The Sunbury American

Is Published Every Friday, by

EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,

Corner of Third St., and Market Square,

SUNBURY, PA.

At One Dollar and Fifty Cents

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SUNBURY AMERICAN.

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DR. JOHNSTON,

Physician of this celebrated Institution, has iscovered the most certain, speedy, pleasant and ffectual remedy in the world for all

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Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, ffections of Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low pirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of he Heart, Timidity, Trembilings, Dimness Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, hroat, Nose or Skin, Affections of Liver, Lungs, omach or Bowels—these terrible Disorders ising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those cret and solitary practices more fatal to their ctims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

pecially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit ich annually sweeps to an untimely grave ousands of young men of the most exalted ents and brilliant intellect, who might otherse have entranced listening Senates with the unders of eloquence or waked to ecstacy the ing lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons or Young Men contemplating arriage, aware of Physical Weakness, (Loss Procreative Power—Impotency), Nervous Exability, Palpitation, Organic Weakness, Nerus Debility, or any other Disqualification, edily relieved.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. y religiously confide in his honor as a gentlen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physian.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

potency, Loss of Power, immediately Cured l full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life erable and marriage impossible—is the penalty d by the victims of improper indulgences. oung persons are too apt to commit excesses n not being aware of the dreadful consequences t may ensue. Now, who that understands subject will pretend to deny that the power procreation is lost sooner by those falling into roper habits than by the prudent? Besides g deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, most serious and destructive symptoms to both y and mind arise. The system becomes deged, the Physical and Mental Functions akened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous tability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, igestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting he Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and th.

CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

ersons ruined in health by unlearned pretenwho keep them trifling month after month, ng poisonous and injurious compounds, ld apply immediately.

DR. JOHNSTON,

ember of the Royal College of Surgeons, Lon- Graduated from one of the most eminent eges in the United States, and the greater of whose life has been spent in the hospitals London, Pris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, effected some of the most astonishing cures were ever known; many troubled with ringin the head and ears when asleep, great ousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, fulness, with frequent blushing, attended times with derangement of mind, were cured ediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

. J. addresses all those who have injurd selves by improper indulgence and solitary s, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting for either business, study, society or mar-

ESE are some of the sad and melancholy s produced by early habits of youth, viz: kness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the and Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Mus- Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, ous Irritability, Derangement of Digestive tions, General Debility, Symptoms of Conption, &c.

NTALLY—The fearful effects on the mind uch to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Con of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evilodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the roduced.

OUSANDS of persons of all ages can now what is the cause of their declining health, their vigor, becoming, weak, pale, nervous maciated, having a singular appearance the eyes, cough and symptoms of consump-

YOUNG MEN

have injured th mselves by a certain practdulged in when alone, a habit frequently d from evil companions, or at school, the of which are nightly felt, even when , and if not cured, renders marriage impos- and destroys both mind and body, should immediately.

t a pity that a young man, the hope of his y, the darling of his parents, should be ed from all prospects and enjoyments of y the consequence of deviating from the f nature and indulging in a certain secret

Such persons must before contemplating MARRIAGE,

that a sound mind and body are the most ary requisites to promote conubial happi- Indeed without these, the journey through comes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect darkens to the view; the mind becomes ved with despair and filled with the melanreflection, that the happiness of another s blighted with our own.

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

n the misguided and imprudent votary of ce finds that he has imbibed the seeds of inful disease, it too often happens that an d sense of shame, or dread of discovery, him from applying to those who, from ion and respectability, can alone befriend elaying till the constitutional symptoms of rrid disease make their appearance, such rated sore throat, diseased nose, noctural n the head and limbs, dimness of sight, s, nodes on the shin bones and arms, s on the head, face and extremities, prog with frightful rapidity, till at last the of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall the victim of this awful disease becomes l object of commiseration, till death puts d to his dreadful suffering, by sending "that Undiscovered Country from whence eller returns."

a melancholy fact that thousands DIE to this terrible disease, through falling hands of Ignorant or unskillful PREERS, who, by the use of that deadly Poicury, &c., destroy the constitution, and le of curing, keep the unhappy sufferer after month taking their noxious or incompounds, and instead of being restored ewal of Life Vigor and Happiness, in desye him with ruined Health to sigh over ng disappointment,

ch, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himreserve the most Inviolable Secrecy, and extensive practice and observations in st Hospitals of Europe, and the first in atry, viz: England, France, Philadelphia where, is enabled to offer the most cerdy and effectual remedy to the world iseases of imprudence.

DR. JOHNSTON,

, NO. 7, S. FREDERICK STREET.

BALTIMORE, M. D.

d side going from Baltimore street, a few m the corner. Fail not to observe name ber.

o letters received unless postpaid and g a stamp to be used on the reply. Perng should state age, and send a portion tisement describing symptoms.

are so many Paltry, Designing and s Impnsters advertising themselves as s, trifling with and ruining the health so unfortunately fall into their power, Johnston deems it necessary to say eso those unacquainted with his reputa- his Credentials or Diplomas always is office.

DORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

ny thousands cured at this Establishr after year, and the numerous inurgical Operations performed by Dr. witnessed by the representatives of the many other papers, notices of which ared again and again before the public, standing as a gentleman of character nsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the Skin diseases speedily cured.

, 1874.—1y

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.00 a gallon. $11.00 a dozen.
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY,
large bottles, $11,00 a dozen.
GOLD SEAL BRANDY,
$18.00 a dozen.
APPLE JACK,
JAMAICA RUM,
SCOTCH WHISKY,
CATAWBA WINE,
OLD PORT WINE,
CHAMPAGNES,
SEGARS, &C.

I. & A. C. Van Bell,

THE WINE MERCHANTS,
1310 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

79.

Professional.

WM. A. SOBER, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COUNTY SOLICITOR.

Office on Front Street below Market, Sunbury, Pa. Collections and all legal business promptly attended to.

JAMES BEARD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Haupt's building, South East Corner of Market Square, Sunbury, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.

JAMES H. McDEVITT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER. Office with S. B. Boyer, Esq., in Bright's Building, Sunbury, Pa. Aug. 22, '73.—1y.

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Next Door to Judge Jordan's Residence, Chestnut Street, Sunbury, Pa.

Collections and all legal matters promptly attended to.

JEREMIAH SNYDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND
ACTING JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Conveyancing, the collections of claims, writings, and all kinds of Legal business will be attended to carefully and with despatch. Can be consulted in the English and German language. Office formerly occupied by Solomon Malick, Esq., opposite City Hotel, Sunbury, Pa.

March 29, 1873.—1y.

G. A. BOTDORF,
Attorney-at-Law,
GEORGETOWN,
Northumberland Co., Penna.

Can be consulted in the English and German languages. Collections attended to in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Also Agent for the Lebanon Valley Fire Insurance Company. mh15

T. H. B. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA. Office in Market Square, (adjoining the office of W. I. Greenough, Esq.,) Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.

Sunbury, March 16, 1872.-1y.

W. C. PACKER,
Attorney at Law,
Sunbury, Pa.

November 9, 1872.—tf.

S. B. BOYER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Rooms Nos. 2 & 3 Second Floor, Bright's Building, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business attended to, in the courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties. Also, in the *Circuit* and *District* Courts for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Claims promptly collected. Particular attention paid to *cases in Bankruptcy.* Consultation can be had in the German language. mar25,'71.

L. H. KASE, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA., office in Masser's Building near the Court House. Front Room up stairs above the Drug Store. Collections made in Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Sunbury, Pa., June 8, 1872.

G. B. CADWALLADER, Market Street, SUNBURY, PA.

Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Pocket Books, Dairies, &c.

S. P. WOLVERTON, Attorney at Law. Market Square, SUNBURY, PA. Professional business in this and adjoining counties promptly attended to.

H. B. MASSER, Attorney at Law, SUNBURY, PA.—Collections attended to in the counties of Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Montour, Columbia and Lycoming. ap10-69

SOLOMON MALICK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office at his residence on Arch street, one square north of the Court House, near the jail, SUNBURY, PA. Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in this and adjoining counties. Consultations can be had in the German language. July27-1872.

G. W. ZIEGLER. L. T. ROHRBACH.

ZIEGLER & ROHRBACH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Office in Haupt's Building, lately occupied by Judge Rockefeller and L. T. Rohrbach, Esq.

Collections and all professional business promptly attended to in the Courts of Northumberland and adjoining counties.

Dec. 2, 1871.

DR. C. M. MARTIN, Office in Drug Store, Clement House Block, Office hours: from 11 a. m., to 1 p. m., and from 6 to 9 p. m., at all other hours, when not Professionally engaged can be found at residence, corner of Front and Penn street, SUNBURY, PA. Particular attention given to surgical cases. Will visit Patients either in town or country.

Hotels and Restaurants.

CRAWFORD HOUSE, Cor. Third and Mulberry, Business Centre, Williamsport, Pa.

D. B. ELSE & CO., Proprietor.

June 29, 1873.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, W. F. KITCHEN, Proprietor. Opposite the Depot SHAMOKIN, PA. Every attention given to travellers, and the best accommodations given. April 5, 1873.—tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE, C. NEFF Proprietor, Corner of Market & Second Streets, opposite the Court House, Sunbury, Pa. May28,'70.

ALLEGHENY HOUSE, A. BECK, Proprietor, Nos. 812 and 814 Market Street, above eighth, PHILADELPHIA. Terms, $2 per day. He respectfully solicits your patronage. Jan6'72.

NATIONAL HOTEL. AUGUSTUS WALD, Proprietor, Georgetown North'd County, Pa., at the Station of the N. C. R. W. Choice wines and cigars at the bar.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good stabling and attentive ostlers.

HUMMEL'S RESTAURANT,
LOUIS HUMMEL, Proprietor,
Commerce St., SHAMOKIN, PENN'A.

Having just refitted the above Saloon for the accomodation of the public, is now prepared to serve his friends with the best refreshments, and fresh Lager Beer, Ale, Porter, and all other malt quors.

Business Cards.

W. S. RHOADS. J. PACKER HAAS

W. S. RHOADS & CO.,
RETAIL DEALERS OF
ANTHRACITE COAL, SUNBURY, PENN'A.
OFFICE WITH HAAS, FAGELY & CO.,

Orders left at Seasholtz & Bro's., office Market treet, will receive prompt attention. Country ustom respectfully solicited.

Feb. 4, 1871.—tf.

ANTHRACITE COAL!

VALENTINE DIETZ, Wholesale and Retail dealer in every variety of ANTHRACITE COAL, UPPER WHARF, SUNBURY, PENN'A.

All kinds of Grain taken in exchange for Coal. Orders solicited and filled promptly. Orders left at S. F. Nevin's Confectionery Store, on Third treet, will recieve prompt attention, and money receipted for, the same as at the office.

DENTISTRY.

GEORGE M. RENN,
In Simpson's Building, Market Square,
SUNBURY, PA.,

I prepared to do all kinds of work pertaining to Dentistry. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Teeth, and other Dental material, from which he will be able to select, and meet the wants of his customers.

All work warranted to give satisfaction, or else the money refunded.

The very best Mouth Wash and Tooth-Powders kept on hand.

His references are the numerous patrons for whom he has worked for the last twelve years. Sunbury, April 21, 1872.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—GRANT BROS., Shippers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in WHITE AND RED ASH COAL, SUNBURY, PA. (LOWER WHARF.)

Orders will receive prompt attention.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned having connected the Coal business with his extensive FLOUR & GRAIN trade, is prepared to supply families with the

VERY BEST OF COAL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

Egg, Stove and Nut, constantly on hand. Grain taken in exchange for Coal.

J. M. CADWALLADER.

Sunbury, Jan. 15, 1870.—tf.

Book and Job Printing.

THE SUNBURY AMERICAN

The Largest and Most Complete Establishment

IN THIS SECTION.

NEW TYPE,

NEAT WORK,

IMPROVED PRESSES,

SKILLED WORKMEN.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

PRICES MODERATE.

BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

SHOW CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

BLANKS,

HANDBILLS,

MERCANTILE LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

CARDS,

CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

PROGRAMMES,

DODGERS,

PAPER BOOKS,

MANIFESTS,

CIRCULARS.

Everything that is needed in the printing department will be executed with promptness and at low prices. All are invited to call and examine our samples. No trouble to give estimates and show goods. We shall cheerfully do this to all, who call for that purpose, without charge.

Orders for Subscription. Advertising or Job Printing, thankfully received.

Address

EM'L WILVERT, Proprietor,

SUNBURY, PA.

Advertising Medium

THE SUNBURY AMERICAN

IS THE

BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

In the Central part of the State,

IT CIRCULATES

In one of the Most Thrifty, Intelligent and

WEALTHY

SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Sample copy of paper sent to any address free of charge.

Select Poetry.

THERE IS NO DEATH.

There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in Heaven's jeweled crown
They shine forevermore.

There is no death! The dust we tread
Shall change beneath the Summer showers
To golden grain or mellow fruit,
Or rainbow-tinted flowers.

The granite rocks disorganize
To feed the hungry moss they bear,
The forest trees drink daily life
From out the viewless air.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
The flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.

There is no death! An angel form
Walks o'er the earth with silent tread;
He bears our best-loved things away,
And then we call them "dead."

He leaves our hearts all desolate,
He plucks our fairest, sweetest flowers;
Transplanted into bliss, they now
Adorn immortal bowers.

The bird-like voice, with joyous tones
Made glad these scenes of sin and strife,
Sings now an everlasting song
Amid the tree of life.

And where he sees a smile too bright,
Or heart too pure for taint and vice,
He bears it to that world of light,
To dwell in Paradise.

Born unto that undying life,
They leave us but to come again;
With joy we welcome them—the same,
Except in sin and pain.

And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear, immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life—there is no dead.

—*Bulwer Lytton.*

Tales and Sketches.

MARIAN'S FORTUNE.

George Hallowel, of Elmsborough, died at the age of 80, worth £100,000. People generally thought he had lived a very long time; but they could not deny the fact that he had improved the time, and got together a very respectable fortune.

Early in his young manhood he had married Estelle Cleaves, the daughter of a poor actor; and some incongruity of taste or temper—nobody knew which, for Hallowel kept his own secrets, and death long ago had sealed the lips of his wife—had separated them after about ten months of married life.

The wife had gone forth nobody knew whither, and Hallowell had lived on his sour, crusty and monotonous life in the old home where he was born, and where before him were born both his father and grandfather.

He never went into society, he received no company, he had no friends and it was a great wonder to whom he would give his property when he was dead.

And when the announcement came that the old man was gone, everybody pricked up his or her ears, and the wonder grew.

Three old servants—nearly as old as himself—a man and two women, had always been with him, and constituted all the family he had.

The old male servant was named Gilbert, and in his hands Mr. Hallowell had left his will.

The funeral was largely attended by the whole neighborhood; and, at its close, Gilbert requested all those interested to remain and hear the will read.

Of course, in a matter like this, everybody was interested, and old Gilbert had a good audience.

Lawyer Secors read this will. It seemed he had drawn it up a year before the testator died. Divested of its formalities, it bequeathed handsome life annuities to each of his three servants, two thousand pounds to each of the two churches in the village; two hundred pounds for the support of Jim, a large striped cat, which the old man held in high regard, and all the rest of the property—houses, lands, stocks, and money was bequeathed, without reserve, to Marian Easterly, the village schoolmistress.

They were all stricken dumb with astonishment, and Miss Esterly was, perhaps, more surprised than any of them.

A few words in pencil, in old Hallowell's own hand-writing, on the margin of the will, explained his reason for this disposition of the property.

"I have been friends with nobody"—so ran the marginal reference—"and people have looked upon me as being destitute of the attributes of humanity, and as it was my own fault, I make no complaint. Only one of all my towns-people have seen deep enough beneath the surface to surmise that old Hallowell might have feelings of his own, and she has never passed me by without a kind good day. And once when I passed her little garden she gave me a bunch of pansies. One I loved in youth was fond of pansies, and I think of her always when I see them. And so, as Marian Esterly has treated me as if I had a soul, I bequeath to her the property which it has taken me a life-time to gather, and may Heaven bless her in its possession.

All the villagers were jealous of Miss Esterly, and all thought she had been very well repaid for a few kind words and a bunch of pansies. But none could dispute old Hallowell's right to do as he chose with his own; and so the poor schoolmistress passed peaceably into possession.

Miss Esterly was an orphan, twenty-three years of age, tall and fine looking, and with more character than is generally given to one individual. Now that she had the power, she asserted herself grandly.

The Hallowell home place was put under a series of valuable improvements which soon changed its entire aspect. Decaying trees were cut down, fresh young ones were planted, a spacious flower garden, with extensive graperies and green-houses flourished, where had been only a stretch of dismal heath; the stock in the stables was overhauled, and great changes made, and Hallowell House was rebuilt and remodeled until it was the finest residence in the country round.

Miss Esterly kept the old servants who shortly learned to adore her, but she added new ones to the menage, and entertained the visitors, who hastened to honor her, in gracious and liberal style.

As a matter of course, the mistress of Hallowell House was not long wanting for lovers; they came thick and fast some few perhaps, by her beauty and grace, but most of them keen on the scent after old Hallowell's gold.

But Marian Esterly had sense as well as good looks, and she was not deceived by their pretensions.

She remembered the time when the poor schoolmistress might have sat evening after evening at parties and social gatherings, unnoticed and neglected by all these obsequious, fine gentlemen who now professed to be deeply in love with her; and so she treated them all with a coolness which drove them to the verge of distraction.

She had been just a year mistress of Hallowell, when one day old Gilbert came to her with a troubled face, and asked an audience.

She bade him sit down, and speak without restraint, but the old man made blundering work of it. Marian had to question and encourage him continually, but at last his story was told. In effect it was this:

When Estelle Hallowell had died, years and years before in an obscure Scottish village, she had left a son—George Hallowell's child, born three months after her separation from him. This son had hated his father for the wrong he had inflicted upon Estelle, and had never made himself known to him; and Mr. Hallowell had lived and died unconscious of the fact that he was a father.

This son had died two months previous, leaving one son behind him—George Hallowell's grandson and heir in law.

Clement Hallowell—that was the young man's name—was now a clerk in a bank in London, on salary of one hundred and fifty pounds a year, and all unconscious of the facts that by right of kin, he was the heir to one hundred thousand pounds.

These facts old Gilbert had just learned through a man who had strolled to the village, picking up a living by strumming on an ancient harp and singing a few old ballads. He had been a player in company with Estelle's father, and had always, so to speak, kept on the track of the family.

Some women would have doubted the old stroller's story; but Miss Esterly did not.

She saw him herself, and got out of him every minute particular.

Old Gilbert was greatly distressed.

"I thought it my duty to tell you, madam," he said to Marian; "but I'd rather have cut my head off. I said to Polly, said I:

"It seems a wicked, burning shame to go and disturb the poor young lady's peace, now that everything is a flowing on so beautiful." And said Polly to me:

"Gilbert, always do your duty, man, and you'll be happy."

"You did perfectly right to tell me, Gilbert," said Miss Esterly, kindly. "I should have been very sorry if you had not. There has been a great wrong done. Thank Heaven, it is in my power to right it."

"What will you do, ma'am?" asked the man, though from his knowledge of Miss Esterly's character, it is not difficult for him to guess.

"Never you mind Gilbert," said she; "I will do what is right."

So she made a confident of Lawyer Secors, and caused him to set on foot inquiries relative to young Clement Hallowell. The information which he gathered settled the fact, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that he was George Hallowell's grandson, and also that he was a young man who had led a noble and irreproachable life, and, though very poor, he was respected and esteemed by all with whom he had come in contact.

Then Miss Esterly caused a conveyance of the Hallowell estate to be drawn up, and by it she gave everything into the possession of the heir-in-law. Her commands, that he should come at once and attend to his inheritance, were imperative; but it was some time before Clement Hallowell could be induced to take advantage of his good fortune.

It was not until after Miss Esterly had delivered everything into the hands of Lawyer Secors as an agent, and had herself left for a distant town, where a school was offered her, that young Hallowell came down from London and took possession of his own.

Shortly after Marian's school began in Westlake, she became acquainted with a young gentleman named Burke—a poor artist, handsome and cultivated, but without money, friends or influence.

He secured board at the house next to the one where Marian lodged and he always waited until her school was out for the day before he took his walk around the park by the beautiful lake; and she always went with him.

As a natural consequence, they fell in love with each other, and Marian was so happy in her choice that it never occurred to her to lament the splendors she had lost in renouncing the Hallowell's inheritance.

Young Burke was very eager for the wedding not to be delayed; and one summer morning they were married quietly in the little church at Westlake, and then they set out together for her husband's home.

About this home he had never told her anything—neither had she inquired; so you may understand she was very deeply in love with him—for now-a-days the establishment is often of infinitely more consequence to the young lady than the man who goes along with it, by way of incumbrance.

Marian was a little puzzled by one thing. As she had stood in the church, and listened to the solemn words of the marriage service, the name of the bridegroom, though uttered by the clergyman in a very low tone of voice, had sounded new and strange to her. She had not understood it; nevertheless, it had not sounded like plain John Burke.

Seated in the train by her husband's side, she asked him about it.

"The name is all right, darling," he replied, squeezing her hand under the folds of her shawl—"new husbands will do such foolish things, you know; don't trouble your head about that."

So Marian dismissed it from her mind.

By and by she saw that they were nearing Elmsboro', the town where her fortune had been found and lost. She leaned out of the window to get a look at familiar objects. Her husband bent over her.

"Did you like Elmsboro', dear?"

"Very much. I was very happy here."

"I am glad. It is my home—our home," he said, quietly.

Surprise made her silent, and the stopping of the train at the station prevented further conversation. A handsome carriage and pair of horses awaited them, and in a very brief space of time Marian and her husband were driven to Hallowell House.

And there, drawn up in array on the lawn were old Gilbert and Polly, and all the rest of them, waiting to welcome back their old mistress.

Marian turned to her husband, who with a smiling face was presenting his wife to the servants.

"What does it all mean?" she asked in a puzzled tone.

"Nothing—except that my name is Clement Burke Hallowell, and you are my wife. Pardon my deception, but I fell in love with you before I saw you. I knew that no ordinary woman would have sacrificed what you did from a sense of honor and I resolved to know you. I felt sure you would not prosper my suit if I was known to you as the heir, so I was a poor artist instead; and, darling, I am a very *poor artist* for I never drew a thing in all my life. You know you used to tax me last summer with my miserable laziness, but I was on an entirely different kind of business from picture making. And you say you forgive me?"

She could do no better, she said, seeing that he had already settled everything his own way; and she glided gracefully into her own place as mistress, and Hallowell House.

Miscellaneous.

CLAY-EATING.—A writer in the "Food Journal," discoursing on strange dishes, communicates some interesting notes as to the employment and mode of preparation of that strangest of all edible substances, clay. Humboldt, on the 6th of June, 1800, spent a day at a station occupied by the Otomass, a tribe of clay eaters on the Oronoco. He describes the earth eaten by them as an unctuous, almost tasteless clay, true potters' earth. This is carefully picked, and kneeded into balls of from four to six inches in diameter, which are then baked before a slow fire, until the outer surface becomes of a reddish color. The earth is said to possess different kinds of flavor, and it is selected by the palate almost as carefully as our more dainty provisions. Before being eaten the balls are moistened with water. The Otomacs, however, do not appear to adopt this article of food from choice, nor do they eat it the whole year round. When the waters of the Oronoco and Meta are low they subsist on turtles and fish; but during the periodical swelling of these rivers the Otomacs devour enormous quantities of clay balls, which are kept piled up in heaps in their huts. Humboldt was informed that an Indian would consume from three-quarters to one and one-quarter pound of this food daily, without any appreciable injury to health.

The Otomacs are by no means singular in their adoption of earth as an article of food, for the same practice prevails among several other tribes, chiefly in the tropics. It is stated by Humboldt and other travelers that the women employed in the small village of Banco, on the Magdalena, in burning earthenware pots, continually fill their mouths with large lumps of clay. At San Roja an Indian child was observed which, according to the statement of its mother, would hardly eat anything but earth. The negroes of Guinea are also in the habit of eating a yellowish kind of earth called *caouac*. While the slave trade between Africa and the West Indies was in existence, these negroes on their arrival at the plantations, would endeavor to procure some similar species of food, maintaining that the earth they devoured was harmless. It was found, however, that the *caouac* of the West Indies had a deleterious effect on the health of those partaking of it, and its use was strictly forbidden.

In Java the same practice prevails. In 1847 some edible clay was sent for anaysis from Samarang to Berlin, and was found to be a fresh-water formation deposited in tertiary limestone, and composed mostly of animalcules. According to Labillardiere, the natives of New Caledonia eat lumps of a friable kind of soapstone, in which Vauquelin detected a certain quantity of copper. Among some northern races, too, clay eating prevails. A careful analysis of the earth food of the Laplanders showed that it contains a large portion of organic matter from the *exuvie* of infusorial animals. Among the lower animals the earthworm, and some others, are known to feed upon earth; and the *Spantangus* (heart urchin) *Arenicola* (sandworm) fill their stomachs with sand. The chief use of clay in the human economy would appear to be for producing a distention of the walls of the stomach, which seems to allay the pangs of hunger.—*Galaxy.*

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ANCESTRAL RECORD.—A Hartford paper says that Mr. Heath, of that city, has "recently been engaged in hunting up President Grant's ancestral record, tracing it back to Matthew Grant, who came from England in the ship Mary and John, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Mr. Heath has written the record from that time until the present in the most elaborate manner, with a fine steel pen, and is soon to place it handsomely framed, upon exhibition in the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Heath traces the President's ancestry, from 1730 as follows: Matthew Grant removed to Connecticut in in 1630, and with others formed the Windsor colony in 1631. He died there in 1781. Matthew married in 1652, Priscilla, whose family name is not given. From Matthew the succession is traced through Samuel, his son, Samuel, Jr., Noah, first, second, third, to Jesse Root Grant, of Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio in his youth, where he married in 1821, Hannah Simpson. His eldest son, Ulysses S. Grant, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Claremont county. To show that General Grant belongs to a military family, it may be said that his great-grandfather, Captain Noah, second, served in the expedition against Crown Point, in the year 1755, and he was killed there. The President's grandfather, Noah, third, served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, among the volunteers from Connecticut, and in 1787 removed to Pennsylvania.

'Why did the general take you on his staff?' was asked of a young Hussar not long ago by an enthusiast. 'Oh, I'll tell you—because I cut——' 'Through the ranks of the enemy, you hero!' interrupted the enthusiast (she was a lady.) "Oh, dear, no, nothing of the sort; it was because I cut up a turkey so well.'

HOW A SENATOR WAS "OUT" ON DINNER.—Senator Nesmith, according to the following experience, incident to having received an invitation to dine from Judge Holt:

Fully equipped he repaired to the house of the eminet jurist at seven o'clock p. m. Ringing the door-bell, he was asked for his name, which was given on a neatly written card done at the National Hotel by the card-writer, and the guest was conducted across a cold porch into a dimly-lit, cold parlor. Here he sat, wondering how it happened that he was among the first guests, and getting chilled to the bone, for it was a very cold night. In a few minutes he was joined by the Judge Advocate General in a most extraordinary dinner-dress, consisting of a gown and slippers—the last very much down at the heel. The The chilliness of the room seemed to be increased by the entrance of the host, who is generally as cold as an icicle, but on this occasion seemed to be the North Pole. After a few minutes' conversation the host invited his shivering guest into the library, where a warm fire made them more comfortable. For an hour the two dicussed the condition of the Union, but Nesmith saw no gests arriving, and heard no rattling of dishes. From eight till nine they dwelt principally on our foreign relations, and yet no dinner. From nine till ten the conversation was desultory and miscellaneous, and yet no dinner. Nesmith, who had all his life been used to dining at noon, had abstained on this day, and now found himself hungry enough to eat his host. Eleven o'clock came, and while Nesmith tried his best to talk the host seemed to draw within himself, and might have been taken for a bronze statue but for the monosyllables "Yes" and "No" that dropped out at times like three-pennies from a nail-machine.

In the midst of a spasmodic effort at a sentence from Nesmith, Judge Holt suddenly got up and said solemnly: "Senator, you must excuse me, but I have an engagement." Nesmith jumped up with as much alacrity as his weakness would permit, and staggered out. The Judge accompanied him to the front door, and when bidding him "good night," said:

"I hope, Senator, you will not forget our little dinner party for to-morrow night."

"Holy Moses!" cried Nesmith, faintly, "I thought it was to-night."

"DOT FELLER VOT TUMBLE MIT ME."—A few days ago, in Boston, Kreitz meyer Von Schingle was arraigned in the municipal court for selling beer. When told that the judge had fined him $10 and costs, he came out from behind the bar of the courts and said: "Now just listen to me oud. I keeps one leetle places, von lager beer und zigaers, und I vas a couple ov months back in my schtore von day, ven a nize gentlemand comed in und tells me of I keeps dot places. I say: 'Yes, sir, und my name is Krietzmeyer Von Schingle.' He write it down in a schmall book, und in about a minute he went oud. Sharley, a d—d schmart veller vas in dare, und he told me 'of I dond knowed me who dot veller vos.' I said 'no.' Den Sharley says, 'Dot's a Schate polices,' und I says I vos a damm vool dat I didn't 'see him.' I dold Sharley I 'did see him.' But Sharley say, 'dot I don't tumble to him, und said ven de cop combed in again I should tell him 'I vants to see him,' und if de cop tumbled I would be all right. So ven de cop come in agin I vas alone, und I dought von vot Sharley said; und I said to de polices, 'Look here polices, I vant to see you und tumble mit you.' De Polices schmiled und say, 'Dot's pizness' und hold his hand. I shaked hands mit him, und axed him if he vould tumble for me. He said 'ten dollars amoundt und de ziegars.' Und I don't got troble mit dat veller till dis morning, annoder veller tells me I should come here und pay more moneys as ten dollars, und schtop my beer bizness. Und I find dat my friend what tumbled is gond away, und dot don't got me all right, like he tells me he vould.' Then he exclaimed: 'Don't tell me any more about dese vree country, vere you must 'tumble' at von man, und 'see' annoder one, und get 'pulled' by de next' von und den must come to an old mill, und see a lot more vellers, und den pay de chudge ten dollar und costs. So dat you 'schquare' it at the police office. Himmel! vot a dam schwindle! und es gibt einen grossen underschied swisher einen Deutschen und einer Yangee."

FAN FLIRTATION.—When a lady uses her fan in an outward movement, that is, away from her into space, it means that she is married and you must not hope. The contrary movement, inward, from space to the body, means that she is free. If, however, this inner movement, is made by fanning in a downward direction, it means she is a widow; if in an upward direction, that she has never been married. A closed fan, held upright, means "do as you like." An open fan, resting on the breast, means "silence." A closed fan, presented to you horizontally, means "an invitation presented by the small end, indifference." With one leaf open, "friendship;" two open leaves, "sympathy;" three, "love and passion." A "talking fan" should be composed of seven leaves, to correspond with the seven days of the week. The hour you are expected at a rendezvous is intimated by so many taps being made on the leaf which represents the day. A closed fan placed on the lips means "don't tell." A circular movement of the fan means "we are watched."

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF EGGS.—The white of an egg has proved of late the most efficacious remedy for burns. Seven or eight successful applications of this substance soothes pain and effectually excludes the burned parts of the air. This simple remedy seems preferable to collodion or even cotton. Extraordinary stories are told of the healing properties of a new oil which is easily made from the yolk of hens' eggs. The eggs are first boiled hard, and the yolks are then removed, crushed and placed over a fire, where they are carefully stirred until the whole substance is just on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates and may be poured off. One yolk will yield nearly two teaspoonfulls of oil. It is in general use among the colonists of south Russia as a means of curing cuts, bruises and scratches.

IT will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions, or to have enslaved the world.

A DRINK IN THE DARK.—One New Year's night Chubb came home very late, and when he went up stairs his wife and children were in bed asleep. His undressed as softly as he could, and then he felt thirsty; Fortunately he saw a gobletful standing on the washstand, placed there for him evidently by Mrs. Chubb. He seized it and drank the liquid in two or three huge gulps, but just as he was draining the goblet he gagged, dropped the glass to the floor, where it was shivered to atoms, while he ejected something from his mouth. He was certain that a live animal of some kind had been in the water, and that he had nearly swallowed it. This theory was confirmed when he saw the object which he spit out go bounding over the floor. He pursued it, kicking a couple of chairs over while doing so, and at last he put his foot on it and held it. Of course Mrs. Chubb was awake by this time and scared nearly to death, and the baby was screaming at the top of its lungs. Mrs. Chubb got out of bed and turned up the gas, and said:

"Mr. Chubb, what in the