# The

# DEVOTED TO LITERARY, COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, GENERAL AND LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lancaster

### VOLUME I.

# LANCASTER, C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1852.

## NUMBER 18.

ces his tine house; and conservatory;

report says he has an excellent wine cellar

now on my word there are only six bot-

es left ; almost his last cent has gone ;

old servants stay with him from very

love ; and oh ! my dear mother, Henry,

my beloved brother, cannot go back to

colleg.e It is this that distresses me-we

have locked for so much, for certain, certain

news of good, we have felt rich, assured of

great wealth in the future, and now it is

li gone, every hope, every shadow of a

th this terrible news ; he could see all,

or he has an eagle eye, symbolising a keen discrimination, a quick penetration;

re could tell how we all were, and so he

Here comes this General Lengorden

THE LANCASTER LEDGER IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

> R. S. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

> > TERMS:

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if tain our present standing before the paid in six months; or Three Dollars, if world. payment is delayed until the end of the year. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at scventy-five cents per square of twelve lines, for the first insertion, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. A single insertion One Dollar. Nothing will be counted less than a square.

Advertisers are requested to state. writing on their advertisements, the number of times they wish them inserted ; or they will be continued in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.



"Love thy neighbor as thyself." \* And though so liberally professed in every day life among men as right and proper, is not practised yet more than it ought to be. And while it affords an excuse for so many of our actions that a mere superficial observer might suppose its influence almost universal, candor compels us to admit that there are occasional instances of naked, undisguised selfishness, and yet we must believe in charity, that the majority of men aim, with more or less earnestness at the common good. All those who devote their time to religion. politics, literature or professional callings, obviously

tend that way. At the public good we aim, is so frquentan expression, that we may consider it when we speak out our reflections and call upon all concerned for a hearing, respectful attention at least, is due. Ideas and opinions are as much and as naturally the forerunners of expression, as seed time is of harvest, and humble as the pretensions

and competent calculators say we have bug or visionary scheme; may be de-the land. I feel that this is a sort of new nounced as too expensive or impracticable; idea and some one may say if South Car- and so it may be, for great allowances are olina can do so nuch, the other cotton to be made in exploring new grounds .-states can do it too, or that South Carolina is looking ahead to making all-the cotton wanted. But observe, I am not telling what we are trying to do, what we are on the subject, and move carnestly ; here going to do, but what we could do if we is something worthy of its aid, and just would, and what duty to ourselves requi- in character with the enterprise of our res that we should boldly attempt for our people when they move at all, and in sake and the sake of those who are to come after us, if we wish to improve our condi-

tion by using our resources or even main-Union or disunion, secession or submiss-

ion, this is our present home ; here we find our lots cast ; here our abiding place. Ity superseded by railroads, which have al-And the Mighty Maker's command to Adam in Eden to subdue, to dress and to aid of public money. Besides, see what

keep it is a command to us. If not so audible from Deity, we hear it from interest, from nature's first law from the de- built the city of Charleston; built Hamsire to provide for those dependent upon us, and to enlarge our blessings, Let our rivers be straightened-throw

all the water into one straight channel, that it may run off quick and wash out a ep-thus securing their deltas free from to your capital, increase your productions and comforts, employ your labor and skill to greater advantage, invite an increase and retain your present numbers-which if something is not done, must look out for other fields to operate in. To effect this purpose, is worth an effort-for if we osethem, we lose the essentials of strength, capital and population-when the opposite ourse will encourage them to remain with

their energies, means and productions. Small streams are ditched drained and redrained, as we will see on almost every plantation-then why not the rivers that re worth so much more?

From Camden falls to Santee is about 40 miles-the swamp will average at least two miles-many places it is four miles across-but say two miles all the way and you have eighty square miles or upwards, fifty one thousand acres of land, of which there is not now under culture above 15,000 acres, thus adding 36,000 acres of new land; or say an increase of value on the whole of \$20 per acre, gives us 1,000,-000. And this in a short distance of Waterce alone, in the centre of the State, while there is Santee Congaree, the Pee Dees, ou will concur with me. Lynches Creek, and several other streams adding in all, ten or twenty times more. As we know more about Wateree River, and we we believe that no other would yield so much at so little expense, we can say more about it, and would respectfully ask particular attention to it, from Camden itself. to Santee. In a straight line, it is about forty miles-as it runs, 125 miles or more. The fall 18 inches or more to the mile, as it could not run with less. Reduce the

length to forty miles, and concentrate the almost every man's motto. Therefore, fall, gives us five feet, and if the flow increases in propotion, it would run off in one day as much as it runs now in one week, and the single channel give sufficient vent for all the water.

The old river beds could soon be plant- nearly abandoned, that no opposer would ed,-the creeks, lakes, and ponds could be resort to that plea. The other, it would the dilatoriness of his patrons to remit the He will soon leave for England where his

State.

Our Exchanges. Perhaps there could not be a more interesting chapter written, than upon the We are liable to make over and under essubject of the country newspapers. In timates, but let it be looked into ; if wor- point of energy there can be no comparithy of the trial, let the Legislature move son substituted between the country editor and he of the city. While the one is often necessitated to turn himself into the trinity of editor, compositor and devil, the other is a kind of nabob, who writes off which our public men have always been his "leader" and leaves the balance of his disposed to join. Our State pride is pro- great sheet to the labors of half a dozen verbial. See how much has been spent sub-editors. It often happens that while in improving the navigation of our rivers, the country editor is pulling away at his press, or busily sticking types, that the by canals and clearing out obstructions. And now, when they are made safer and city editor is supping with his friends or better than they ever were before, is nearelse slumbering away the time. We each day receive some thirty or

so been cherished into usefulness by the forty exchange papers, from every section of this wide spread Union-from Maine the State has done to preserve and proto.Florida, and thence to California .mote the prosperity of her citizens ; re-There is nothing which gives us greater pleasure than to skim over these papersburg; see her Atlantic steam navigation for reading them is out of the question-Company ; her College, her Lunatic Asyto note the tune of their various editorials lum, her Bank of the State and its bran-The city editor writes like one who is aware ches; indeed her munificence has been of his hold on the community, of the staever on a liberal scale. No sectional inbility of his paper and the wealth of his terests are recognized. A long pursuit of office, while the country editor words his freshets, and you open up an immense this policy may eventually burthen pos-inner of agic altural wealth, which must add terity with our debts, and be it so, if we of future success, but re-olved boldly to put them in possession of ample means of push his little bark onward till she reaches payment, to which we are prompted by the glorious haven of success, or swamps avery duty and worthy motive. Can it in the trial. The country editor has none be possible that the great author of all of the aids to success which attend the city things who placed these fertile lands where editor. He has no presses propelled they are, did not intend them for the use by steam and which work off ten of man? They can be used and it be- thousand copies per hour. He has no comes us to make an effort to appropriate corps of hands who can set up a column them to our benefit; or shall they re- of matter "in eight minutes"—but almost main a wilderness or worse than a wilder-"solitary and alone" he is necessitated to ness in our midst as it were to taunt us ? drudge away in his little office till his work Shall we fold our arms and remain as we has "dragged its slow length along" and are; shall we use no effort to make the his little form is on the press. He alone waste places glad, the crooked paths has his selections to make, his editorials to straight, to set our houses in order, not whip into shape (and oftentimes his ad-

to die but to live? Should I succeed in versaries too) his types to set, his press to waking up my fellow citizens from their pull, his papers to mail and all through apparent apathy, to investigate my premthe assistance of one or two inefficient ises and push their enquiries in search of new schemes of utility, I shall feel that I upon contingencies which the city editor have been the humble intrument of doing does not experience. Almost every day great good. It is no labor, trouble, or ex- we receive a half sheet, and the first edipense, to join me in the project thus sta- torial we peruse reads somewhat thus : ted. These lands of "so little value now. "Owing to the unprecedented fall of the should be rescued; it is desirable, and it river we have been enable to receive our stock of paper, and are therefore obliged is practicable Take a common sense view or any other view of it, and I fancy to issue the Journal on a half sheet" &c. Again one of our valued little exchanges

Much has been written and said, and which has weekly came to us greeting our many plans and propositions offered and eyes like an old friend, suddenly di-ap-pears from the galaxy of newspapers like tried, of cheap and easy means of transportation of our staple to market. What the lost pleaid. But just as we begin to bring before you is of higher consideramourn the lost paper, again it appears tion, that is, increasing the great staple (more fortunate than its analogious este-

roid) with the following editorial in large The work can be done by the planters letters at the top of the column : "We along the river and not by northern concongratulate our readers upon our re-ap tractors or emigrant laborers. It will not pearance, and we are now happy to state require the outlay of a dollar, or employthat the late unprecedented freshets havment of a man beyond the limits of the ing subsided, we are now in possession of a fine stock of paper, and the Gazette will On looking round for objections, but

be interrupted no longer." since father Adam's day. This, readers, is the public reason, but the true reason probably lies in part with

yourself, for the poor editor has toiled day and night to make both ends meet, but pittance due him, compelled him to sus-

#### Coffee. There has been volumes written upon the subject of "Intemperance," by which is meant the too free use of ardent spirits. But there is a species of intemperance which, in our opinion, accomplishes more harm to mankind in general than alcohol

-that is coffee. This assertion, we are aware is unpopular, but still none the less true. Coffee-or rather the caffeine which contains-acts energetically upon the nervous system, creating, especially with nervous persons, severe headache accompanied with sickness at the stomach, and with most persons, marked nervous derangement. These symptoms increase till the person is afflicted with almost constant headache, with dyspepsia, or one of its various concomitants, and often with Epilepsy. Weak delicate persons should especially avoid coffee or strong tea, as the coffeine in the one, and the theine in the other (being 'but different terms for the same substance) will certainly exert a pernicious effect upon the nervous system. The regular coffee drinker is ever in a delicate state of health. He cannot undergo the least fatigue without experiencing the headache, while any excitement, such as vivacious talking, will produce the usual lisease, the headache. We were once told by the most illustrious physician of England, that nearly all of the cases of Epilepsy in that country were the result of coffee drinking. This physician remarked at the same time, that coffee slayed its thousands, and that it had effected more mischief than alcohol. Remember that

----"A Little Learning," &c.

True as preaching,-"a little learning s a dangerous thing.' The truth of this adage, is manifested in the stipplings of the present age, who prepare, and are entered upon their collegiate course.-They too often forget who they firefrom what what stamp of a mechanic, they sprang-that, perchance, their daddy is a poor tanner, or a cooper, who has by hard labor, economy and confinement, the time they have been at college three sessions the acquaintance is cut-the colfrosted over by a mustache-the eigar -you know suffering parities, dear mothpuffs out at the ends of his shirt collar, and the magnificent little cane is significantly twisted as he passes by the boys fellows are called to preach-as they say and, in preparing the head to answer the call, they mistake, and fix off the body, to make a good appearance. O, the ber of times! How sadly have we degenerated, now-

visit to America is now drawing to a close,

From the Olive Branch. My father is poor—very poor: yes! Judge Waugh. descendant of dukes, with a generalogy that dates back to the Saxon Diary of a Fashionable Dyspeptic. sovereigns, is a very poor man. The world

Tedaer,

"It is nothing, mother, nothing," she answered faintly, throwing her hair back with an impatient motion. At that moment there was a quick knock at the door: t opened with a strange jarring sound, and in rushed Julia looking half wild; off went her bonnet and shawl-she threw the u upon the table, then running up to Alice she killed her, without seeming to notice her agitation, and exclaimed in a hurried sharp voice, "congratulate me Alice, and you, dear mother, I am going to be married."

"To be married !" exclaimed both Alice and myself; the news startied us both from our sad reflections.

"Yes," she exclained, half flying across the apartment, and dragging a low ottoman to my side, never heeding the little basket filled with work, that fell, senttering ine to be his wife its contents all over the floor, "yes, I will tell you all about it, mother; I may call

you mother mayn't 1?" There was a cold, painful brilliancy in her dark eyes, as they sought mine, and I could not but shudder at her smile, to strange and meaningless.

"Yes, I know you will let me call you mother," she added, never giving me time to reply ; "now listen, for I have got such a story to tell you-but oh ! my forchead-place your hand there, mother -isn't it hot-very hot !"

There was even a flush upon it, and as warm masses of hair, I was startled to notice the red line of fever around these rich. dark eyes, "Well, in the first place—oh ! how cool

your fingers are-our lawsuit ended, and das! for poor father-unfavorably." "Your lawsuit ?"

Oh! you knew nothing about it; I forgot that; don't notice my nervousness, dear mother-and-oh ! you are sure we shan't be disturbed; I thought I heard footsteps;" and she turned looking anxiously towards the door, while I saw her hand tremble on my lap.

I assured her that we should be alone accumulated a small surplus, which has all the afternoon, and quieted her as I

that they don't know their old comrades added quickly, "no, so fortunate, so opand companious this forgetfulness com- portune, so providential. I know what I mences on their first visit home; and by am saying, dear mother, don't look at me so; I am going to be married, he is very rich; I shall have a good husband lege face is incased between two pieces and save my father-save him ; oh, I am of starched linen-the upper lip is slight- so glad I was born to do this great service

er, suffering purifies, don't you think it With tears in my eyes I assured her of his early days. Sometimes, too, these that the little gold in me had been burned from the dross-that once I had been a poor, thoughtless moth fluttering around the light of fashion, worthless as a member of society, unfaithful as a parent, but

"But now," she exclaimed, catching Kossuth AND HIS SUITE.—Kossuth's Dut mean to speak so that 1 connot

made love to me-ha, ha, no not that, but kindly, calmly, affectionately asked " Hut Julia, my child, do you love him? and if not, let me "He knows, mother, I tell you he knows, everything, but that which my Maker alone is witness to," the added in a low, reverent voice. "I told him I could not give him my heart. He seemed to feel compasssionately towards me, and said he did not ask it, for he was on old man, he could not expect it." "But my child," he said, " I am childless; be to me a daughter, pay me these little attentions you give your own father, I shall not need them There was even a flush upon it, and as with my fingers I pushed back the heavy. be unto me a child. I ask no more, and this"-he continued with an impressive manner," this for the sake of your father and family. I cannot last long, I soleand assure you, and then, my sweet child, m

vast fortune shall be your own. I mus travel; no hand of servant, he it ever so soft, can sooth like the hand of a gentle woman + it shalk not be a hard task I repuire of you. I am frank as you have been, And so I said yes; wasn't it a strange compact ? Well, it may as well be so as otherwise, for I am weary, weary of this world.'

"Julia !" I exclaimed in alarm, for her face was hidden in my lap, and her frame shivered as with a chilling wind. She mined her bead, and her eve

almost glassy. She smiled; "you can' think what a fine, stately air he has, and what a grand walk ; then his hair so thick, soft and glossy, yes obsolutely glossy, although it is silver white, and curling, too -oh ! he is a "fine old English gentleman, all of the olden time;" you know how often we have sung that, Ally ;who thought then that I could marry such a one; yet he is good, fatherly, and I shall go abroad, be rich, courted, have my own way, fare sumptuously, dress extravagantly". look so distresse I, dear mother' you know I only talk for the sake of talking, and I feel very foolish, and very, very weary ;" again her head fell upon my lap.

It is so hard to look upon the sufferings of others! twice the pain snaps our did not mean to speak so, but 1 cannot verge of dispair, over which we look with

than himself, could take up, unfold and improve upon resulting finaly, in great benefit to mankind.

Beginings are usually small ; indeed. we may say in every thing that is or has been, there was a feebleness in its begining, which should teach us to examine closely any new project before we reject or coudemn it.

Every good citizen is in a measure. bound by his relations to society to exercise his mind in looking out for the ways and means of bettering himself, his family and his fellow men. Though his tribute be but a mite, let him throw it into the common stock of a progressive age, When chance offers great things to attempt, we should not let them pass, but lay hold of them vigorously-but they are rare while less things are often seen and as much required as the greater, to make up the

With this preface, and with a sincere desire to be useful, I submit what follows to my fellow citizens, asking them to discuss the matter for themselves, and consider it kindly towards me.

Ours is a small state compound with other Southern States, but our bounds are fixed, and as was once observed in Congress by a member from this State, "We occupy a surface prodigionaly large compare with our numbers."

ing area of South Carolina in round pumbers, is nineteen millions of acres and the population under six bundred thousand, giving over thirty acres of land to every individual, old and young black and white, and I think we may safely say there is one hundred acres of land for every person engaged in its tillage. If then, we objection might be made to this magnifi-estimate that by any means, one half of cent improvement as redo and ag too much the land, or muc and a half millions of with bencht of a few, which I answer by acree is capable of culture, there is room enough in our borders yet, to plant ten imes as much more as we now plant,

Admitting then, that we have nine and a bulf millions of acres of tillable land, of which allow one half for grain, and pasturpuarters millions of acres or one fourth three quarters millions of acres or one fourth to the people, and without the people, it could not go on. We insist with great more than half a bale of, cotton to the acre, it would give as a crop of nearly twenty four hundred thousand bales equal to the present whole crop of the United States. This is startling, and some of my readers may throw back their heads and raise up their hands in amazement. At first, it does look ince dible, that so small a territory and but one fourth of it employ-ed making only half a crop should turn out so much, ----but, here are the figures

of the author may be, some thought might escape him, that others of more ability and all or nearly all rendered secure might cause confusion. There is some from overflow of water, which has been so frequently the last few years as to discourage the few that plant them. The

crops and stock lost in the last ten years would be a sufficient sum to pay for the work I propose.

These lands are greatly needed, for what was naturally fertile of the high lands, has become much worn, while these lands once made free from freshets, are almost invaluable, the quality of the soil being the very richest, and lying so as never to wear out, producing cotton, corn, or small grain equal to any lands on earth. The great advantages would not be for a few years only, or require a periodical expense to keep them up, as most improve-ments do, but they will tell and tell well for all time to come.

An expenditure of \$100,000 by the State will add one million to its wealth. Lands now valued at five dollars, will be

worth fifty dollars per acre ; it is too large an undertaking for individuals, though the have done much in banking out, which does not answer the purpose. To entiank all the way would cost three times the money that straightening it would, and then to the embankments are always liable to brake or be undermined, while the water outside of them must lie on the ground which is often an injury to crops, to the ground, and a hindrance from work. The enterprise is so inviting to the State, so much can be done with so little money.

Let it be surveyed by a competent man, --- count the cost, make all the calculations, and go to work as soon as possible. Here we have rich mines which are certain nevento fail. They cannot be worked too soon asking what work of its kind has not the same tendency? Where a railroad passes land rises in price. Town property and

rents increase in value, where th of trade and travel are enlarged; and and plant only the balance, four and good for the whole. The State belongs had plant of earth's good things and confidence, that this enterprise is prac-ticable, and that it could not fail to result in eminent good to all. not fail to

this It looks like this acquisition had been reserved for a later day,-a day when necessity would compel a movement to-wards i... To the writer, who must confess himself sanguine on the subject it presents itself as a cheap means of nearly doubling the wealth of the State. It may meet the common cry of hum-

year,

might cause confusion. There is some weight in this, but second reflection blows it to the winds; for where is the man who would object to having the value of his

property increased five hundred per cent? If such an one can be found we would esteem him a brilliant specimen of the modern eccentric.

two present themselves. It may interfere

with the navigation of the river, which is

is so slight now that river navigation is

The great interest of South Carolina to which all others are at present merely subordinate, is the planting interest; that is the head spring the main fountain of our strength; and here, it may be, we have committed an error in having planted too much, and pursued it to the exclusion of other callings. To trade and commerce, to ships and steaml oats, to banks, railroads, turnpikes and lately to plank roads, we have not been inert; and in politics, State and national entirely too much time and talent have been expended, which has had the effect to put us ahead in politics and behind in almost everything else, but especially in domestic industry and enterprise, in which we humbly confess that other and apparentless favored portions of our country have gained the advance on us. W

have lived too easy in the past for our present or future good ; we have not used our birth-right to the greatest advantage, and have most unwisely slighted the gifts of nature. Other quarters of the country have raised our food for us, when we could as well have raised it ourselves. while our raw cotton has been sent off to enrich old and new England and other sections, many of whom we see now only as foes instead of friends. In the retrospect there is but little to

flatter or console us; the present only is ours, and may the future historian in inaking a true record, have it to say, that in the beginning of the second half of the netcenth century, the sunny South was been again, her people became practical, they were struck with new views, and eaint their duty, and like enlightened men they done it, the result of which was

were happy. RICHLARD. CROPS, &c-We have been informed

by a gentleman, who had recently passed through several of the lower Districts of Sumter, &c, that the crops are well, not remarkably large for the season, but corn especially seems to be in a healthy and fourishing condition. Corn and oats in this vicinity, so far as we have seen, are looking well, giving us strong hopes of an abun-

ment in a section of south the section of the secti

pend his little paper till he could ride out and collect enough to begin again.

How little do you know of the toils and vexation attendent upon the publication of a country paper ! But there is one thing which it gives us pleasure to say, and which is that many of our little country

exchanges, some of which are scarcely an "eight by ten" often contain editorials which would do honor to the best leaders of the mammoth city papers. We often get in their columns more genuine wit, more good, hard sense, or philosophical views of matters and things in general, than we can find in the mammoths were we to search a year in the task.

And then it is from these little papers that we derive our ideas of the bustling thriving life, and the wealth of this teeming country of ours. We find that in the middle of Illinois or Kentucky or Tennessee or Arkansas, there is an endless resource of wealth, and that talent of the highest order is as indigenous there as in the cities amid the "Lyceus" "Institutes' and "Colleges" which so plentifully abound. Long life and great success to our country brethren say we .- Memphis Express.

-----

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON SULIAVAN'S ISLAND .- On Saturday last, Thos. Faysoux, Esq., Magistrate, is ned a warrant on the Hudson. Present has reor the arrest, of Peter McKeen, on the affidavit of McKeon's wife, for an assault and battery on her. The warrant was placed in the hands of Thes. H. Calvert, Marshal on Sullivan's Island, who on prosilled by him with an axe. One of his blows took effect on the head of Mr. Calvert, inflicting a severe, if not danglerous is trial in Octoper next.

## To indicate the dama in the

particularly green youth commences learn- ded,

ing his trade, to make him the object of various jokes. He is often sent to a neighboring office for an imaginary article, State, embracing Williamsburgh, wholly original in the minds of those who perpetrate the joke. Once a boy was sent to K's office for a quart of editorial.' He was sent back with the picture of a jokers-but they immediately told the boy dant yield in the grain crops the present to go to K. and tell him it was 'editorial' tF 7 wanted, and not the Editor. 1. South

children are, and where he designs to remain until the expected outbreak upon the Continent calls him to engage in the active work of the revolution,-i. e. for the term of his natural life. The New-York Tribune says that Messrs. Pulszky, Bethlen and Nagy will return there with him Mr. Hajnik, his tresurer, will either go or will remain as financial agent to the New En gland Hungarian Committee, Messrs, Kalapaska, Laszlo and Grechenek will not leave the United States so soon. Mr. Kalapsza has already made arrangements to stablish a riding school in Boston, the kindness of some gentlemen of that city having furnished him with the means. Mr. Laszlo will find employment as an engineer, and Mr. Grechenek will find some occupation at which he can earn his living.

PROFITS OF AUTHORSHIF .- The New York Times, in an article on this subject, has horror the following statement:

"Our Authors" have been for the last two or three years building themselves substantial editices at a very encouraging rate, Bancroft, besides buying a firestone" house in the city, has built a tine country seat af Newport. Headley has built a spendid mansion at Newburgh ----Melville has bought a farm at Stockbridge, Irving and Psulding-have splendid from the Harpers not less than \$40 for his books. Moree has been paid in than \$20,000 from the sale of his bas Albert Britasy has received from his Com-mentaries Ever \$20,060, Professor Au faon has made over \$60,000-stephe over \$4,000 the Abotts over \$15,0 de, we. Ik Marvel has received not he than #20,000 profits on his heater wound. A leter was despatched to officer through it is only in few years since he Schoubbe, of the city, who presented to began to "write," Headley's profits must the Island, took McKeen, brought him to shave abready exceeded \$80,000, - Franks the city, and lodged han in jail to await, sor itavas has received more diangation. as the proceeds of the sale of his boolise The Trintney lately, mentioned that May Harriet BaschansSieven had refused 12 PRINTISO OFFICE JORGA - It is empore-offices when a Au the real might be indefined press datify 1

Lass Stuciony,- An Irishman and his wife were travelling the country road last summer, in a private convey neewalking. On the way side, they discovered some half a dozen terrapins of the father. Indeed, I am and T aint : I can diminutive size, and spotted ; after view- and I can't, I will and I won't, all at the ing them for some considerable time, Paddy exclaimed, "faith, honey, divil the bit and I do know; I believe I am here in this jackass. This was rather severe upon the did ye drame of cumin' to Ameriki, to see dear old house : I know my kind mother snuff boxes erawl !" The gentle dame re- and sister are close beside me. My brain DOOR Lindo TO\_ Clando

Marrie allies

About this fawsuit," she continued, flying a vigne morning of sorrow, instead of from subject to subject; "I never could our loved ones. enter into technicalities you know, of course, but for a great many years there

ess, or rather soulless ; and then the im-

mobiflity of feature that followed in-

stantaneously that laugh filled me with

"But Julia, this is entirely unexpec-

t is my perfect resignation ; only it will

seem quite hard-ecry hard to leave Alice;

been saving, or doing to that brother of

minet Yeu can't think how entirely he

(v) ar hand doe in hand set these if all arress, Aller set with the Hugh, Hugh has all set of 1.1.

is charged; oh, my head! mother, press

these rich agen person (

e the way, new dear sister, what have you

ted I" I murnured. " Is it i well now that a strange--- it across

has been a chancery suit in the Court of Mr. Grinnell is about sending out his Chancery, England, by which my fath-er expected long before to be ben-efitted, but which has terminated in The Advance is now being overhauled in favor of another branch of the family, one of the New York docks. It is I mean the Lengordens, and General said that Mr. George Peabody, the weal Lengorden-oh! a fine, noble, handsome | thy American banker at London, has exold English gentieman, has been to my pressed his readiness to co-operate with father's three days or so; he is there now Mr. Grinnell in starting another Arctic exfather's three days or so ; he is there now -and he it is I am going to marry ha! pedition from New York, by authorizing drafts to be tande upon him for \$10,000 That laugh thrilled me through ; I had for that purpose ; and if the Government ear just such a one long, long ago in can spitte the tren and officers, these he hall of an Insane Asylam. So high men will so u again call on their noble pitched, so unnatural, so cutting, so heart- mission.

### The Randolph Negrocs.

A writer in the Baltitinore Patriot, who is travelling in Ohio, gives this ac-count of the Randolph negroes, who, it

will be remembered, were driven from

all natural enough to me-all in the course of things. I don't feel surprised, a cover in the least (I have been all really for h dis-oh ! this six months; it is my provonesh that is singular, to me, if anything town between this place and Pique,-Along the caual are a majority of the Rundolph negroos. It was in the adjoining county Mercer, that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants.— The condition of these poor creatures is a bud concentary on th voliev of eman-High High has at solution of the solution of t ery and the fact had monoidary i weather that the the community how it a multiple of the first of the second state of the second s setures of hor manuer, and knowing best, he cature as the sieres of konnoke rgsin,

there specifie to her weight and encodingly, and the very set of the total and the very set of the very set o of the fact that I am a feel; fact from an collinary persons. accessity," she added bitterly; "and not a fool either, for I am trying to save my a field of ours who is unformered a field of our field of

a friend of ours who is unfortunately "hard of hearing" as the saying is; but same time: I don't know what I am doing, he declines making the trial,

ALL RIGHT.-The personal friends of Madame Goldschimidt will be happy to plied, "hush, old man, makin' fun of the don't burn so now, and I'll try to tell you learn - well, no mafter; guess we "won't mention it."-Boston Post

fond lotter to the firstene. The second Some Thirty