xperience, never had needed one; and experience, never had needed one, and his opponent, it was plain, was careless of the consequence.

There was no necessity for delay—
The preliminaries had been settled.
The parties were to fight with pistols,

t ten paces, the combat to continue til one or both had fallen. One condition had been insisted of y the stranger, which called an indig-ant blush to the Major's check, as it his honor, though he submitted to it with the best grace he could. It was, bodies of both should be inspected to see that no secret protective device was employed by either.

The ground was measured, and the The ground was measured, and the men placed. There was a marked contrast between the two in more respects than that of years. The old man, erect and motionless as a statue, his whitened locks floating in the breeze, never once looked at his antagonist, though his sida was turned. His fore was stern his side was turned. His face was steri and determined, but nothing malignar nit. The Major on the other hand, clared flercely at his foe, seemed even o grudge him the few moments of life ret eked out to him.
"Were he my father, I would kill him!" he answered, audibly, to some whispered expostulation of his second.

him!" he answered, audibly, to whispered expostulation of his s who was evidently touched by man's venerable appearance. The pistols were put in the hands of the principals, and the giving of the word avalation?

"Ready," both answered.

Still the old man moved not, nor diche direct a single glance at his adversary. Ais eyes were fixed in front His attitude was one of rapt attention. He seemed like one listening intently Without changing the direction of hi Without changing the direction of his gaze or other movement than that of his arm, which rose with the precision of a nicely adjusted machine, the old man brought his pistol to the level of his enemy's breast. For an instant he held it there. Still the same appearance of eager listening.

draik water but once a day, a single shurer. The stranger was then aster whem he shurer in the strawler whem he had found so affable and simple in the man simple in the simple si

wished to make sure work and over-reached yourself."

More than once the Major looked ap-

ali was still.

"He is dead!" he said; and its wonted expression of sober melancholy settled on the old man's face, as, taking his companion's arm, he turned and walked leisurely away.

New York bricklayers want an it crease of wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day. On Monday, a drover named Thompson, was found murdered, a few miles from Springfield, Mo. He had brought a drove of cattle to Baxter Springs, and started back for Texas, with an employe named Webster. All his money and valuables, supposed to amount to over

[From Peterson's Magazine for July.] Beacon Slimpsey's Mournful Forebod-

BY JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE Thomas Jefferson went to the school-nouse to meetin' last night, and he proke out to the break fast-table. broke out to the break last-table.
"Betsey Bobbet spoke in meetin' last night, father." Headdressed the words his father, for he knows I won't upold no kind of light talking about se rious things.

"She said she knew she was religeus, because she felt she loved the bretheren." Then they both laughed in an idiotic manner. But I said, in a tone of ool dignity, as I passed him his 3d cup f coffee, "She meant it in a scriptural ense, no doubt."

I guess you'd think she meant it in a earthly sense, if you had seen her hang on to old Slimpsey last night; she'll marry that old man yet, if he don't look "Oh, shaw!" says I, coolly, "She means to be on the safe side, and get one or the other of 'em; how steady she has been to meetin' sence teady she has been to meetin' sence Deacon Slimpsey moved into the place."
"You shall not make light of her regeen, Thomas Jefferson," says I in a "I won't, mother, I should'nt feel

I don't believe in folk'ses usin' up all their religeen Sunday nights, and then goin' without any all the rest of the week, it looks as shiftless in 'em as a week, it looks as shiftless in 'em as a three-year old hat on a female.''
Says I, in a tone of deep rebuke, "In-stead of tendin' other folk'ses motes, Thomas Jefferson, you had better take care of your own beams, you'l have plenty work enough to last you one

"And if you are through with your breakfast," says his father, "you had better go and give the cows something

not one." He read earn tone; and he rose with went to the barn, and his father drew on his boots, and followed him, and with a pensive brow I turned out my dish-water. I hadn't got my dishes more than half-done, when with no warnin' of no kind, the door burst open, and in tottered Deacon Slimsey, pale as a piece of white cotton shirt. I wildly wrung out my dish-cloth, and offered him a child in the control to My 2 Whot chair, sayin', in a agitated tone, Am I pursued?" says he, in a voice

your life been attacted by burglers and cendiarys? Speak, Deacon Slimpsey, speak!"

He struggled nobly for calmness, but

I see he was overcome by a seven different emotions of different anguishes, and I gave him pretty near

"and that hain't the worst on it. My soul is jeoparded on account of her.-Oh! says he, groanin' in an anguish, "Can you believe it, Miss Allen, that I, a deacon in a autherdox church, could be a deacon in a autherdox church, conto de tempted to swear? Behold that wretch! I confess it, as I came through your gate just now, I said to mysell, 'By Jupiter, I can't stand it so much longer;' and only last night I wished I was a ghost; for I last night I wished I was a ghost; for I thought if I was a apperition, I could have escaped from her view. Oh!? says he, groanin' agin, "I have got so held his pistol at random, without looking whitherward. He was determined to make sure work. If his ball missed his adversary's heart, even a fraction of an inch, he would never make any pretension to skill again.

females, who madly and indecently insist on rights, but for the retiring and delicate-minded of the sect, who modestly murmer "we wont have no rights ny murmer "we wont have no rights— we scorn 'eni:" will some modest and bashful sister set it, to music, that we may timidly, but foully, warble it, and oblige hers till death in this glorious BETSEY BOBBET. Not for strong-minded wimmen

Twould cause some fun if poor Miss Wade.

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Are healthier than your brother, Who for a black smith is designed Willo for a one same as well as well as well as you must smother; Your restless hands fold up, or gripe Your waste unto a span, And spend your strength in looking out To half the coming man.

Oh do not be discouraged, when

And find said and unwilling men.
Heed not their gloomy frown:
Heed not their wild despiner
We will not give no quarter:
In battle all is fair
Well win, for we had orter.
Chorus-Press onward do not fear sisters.
Press onward do not fear,
Remember womens spear sisters
Remember womens spear is fair
"Wall" says I in a encouragin' tone
as I handed him the paper agin—" that
haint much different from the piece she
had in the Gimlet a spell ago, that was
about womens spear." about womens spear about womens spear."
"It is that spear that is goin' to destroy me," says he mournfully.
"Don't give up so Deacon Slimpsey, I hate to see you lookin' so gloomy and deprected."

deprested."
"It is the awful determination thes lines breathe forth that appauls me," says he "I have seen it in another, Betsey Bobbet reminds me dreadfully of another. And I dont want to marry agin, Miss Allen, I dont want to," says he lookin' me pitifully in the face, "I didnt want to marry the first time, I wanted to be a bachelder, I think they have the easiest time of it, by half.—Now there is a friend of mine that never was paried by a jest my are, or that lines breathe forth that appauls me was married, he is jest my age, or that was married, he is jest my age, or that is, he is only half an hour younger, and that haint enough difference to make any account of, is it Miss Allen'' says he in a pensive and enquirin' tone.

"No," says I in a resonable accent,
"No, Deacon Slimpsey, it haint."

"Wall that man has always been a beabalter and you ought to see what a

"Wall that man has always been a bachelder, and you ought to see what a head of hair he has got, sound at the roots now, not a lock missing. I wanted to be one, and meant to be, but less as I got my plans all laid, she, my late wife, come and kept house for me, and married me, I lived with her for twenty 5 years, and when she left me," he murmured with a contented look, "I was reconciled to it. I was reconciled before to eat."

"Can't they come here, father?" says he, leanin' kinder lazy over the table.
Says I, "That Is pretty tulk to your father, Thomas J. How do you suppose your days will be long in the land, if you don't honor your father and mother?"

"I do honor you mother, I never see such long wet tedious days, as they have been ever sence I have been home from school, and I lay it to honorin' you and father so."

Says I, "I won't hear another light word this mornin' Thomas Jeffersonnot one." He read carnestness in my conciled to it. I was reconciled before

Mebby you are borrowin' trouble without a cause, Deacon: With life there is hope Deacon Slimpsey: It is always the darkest before daylight." But in the darkest before dayingut. But in vain. He only sighed mournfully.
"She'l get round me yet Miss Allen—mark my words, and when the time comes you will think of what I told you.'
His face was most black with gloomy oprehensions, as he repeated againt You see if she don't get round me, and a tear began to flow; I turned away with instinctive delicacy, and set my san of onions in the sink, but when I pan of billons in the glanced at him agin it was still flowing, and I said to him in a tone of two-thirds pity and one comfort. "Chirk up, Dea-

on Slimpsey, be a man."
"That is the trouble" says he "if I wasn't a man she would give me some peace" and he wept into his red silk handkerchief (with a yellow border) bitterly. in vain. And then he put his hand wildly to his brow and murmured, in

The Democratic Platform. The State Committee of the Democratic party of Texas have issued an address to the people, which may be called a platform, since it is in the shape of preamble and demonstrated. These same their descriptions

constitutional vovor a judicious and liberal system of internal improvements, and accept the abolition of Slavery as a result of the war, and a "fixed fact." The tenth resolution has appended a vigorous impeachment of the Republican State Government, which is the gist of the whole document. nent: Resolved, That the Radical State Govern Resolved, That the Rankal Stude roveling the total part of mankind by its unconstitutional and oppressive enactments, and to the end that the citizens of this State and of the United States may fully comprehend the grievances that we are suffering from the wrongs and usurpations of said Radical Government, we charge them as follows:

1. In violation of the Federal and State Constitutions, the Legislature of this State

Advices from Yokohama, Japan, to July 22d, received by way of San Francisco, report a terrible typhoon at Kaba on July 4, which caused a loss of 400 lives, and destroyed \$500,000 worth of property. Several vessels were wrecked including the "Pride of the Thames."

The cross-roads financier has come to grief. His high charged balloon has been pricked. The gas has escaped, and the in mate's moral neck has been broken, or dangerously bent. In plain words, Secretary Boutwell has been arraigned upor tary Boutwell has been arraigned upor planation of the matter would be given. It is not pleasant, as Americans, to hold up one of the Representatives of the country to the gaze of the world, tainted and mildewed with acts of a reprehensible character. For that reason our comments have walted upon a more mature judgment than that which rests upon hasty rumor or political bias. But such facts are presented as command the attention of all honest journalists at this time. One of the counts in the indictment against Secretary Boutwell, relates to the contract for the manufacture of paper for stamps. It appears that revenue stamps are paid for from appropriations made by Congress to the Internal Revenue Bureau. The Bureau is charged with their printing. The work is done by the Bureau of Engaving and Printing of the Treasury, but the charges have frequently been so high that the Commissioner has refused to pay them When Pleasonton came in, he determined to give the paper contract to the lowest bidder. This did not please Mr. Boutwell, who denied the right of the Commissioner to make a contract. Then General Pleasonton found that there was swindling going on in the printing department. The following are the prices charged by the Rureau of Engraving and Printing, and the bid of the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, for the same work:

Price now Bid of Continental Printing and Printing American of Note Continents and Printing Price on Bid of Continents Bank Note Company of New York, for the same work:

Price now Bid of Continents Bank Note Company of New York, for the same work:

Price now Bid of Continents Bank Note Company of New York, for the Same work:

Whiskey stumps,

Secretary Boutwell Arraigned

in books..... For beer stamps the price now charged is \$1.75 per thousand, while the National Bank Note Company offered to do them for \$1.06, or 69 cents per thousand less. For printing a sickly that on what are known as the "strip" tobacco and cigar stamps, Mr. Boutwall charges I deents per thousand, while responsible printers in Now York offered to do the same work in better style, for 6½ cents per thousand. Had this offer been accepted, a saving of \$1,000 per month would have been made in this one item atone. It also appears that responsible purties offered to do all the whisky and tobuctamp printing by the year, at a saving of ties offered to do all the whisky and tobered stamp printing by the year, at a saving of \$10,000 per annum. As furnished, the quality of paper was poor and the price exorbitant. The price was about one-third greater than the cost of plain white bank-note paper; although the fibre paper could be made for less than the other. A firm asked o be allowed to compute for the contract the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to provide stamps, General Pleasonton thought that it was his business to procure paper. Wheex was a bilder, but the connecticut, who offered to furnish either white or fibre paper at prices much less than those named by Wilcox. It now appears that a relative of Mr. Boutwell, named Bomis, is the stamp agent at Mr. Wilcox's mills, at a large salary. Pleasonton's contract was revoked, and Wilcox is still supplying the Bureau with paper. Those are serious voked, and Whicox is still supplying the Bureau with paper. Those are serious charges. They must be met, not by mere denials, but by such facts as will satisfy honest men of all parties. But the matter does not end hore. William P. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, has recently published a card, in which heattacks Mr. Bouweil vigorous-ity, and threatens other revolations. A mone

or exchanged by the government und Secretary Boutwell, as also his predecesse loss by some special act of Congress, it which case the government will be the los which case the government will be the lossor of thousands and thousands of dollars on the article of registered bonds alone. Second, It will be shown that the paper transactions of the Treasury Department are of such a character they will not bear a fair examination without exhibiting the Secretary's ignorance of the subject, or his connivance at the glaring frauds and favoritism which has been in practice under his administration of the Department. It will also be proven that the honorable Secretary disposed of the valuable paper-making machinery of the government at one-fourth

parties not his favorites. ported by facts and figures. A defense, to be successful, must run in the same ruts. Shall we have it? In connection with this case, will the people look at the Grant administration? The President knee-deep in the San Domingo Job; the Secretary of the Trossury speculating in stamps and paper; the Postmaster-General implicated in contract jobs, this is a sad picture. But the people must face it, and propare for a rem-

which was a continuous and the c

10. That having been elected for a term of the yoars, they have continued their existence as a Legislature for thrio years by an enactment of their own body.

10. In order to subsidize and corrupt the each judicial district to advocate the interests of the Radical party; and although many of them had at the time of their estats of the Radical party; and although many of them had at the time of their estatishment no circulation, in order to give them money and support they have compelled all public or private sales ordered by any court, and sales under executions in any county of the respective districts, to be published in the paper of the district, at a great expense to the widows and or phans of deceased persons and ofereditors of their estates; although not a single copy of the said paper might be taken in the cunty where the sale is to be made.

11. It has just attempted to remove the Radical Senstor who has denounced their corruption, by electing in his stead a military officer who is not a citizen of the State of Texas.

12. In view of these high crimes and political misdemeanors of the Radical party, committed against the great interests of the people of Texas:

12. In view of these high crimes and political misdemeanors of the Radical party, committed against the great interests of the people of Texas:

12. In view of these high crimes and political preferences, to unite with the Democratic party in removing from place and power those who now control the State Government, in order to release the people from oppressive revenue and unequal taxation, to insure an honest administration of the laws, and an honest and contended to the people of more oppressive revenue and unequal taxation, to insure an honest administration of the laws, and an honest and contended to the proper part of the people from oppressive revenue and unequal taxation, to insure an honest administration of the laws, and an honest and contended to the proper part of the safe to the first of railway in New York up to the first of real par the last furnished, there were opened 3.09 miles, and in that and the three preceding years 1004 miles, making the total of miles of rallway in New York up to the first of the present year, 3985, with a total of capital stock of \$335,370,210, of which, however, only \$234,225,150 were paid in. The total of funded and floating debt aggregates \$112, 307,831, and the cost of construction \$249,3228,890.

The War Department has informed the Governor of Montans that it is deemed inexpedient to send troops to protect the settlers of the Gallatin Val-