The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA The Largest, Cheapest and Best Pape FUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

From the New York Observer. INTERNATIONAL LESSONS. Fourth Quarter.

BY REV. HENRY M. GROUT, D. D.

OCTOBER 30.

Lesson 5 .- Nadab and Abihu. LEVITICUS 10: 1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT .-- "Ye shall be holy : for I am holy.". Lev, 11 : 44. Central Truth i-The path of reverent obedience is the way of safety.

The Tabernacle has now been set up and Aaron and his sons consecrated as priests. The services of the Tabernacle had also been inaugurated. And, to crown the whole, the glory of God ap peared to all the people; and, fire de scending from heaven, consumed the sacrifices heaped upon the altar. It was at, or soon after, this time that the painful events occurred which are nar-

rated in our lesson. Nadab and Abihu were the two eldest sons of Aaron. This fact alone would make them men of note and influence in Israel. But they had also been spe cially favored of God. It had been mitted to them to accompany Moses and their father into the sacred mount, and there to have a vision of God such as had sacred house a vision of God such as had never before been the lot of man as had never before been the lot of man. Just now, too, they had been solemnly set apart to the priest's office, and call-ed to assist in daily duties about the altar. It was these two highly favored men who now fell into great sin, reminding us that none are exempt from moral peril, that the most highly blest

may transgress and perish. Of the nature of their sin it is simply "They offered strange fire before the Lord, which he commanded them The office may have had many not." sides. Their act may have been an as sumption of duties not belonging to them; an unwarranted intrusion into the most holy place; an offering of in cense at the wrong time, or of other incense at the wrong time, or of other in-cense than that appointed. But the particular point of the offence must have been the offering of other fire than that which had been divinely kindled on the altar. It had been com-manded that that fire should be kept manded that that he should be kept up, and that none other should be used for sacred purposes. The officiating priests were to fill their censers from this. Nadab and Abihu dared to dis-ther this concerne company. obey this so recent command. How they come to do it is not told us. Some have supposed that they were intoxi-cated at the time; and there is an inti-mation of this in the ninth verse. Or they may have desired to demonstrate their independence and importance be fore the people. The one important fact is that they trifled with God's sacred ordinances and set their wills above his command. The punishment of their offence may

seem severe. And so it was. It was similar to that which fell upon Uzzah when he put forth his hand to steady the Ark of God, and upon Ananias and Sapphira when they lied to the Holy Ghost. A lightning flash devoured them, and they died before the Lord. The reasons for such severity are in-

dicated in the narrative. The great and central one was that God "might be sacrificed in them that come nigh him;" that is, treated as holy and as having a right to command. Or it was that, if men would not reverence and obey him, he might at least be glorified before the people in the punishment of trangres-sion. No doubt the offence was the restor for the diving of the offender. greater for the dignity of the offenders, and the distinguished favors they had enjoyed. The more exalted the sinner, the greater the sin. Particularly offene greater the sin. Particularly offen-e is the sin of those who serve in spiritual things. Then, the offence was spiritual things. Then, the orience was against a solemnly ordained divine ser-vice. God is jealous of the manner in which he will be worshipped. He would have men follow his way, not their own. There is a sacred intent and meaning in There is a sacred intent and meaning in his ordinances. We are not to despise them, or to seek to improve them. There is pride and rebellion in attempts to modify and mend his commands. God intended that the punishment of Nadab and Abihu should be a perpetual warning against such pride, and a per-petual proof that he will be served with fidelity and reverent fear. The silence of Aaron was a rare ex-hibition of submission under the mighty hand of God. To him God's honor was aver the silence of area aver a set of the served with and of God. To him God's honor was aver the silence of area aver hibition of submission under the mighty hand of God. To him God's honor was aver the silence of area aver the silence of area aver the silence of Aaron was a rare ex-hibition of submission under the mighty hand of God. To him God's honor was aver the silence of area ave hand of God. To him God's honor was dearer than his own flesh. It is rever-ence for God's laws which makes domestic peace and comfort possible. At any and all cost the divine authority must be maintained. Therefore "Aaron held his peace." The prohibition of mourning the peo-spect to the priests and not to the peo-ple. It would have interfered with duties: moreover, the spect to the priests and not to the peo-ple. It would have interfered with their sacred duties; moreover, the priests, being nearer to God, were spe-cially set to maintain his honor. It was incumbent on them to bear testimony that God's ways were good and just. "Aaron and his sons were in danger of being too much affected with the provi-dence, and therefore they are forbidden to mourn; the house of Israel were in danger of being too little affected with it, and therefore they are commanded to lament." to lament." There must have been some particu lar reason for the introduction, in this connection, of the prohibition against his reason for the prohibition against wine and strong drink. It is not un likely that strong drink was the occa-sion of the offence of these two men and it is noteworthy that the fact of their intoxication was in God's sight no extenuation of their guilt. It did not lessen the severity of their punishment —a fact to be especially commended to modern judges and jurors. The reasons attached to the prohibition were that appointed teachers might always be in condition to discern and teach the di vine statutes; reasons which now apply not to ministers only but to every Urbristian disciple as a servant and priest unto God. unto God.

2. To be a minister in holy things, whether in the pulpit or out of it, does not exempt from temptation or weak-ness; it rather demands the greater

ness; it rather demands the greater watchfulness. 3. Sin in high places is at once more offensive to God and disastrous in its influence over fellow-men. 4. God demands reverence and obedi-ence in our worship as well as work. It is for him to say when, where and how we shall appear before him. To neglect his house or to be reckless in it is an of-

his house or to be reckless in it is an of-fense in his sight.

fense in his sight. 5. Both preachers and people may now offer strange fire on God's altar; he plainly does this who substitutes phi-losophy for the gospel or seeks by ex-travagancies or eccentricities to com-mend himself rather than utter God's truth, and so does he who sits in his truth; and so does he who sits in his pew with wandering thoughts and an undevout heart or does any duty in the

spirit of egotism or self-display. 6. If we will not honor God by will-ing service he will glorify himself by showing in us the perils of disobedience.

7. It is a great sin to be brought under the power of wine or strong drink, especially in those who minister at the altar of religion or in other ways appear to the world as religious leaders or teachers. No man can innocently in dulge in that which so surely tends to destroy both body and soul. It is cer-tainly right and safe to abstain.

It is a privilege and a duty to be at best for any kind of Christain 8. our work and to shun whatever may make worship otherwise than intelligent, earnest, fresh and pure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

WAYNE'S COMMAND IN THE YORKTOWN CAMPAIGN-THE MOVEMENT TO THE PE NINSULA.

om the Philadelphia Tin

On the 5th of April, 1781, Major General Arthur St. Clair issued an orler, dated at headquarters in Philadelphia, for a detachment of the Pennsylvania line to hold itself in readiness to march to and assemble immediately at Yorktown, Pennsylvania, as York was then called. The total strength of the detachment was to be 1,139, officers and men. The colonels elected were Walter Stewart, Richard Butler and Richard Humpton; the lieutenant colonels, Thomas Robinson and Josiah Harmar; the majors, Jas. Hamilton, William Alexander, Evan Edwards and Thomas L. Moore. The list of the line officers is a long cata-logue of noted Pennsylvania names. Wayne's effective command when he left York was 1,175, officers and men. The Pennsylvania line was to be re-duced, January 1, 1781, to six regiments of infantry, one of artillery, one of cavalry and one of artificers, by resolution of Congress of October 3, 1780; and it was when this reduction was about taking place, and an attempt was made to hold for the war the soldiers who had enlisted for three years or the war, that the revolt broke ut. This was quelled by yielding the legal point and paying up back scores from January 1, 1777, to August 1, 1780, whereupon the most part re-en-listed. The Fourth and Seventh regiments went to Carlisle to be paid off and recruit, the Ninth and Fifth to Reading, the Sixth to Lebanon, the Third to Easton and the Second to Downingtown. After as detail came Colonel Walter Stewart rode into Philadelphia, with a brilliant troop of his brother officers, and was married to the "amiable daughter of Blair McClenachen," as the newspapers of that day have it.

By the middle of May the quotas from the different regiments reached York and were put under strict discipline and daily drill. Mutiny and disobedience were summarily quelled by General Wayne. He had twenty-one oldiers brought before a court-martial, of whom seven were condemned

Kelly's ford, and on the 9th the Rapidan at Raccoon ford, six miles beyond which, at Orange church, they made the coveted junction with Lafayette on the 10th. On the 14th they passed through Louisa county-"damn poor county and water scarce," says the emphatic Feltman; "saw a great many negroes, the greater part being naked. Passing through Hanover county they marched through and ten miles beyond Richmond on the 22d. Not insensible to earthly pleasure Captain Davis and Feltman returned to town "to play billiards and drink wine." ENGAGEMENTS ON THE WAY.

On the 26th of June Col. Richard Butler, in command of a small advance light corps, came up with Simcoe, who was covering the rear of Cornwallis' army, marching down the Chickahominy, and, as Butler says gave him a handsome shake, with little loss to his own force. This is what our soldiers in their pension applications call the fight at "Spencer's Ordinary," within six miles of Williamsburg. On

the 6th of July occurred the battle of "Green Spring," so called by our sol-diers, but the Green spring was some-what in the rear of the battleground, which was nearer Jamestown. Corn-wallis had encamped near James island preparatory to crossing the James river to Portsmouth, but had only passed over his advance under Simcoe when Lafayette's troops made their appearance. Wayne had the right of our line and with his Pennsylvania troops was opposed to the Sev-enty-sixth, Eightieth, part of the Forty-third, the Legion cavalry and some light companies. Ensign Denny graphicalty notes the scene. As they were going into action Captain Samuel Montgomery says to him: "Now, El., for the honor of old Carlisle do not disgrace yourself." Cornwallis, astonished at Wayne's hardihood, deployed the whole army to the right and left. advancing the above-mentioned troops to meet Wayne. The hero of Stony Point was in full uniform, his horse prancing in front of the Pennsylvania infantry, his face glowing with pleasure. He seemed to Ensign Denny, who stood near him, to oe amused with the oss of his plume, which was cut off with

ith a ball upon the first fire. Wayne boldly advanced his infantry under a heavy fire of grapeshot until within sixty paces of the enemy, and, as Tarleton says, gallantly maintained the action for some time, when, observing the main British army fil ing off to the right and left to surround him, he gave the order to retreat. His manœuvre, to use the words of an officer describing it, "though it may have the appearance of temerity to those unacquainted with the circumstances, yet was founded on the truest military principles, and was one of those nece sary though daring measures which seldom fail of producing the desired effect, that is, in confusing the enemy and opening the way to retreat in sight of a superior enemy." His loss was upward of one hundred killed and wounded, among the latter twelve officers. The more seriously wounded Captain Stake, Lieutenant White and Captain Montgomery, went home. Dr. Ezekiel Downey, of the Sixth, was unfortunately drowned on the 1st of July at York river.

ACROSS THE JAMES.

Prior to the action of Jamestown, Wayne was kept on the left of Lafay ette's army. The latter, fearing a de sign of Cornwallis to return south ward, ordered the Pennsylvania line over the James river to the extreme right. On July 15, Wayne crossed the James at Westover, the seat of Colonel Bird, whose wife was a Miss Willing, of Philadelphia. The colonel had died a few years previous and was buried in the garden, says the circumstantial Feltman in his journal. "Improvements superb ; saw nothing like them before," says Denny. They encamped the second day at Chesterfield Court House, three miles west of the road between Richmond and Peters-Then crossing Swift creek they burg. reached the Appomattox at Goode's bridge. Goode's bridge fell down the day they were there-July 25-kill-ing nobody, though there were soldiers under it obeying Anthony's injunction to be clean. But Goode must have put it up again, as it appears upon the military maps of the receipleasantness down about there. recent un-MOVEMENTS AROUND RICHMOND. They remained at Goode's bridge until the 30th. Meanwhile Wayne enforced discipline by hanging a sol-dier of the First Pennsylvania for marauding. Crossing the Appomattox they marched by the right to Namoyine creek, whence they marched to the right about north and recrossed the James at Westham Iron Works, two or three miles above Richmond, Aug. 2. Here Feltman gives a description of the curious works of Mr. Ballen-tine: "He made a caual about one mile alongside of the James river forty feet wide, in the centre of which of the danal was an elegant grist mill with four pair of stones, close by a boring mill where they bored canuon. Close by was the mansion house, four very large chimneys built of the best brick I ever saw. Each chimney has two air furnaces and a number of oth-

miles below. They next moved to Bottoms bridge on the Chickahominy. On the 13th Marquis' troops cross the Pamunky (how this sounds like modern annals?) and on the 17th Wayne goes over on the left and en-camps on George Philips' farm near Hanover meeting house, four miles had our present scientific army maps before him he could not have hit distances better in his journal. He gives the distance of every march. Wayne had with him the ablest surveyor in Pennsylvania, Benjamin Lodge, Jr.,

who resided many years after the war in Westmoreland county, in Pennsylvania. Wayne was also an able en-gineer himself. They were a mile and a half from

Newcastle, where the watermelons were plenty, country full of them and the largest they ever saw, and there were plenty of snaps and collerds raised by the negroes. [What they were George Smith will be able to tell us Handy after he gets home.] Feltman care-fully records his failings, Saturday, August 19: "A few of us bucks remained in town (Newcastle) all night at the 'Ornery,' he antes it (the ordinary, Virginia name for tavern), got very merry." The next day General Wayne reviewed them and after parade marched them to church, where "Dr. Jones preached us a sermon.

Chaplain Jones, who was the grandfather of Senator Horatio Gates Jones, officiated in three wars-that of the revolution, Wayne's campaign against Under his ministrations we may leave the Pennsylvania line and take up their further adventures in another article. JOHN BLAIR LINN.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

rom the Cleveland Sun. Strange as it may seem even to members of the Order of Knights of Pythias elsewhere, a lodge in Bay City, Michigan, has had the experience of inducing a female into the mysteries of two degrees of the Order, and partially through that of third degree before her sex was discovered. It has placed the lodge in a sad dilemma, and none of the members are able to predict what will be the outcome thereof. They have been very reticent regarding the particulars of the case, but a reporter who belongs to the Order has, through diligent inquiry among the members thereof, been able to glean the following facts

in the case. About two years ago a young man of prepossessing appearance, tall and handsome, with a smooth face, dark hair and bluish-grey eyes, who gave his name as Frank Chambers and his place of nativity as Cleveland, applied at a large clothing store on Centre street, Bay City, for a situation as a clerk, and his appearance made such a favorable impression on the younger of the three brothers who kept the store that, being in want of a clerk, he engaged the newcomer, and did not To this the even ask for references. other brotflers demurred, but the new clerk took hold in such a handy manhar, had such winning ways, and proved such an excellent salesman that no more was thought or spoken of

references. From the start, being apparently about the same age, the younger member of the firm and the new clerk became on very amicable terms, and were inseparable companions, with the exception that the new clerk took a room and board at a private house, and would not listen to the proposal, often made, to occupy a room and board with him.

at the next meeting, the clerk was requested to be in readiness for initiation, he did not put in an appearance, and gave as an excuse that he felt timid about the matter; but at the next meeting thereafter he was promptly on hand, and inducted into the mysteries of the Page's or first degree of the order. At the next meet-ing the newly-made Page was reluctant to take the Esquire's, or second degree, but was after a time prevailed upon to do so, and that night became an Esquire. When the time arrived to take the third degree the candidate hesitated still more than before, but not one of the brethren suspected the true cause thereof-they attributed it to his usual timidity, and after several of them had talked with the young clerk, whom they all had come to admire and respect, he entered the lodge room, witnessed the first degree conferroom, witnessed the first degree conter-ed upon a new candidate, and had nearly passed through the third de-gree before the sex was discovered. Just exactly how this came about the unwritten work of the order will not permit the writer to disclose; but the members were struck with c nsternaclose by was the mansion house, four very large chimneys built of the best brick I ever saw. Each chimney has two air furnaces and a number of oth-er works too tedious to mention. All Run xe's s di-Tau-seed at an encamped on their old ground two tart in the set tion, and then and there all further

close carriage, and a doctor called to prosecuting witness. He was instantly attend the case

The above incidents occurred about five weeks ago, and are now made public for the first time. The young lady had a trunk full of female wearing apparel, and in a day or two, after the doctor had quieted her nerves, the doctor had quieted her nerves, ure, "The way of the transgressor she donned her natural garments, sent hard." from Hanover town and twelve miles she donned her natural garments, sent from Bottoms bridge. If Feltman for her employer's friend, and to him she made a clean breast of who she was and where her parents resided, but he refused to disclose any of the facts about her. She still remains in Bay City, and rumor is busy with the report that the younger member of the firm for whom she worked will marry her, and thus make a stronger bar to secrecy on the part of the young lady. Rumor also has it that the young lady met the young man on a certain occasion, fell in love at first sight, but not being able to make his acquaintance, took that method to

CHEMISTRY IN CRIME.

om the Chester (S. C.) Bulletin.

do so.

The recent death in our State penitentiary of W. W. Ward, the former sheriff of Williamsburg, recalls the ircumstances that led to the discovery of his crime, which are the most extraordinary in our criminal annals. At the spring term, 1879, of the Court of Common Pleas for Williamsburg county, J. H. Livingston brought suit against Ward to recover the sum of \$5,000, money loaned on Ward's caled note. His Honor Judge T. J. the Indians and the war of 1812. Mackey presided, and by consent of Under his ministrations we may leave | counsel heard the case without a jury. The plaintiff proved the execution of the note and then closed his case. Ward's counsel produced the receipt of Livingston dated two days previous to the trial for the whole amount due, principal and interest, and a witness

testified that he had seen the payment made in \$100 bills and four \$600 bills to Livingston himself on the day named in the receipt. The plaintiff took the witness stand and on examining the receipt admitted that it bore his true and genuine signature, but he solemnly protested that he had not received one dollar from Ward and had not entered Ward's house in his life for any purpose. He declared that he wife would be made homeless and his by a false receipt which he could not explain, but which he never knowingly signed. On cross-examination Liv ingston, who is an old man, admitted that his memory was very infirm and that he had on previous occasions received \$200 from another debtor of which he afterwards denied receiving, but which he recalled to memory when

shown his receipt. The plaintiff and counsel at this stage of the proceedings were in utter despair, for their case was apparently lost. Judge Mackey, however, whose subtle brain and practiced eye nothing can escape, and who follows crime through all its windings, directed that the receipt should be handed to him. He then ordered the sheriff to proceed to the nearest drug store and purchase a drachm of muriatic acid and a small piece of sponge. On the return of the officer with the articles named the judge said to the plaintiff, "Mr. Livingston, did you ever write a letter to the defendant Ward demanding the payment of your money?" The plain-tiff answered, "Yes, sir; I wrote him many letters, but never received an

answer from him." Judge Mackey then observed to counsel, "I perceive on the face of this receipt there are several peculiar brown spots, and the original surface of sizing of the paper has been removed except in that portion of the paper where the signature was written. The body of the receipt Matters ran along smoothly in this is in the handwriting of the defendant.

way for nearly two years, when the In my opinion the defendant has taken way for nearly two years, when the young merchant, after repeated solici-a letter of the plaintiff's and removed the cellular tissue, as if they had been tations, prevailed upon the clerk to join the order of Knights of Pythias. Thereupon his application was pre-sented to the lodge, approved, and the candidate elected. When, however, plaint in this case, and it will be seen that the writing will instantly disappear and the paper will at once ex-hibit several brown spots identical with those on this receipt." The acid was applied to the paper, and as the writing disappeared the brown blots were seen upon the surface and the crime of the defendant was clearly revealed! Ward at this juncture looked as horror-stricken as Lady Macbeth, when, gazing upon her fair but mur-derous hand, she exclaimed as she vainly rubbed it, "Out damned spot!" The judge immediately rendered his decision in favor of the plaintiff, stating that it was the duty of the so licitor to have Ward prosecuted at ouce for audacious forgery. On the next morning Judge Mackey left for Georgetown, forty miles distant, to hold court. While there he received a letter from a friend warning him not to return to Williamsburg, as he had promised to do in a few days for the

disarmed and sentenced to seven years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Ward was a man of wealth and of good standing in his community. He died in the penitentiary, illustrating by his career the truth of the Script-

OLDEN TIMES.

In 1637 there were but thirty ploughs in Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem it appears that in the year it was agreed by the town to grant Richardson Hutchinson twenty acres of land in addition to his share.

on condition that he "set up plowing." 1638. A sumptuary act of the General Assembly prohibited short sleeves, and required the garments to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrist, and required reformation in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands and taylee, silk rases, double cuffs and ruffs.

1639. For preventing miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his ouse in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him, and he is allowed for every such letter 1d : and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in his kind, provided that no man shall be obliged to bring his letter thither unless he pleases

1647. The Court ordered, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without the consent of ner parents, or, in case of their absence, of the County Court, he shall be fined £4 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter without the consent of her parents, convicted and fined £15, fees 2s. 6d. Three married women were fined 5s. each for scolding. 1653. Jones Fairbanks was tried or wearing great boots, but was acquitted.

Prevention of Hydrophobia.

Science has never yet found any ure for that terrible disease hydrophobia when once the virus has been absorbed into the system of the person attacked. Only too frequently, also, the old physicians were baffled in their treatment of that dreadful and contagious malady, smallpox, until the nature of the disease was modified by inoculation or vaccination. If hydrophobia cannot be cured may it not be prevented? This is the problem that the celebrated M. Pasteur, with other scientific French experimentalists, ave undertaken to solve, well knowing that the man who can discover a remedy against hydrophobia will be hailed as a benefactor to his species. It would seem as if Prof. Galtier, of the veterinary school at Lyons, France, has taken a large stride in the right direction, even if he has not already made the important discovery. His experiments thus far have been wholly on sheep. But if the successes he reports are confirmed by other ex-perimentalists a prevention to hydrophobia has been found; for the remedy as applied to man would prove quite as effectual in his case as in that of Professor Galtier has found sheep. that if the virus of rabies be injected into the veins of a sheep the animal does not subsequently exhibit any symptoms of hydrophobia. Twenty sheep were experimented upon. Ten of these had the viras of rabies injected into the veins and were then inocu-

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. 1. The children of good men do not always walk in right paths.

May 26, and Wayne's last despatch before leaving, referring to the execution, was: "Harmony and discipline again pervades this line." The second day they reached Littlestown, Adams county, and on the 28th they marched through Taneytown, Md., halting on the banks of Pipe creek; then by way of Middlebury and Woodsborough to the Monocacy, encamping on the southwest bank to enable the soldiers to obey Wayne's order "not to come to the parade dirty, with a long beard or breeches knees open," for if they did they went hungry the next day. Here General Wayne reviewed his battalions. On the 31st they marched through Frederick and struck the Poomac at Noland's ferry, still a wellknown point. Here a sergeant and three privates of the First Pennsylvania were drowned in crossing. June 1 they arrived five miles beyond the along the east side of Bull Run mountains to Red House, or Coxe's of the State and all Mill, as McClellan calls it in his di---- rascal Arnold."

ary; June 6 at Elk Run chapel, Fauquier county. On the 8th they crossed the Rappahaenock, apparently at

first ten which had the virus injected into the viens before they were inoculated through the cellular tissue continue alive and well, not having shown any adverse symptoms. Thus far, then, the experiment is complete. Professor Galtier having satisfied him-self that the injection of the virus of rabies into the veins of a sheep will if bitten subsequently by a mad ani-mal, now proposes to extend his experi-ments to dogs. The result will be looked for with great interest.

An Old Coin's History.

Mr. William McClintock, proprietor of the Downington marble wo Chester county, this State, is in po sion of a \$5 gold piece dated 1807 that has connected with it quite an inthat has connected with it quite an in-teresting history. He received it this week from Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor, in whose possession it has been since 1847, when it was bequeathed to her by her father, Casper Peterman, who died in that year. Mr. Peterman had owned it since 1812. It came into his possession as his first earnings after purpose of hearing an argument at chambers, as Ward had sworn solemnly to shoot him down at sight. The judge's record, however, shows that he is not one to swerve from the line of his possession as his first earnings after his arrival in this country. He said while he lived "it should never be spent unless it had to go for bread." For sixty-nine years it has never been in circulation. Mrs. Taylor had induty because of an armed enemy in his path. He returned to Williamstended to present it to her nephew, Swanuel Casper Jones, who died last year, on his becoming of age, but this being denied her she invested it as part pay for a cradle inclosure for his grave.