Montgomery County Sentinel.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance. DEVOTION TO PARTY NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS. Two Dollars, if paid at the end of the year

BY M. FIELDS. ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1872. VOL. XVII.—NO. 42.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RICH'D M. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ OFFICE in the Court-House yard. nov 24—tf

THOMAS J. PEDDICORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Real Estate. [jan 27—tf

R. ROSS PERRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Washington, D. C.

☞ Office, No. 5 Four-and-a-half street, may 15—tf Residence, No. 412 F street.

SPENCER C. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Maryland,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ OFFICE, directly opposite the old Washington Hotel. [june 12—tf

WILLIAM BREWER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Particular attention paid to conveyancing and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office west of the Court House and one door north of the Presbyterian Church. aug 19—tf

J. W. VEITCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.,

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery and Frederick counties.

☞ Office, in the corner room of the old Washington Hotel. [jan 24-y

JOS. H. BRADLEY, SR. H. W. TALBOTT.

BRADLEY & TALBOTT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Rockville, Md.

Strict attention given to all business entrusted to them.

☞ OFFICE, directly opposite the Court House. [sept 2—y

GEO. PETER. JAS. B. HENDERSON.

PETER & HENDERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

☞ Special attention given to examination of Title to Lands, Collection of Debts, &c. oct 29—y n

SAMUEL H. BERRY. JOS. K. ROBERTS, JR.

BERRY & ROBERTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Upper Marlboro', Md.

Will practice in the Courts of Montgomery Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, and Calvert counties. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to them

☞ Will attend particularly the trial of causes in the Court of Appeals. jun 3—yn

DR. GEORGE E. GILPIN
HAS REMOVED TO THE OFFICE one door north of the Presbyterian Church, and second door to the law office of William Brewer, Esq., Rockville, Md. april 26—tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. P. H. MANNAKEE,
Surgeon Dentist, Mechanicsville, Md.

☞ All letters should be addressed to him at Olney P. O., Montgomery county, Md. sep 29—y

DR. T. SOLLERS WATERS,
DENTIST,
No. 43 Hanover Street, BALTIMORE, Md

☞ Office hours from 8 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M. nov 5—tf

JAMES W. BOSWELL,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Rockville, Md.

☞ Will attend to sales in any part of the county, and his terms will be such as cannot fail to please. All orders addressed to him, at Rockville, Darnestown, or Poolesville, will be promptly attended to. [dec 14—tf

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE,
UNDER CHARGE OF THE
Misses DUGAN & WALLEY,
ROCKVILLE, MD.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION will commence on *MONDAY, September 4th*, 1871. Parents are particularly requested to enter their children at the commencement of the session. No deduction is made for absence or withdrawal from the Institute, except in cases of protracted illness. aug 4—tf

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.
A Classical and Mathematical School for Young Gentlemen.

J. D. ABRAHAMS, Principal.
MELVILLE MARBURY, Assistant.

THE SIXTY-SECOND SESSION of this Institution will commence August 15th, 1871, and close the last Friday in June. Arrangements have been made to accommodate Boarders in private families.

Terms same as heretofore. Charges made from date of entrance.

For further particulars address
THE PRINCIPAL,
sep 22—tf Rockville, Md.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON
MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having located his place of business on the corner opposite Bosie Bros. Store, in ROCKVILLE, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared at all times to execute all kinds of work in his line, such as—

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Work, Roofing, Guttering and Spouting, Repairing Stoves, &c. &c.

Being a practical workman, he feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, a liberal share of which he respectfully solicits.

TIN WARE,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order, at very low prices.

☞ SECOND-HAND STOVES, bought and sold, on liberal terms.

feb 23—1y HENRY VIETT.

86] GREAT BARGAINS [86
—IN—
SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS
AND
MILLINERY,
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CHEAP STORE OF
ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.,
No. 86 Bridge Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Opposite the Adams' Express Office.

WE are happy to announce to the citizens of Montgomery county that we have received and offer for sale at the lowest cash prices, the largest and cheapest stock of

DRY GOODS

to be found south of Philadelphia, among which will be found a full line of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS*, such as SILKS, in all colors, from the lowest to the highest priced; Grenadines, Berages, Alpacas, Mohairs, and all styles and qualities of **Black Goods**, in Silks, Satins, Grenadines, &c.

White Goods—In these we name Marseilles, Piques, Bishop and Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks plain, plaid and striped; Swiss Muslins, and a full assortment of plain and colored Lawns, from 12½ cents up.

Bleached and Brown Goods—A full stock of Bleached and Brown Goods, ranging in prices from 8 to 22 cents.

Table Linens—A large and complete line of Table Linens; Bedspreads, Towelings, Napkins, &c. Also a fine collection of Ladies' Wrappings for Spring and Summer, Hoop Skirts, Glove-Fitting Corsets, Bustles, and Corsets in all styles, at low prices; Nottingham Lace, Curtains and Tidys.

Also, a large supply of Prints, "Dolly Vardens," and everything pertaining to this line of goods.

Men's and Boys' Wear—A good assortment of all Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, the cheapest in the market.

☞ The best KID GLOVES for Ladies, from 75 to $1 50; Lace and Linen Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, and a full assortment of Fancy Goods.

Parasols, Parasols—We have in store the finest stock of "Dolly Varden" Parasols, and Walking Canes, Sun and Rain Umbrellas, &c.

MILLINERY GOODS!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of this branch of our business, and have made extensive improvements since the close of last season. We name among the latest styles in **Bonnets & Hats**, "Dolly Vardens," St. Clair, Belle, Favorite, Sailor, Gazelle, Victoria, Daisy, Kirkwood, Saratoga, School Girl, Surf, Fanchette, and a large assortment of **Ribbons & Flowers**, which we will make up at the shortest notice and at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—We have the pleasure of informing the Ladies of Montgomery county that we have in charge of this branch one of the best Milliners, and can guarantee good and fashionable work.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and promise by strict attention to the wants of our customers to merit a full share of trade.

ANNIE YOUNG & BRO.
apr 12—tf Georgetown, D. C.

GRAND OPENING
OF
—NEW SPRING GOODS—
AT
CARTER'S
DRY GOODS STORE,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
April 8th, 1872.

THE country people are respectfully invited to call and examine the large and well assorted stock of New Spring Goods, consisting of the latest styles of New Dress Goods, New Cloths, Cassimeres, New Shawls, &c. Our large stock of

Dress Goods,

Consists of Plain Poplin, Striped Poplin, Plaid Poplin—in all the very latest style Spring Colors and Shades, and in all prices from 18, 20, 25, 31, 37, 45 to 50 cents.

SPRING CASSIMERES.

A very large assortment from 50, 62, 75, 87 cents to $1 per yard. Our Domestic stock is very large

CALICOES, 8, 10 and 12½ cents.
Best yard-wide Cottons, both bleached and unbleached, 12½ cents.
Ginghams, 12½ and 16 cents.
Great Specialty in Black Alpacas, Prices ranging from 25, 31, 37½ to 50 cents, VERY FINE.
Large Assortment of Stockings, 12½ cts.
Handkerchiefs, 10 and 12½ cts.
Gloves, 25 cts.
Hoop Skirts, 50 cts.
Corsets, 62 and 75 cts.
White Goods—Victoria Lawn, 25, 31, 37 and 50 cents.
Plain and Plaid Muslin and Nainsook.
Napkins and Towels, 12½ cents.
Table Linen 37½ cents.
OIL CLOTHS and Straw Matting, 25 cts.

D. R. W. CARTER
No. 139 Bridge Street, Georgetown.
april 12—tf

OLDFIELD'S
Excelsior Pump.

THE undersigned has now on hand about 10,000 feet of White Oak Pump Stock, which has been in soak in Spring water a sufficient length of time to free it from sap.—Any Pump constructed of this stock is guaranteed not to give an unpleasant taste to the water. His arrangements for preparing Pump Stock in the above manner are most ample and complete, and he will always be prepared to put up the

EXCELSIOR PUMP,

At short notice.

Always on hand all kinds of Pump Fixtures, of the very best quality.

Common Wooden Pumps made on the premises where they are to be placed, when desired, at 50 cents a foot.

All Pumps constructed by the subscriber are warranted for one year. After the first year, they will be kept in order by him, for ten years, for the moderate sum of $1 pr year.

All Pumps put in and not proving satisfactory, will be taken out and the money refunded.

Orders by mail, or in person, attended to with promptness, and at moderate prices.

☞ For any further information, apply to Mr. J. Byrne, Montgomery House, Rockville, Maryland.

WM. OLDFIELD,
PUMP MAKER.
ap19—1y Fountain Green, Harford Co.

A LARGE STOCK OF SAFETY LAMPS, Just received by
dec 22 BOUIC BROS.

LOCAL LAWS

PASSED BY THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,

At the January Session, 1872.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER 92.

AN ACT to repeal sections fifty-four and sixty four of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Montgomery county," subtitled "Rockville," and section fifty-five, of the Acts of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter one hundred and seventy, entitled an Act to repeal sections fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-five and seventy-three, of article fifteen, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled Montgomery county, sub-title Rockville, and re-enact same with amendments.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That sections fifty-four and sixty-four, of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Montgomery county," subtitle "Rockville," and section fifty-five, of the Act of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter one hundred and seventy, entitled an Act to repeal sections fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, sixty, sixty-five, and seventy-three, of article fifteen, of Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Montgomery county," sub title "Rockville," be and the same are hereby repeated and re-enacted with amendments as follows:

SEC. 54. The limits of said town shall be as now fixed by the boundaries, survey, plat and certificate thereof adopted by said commissioners for Rockville, and now of record among the records of said corporation, and in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for said county. The commissioners for said town may by a vote from time to time, and at all times, make such alterations in or additions to the said limits, as they may deem advisable, and cause the same to be surveyed, and the boundaries thereof to be established, and a record thereof to be filed among the records of said corporation, and in the office of said clerk, in a reasonable time after such alterations or additions shall have been made.

SEC. 55. The County Commissioners of Montgomery county shall, at their first meeting in the month of May next, and annually thereafter at their first meeting in said month, or as soon thereafter as shall be reasonably convenient, appoint three commissioners for Rockville, who shall be substantial citizens, resident within the corporate limits of said town, for at least three years next preceding their appointment, and continue to reside therein during their continuance in office, to serve for one year from the date of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and said County Commissioners shall designate one of said number to be President of the Commissioners for Rockville, during the said term, and in case any vacancy shall occur in the commissioners for Rockville during the term for which they shall be appointed, by death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by said County Commissioners in a reasonable time after the same shall happen. The said commissioners for Rockville shall receive no compensation for their services as such except the President, who shall receive the fees hereinafter allowed.

SEC. 63. The clerk shall annually give bond to the commissioners for Rockville in a penalty of double the amount of the taxes levied by said commissioners for Rockville, on the assessable property of said town, and the amount payable by said County Commissioners to the commissioners for Rockville, with sureties, to be approved by said commissioners for Rockville, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which said bond, with the approval thereof, shall be filed by said commissioners for Rockville, with the Clerk of said Circuit Court, whose duty it shall be to record the same among the records of his office, and an official copy of said bond shall be evidence in any court of law or equity in this State. The Chief Bailiff shall annually give a bond to the said commissioners for Rockville in a penalty of double the amount of the taxes placed in his hands for collection, with sureties, to be approved by the said commissioners, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, which said bond shall be recorded among the records of said corporation.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved March 28, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
may 10—3tn Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 226.

AN ACT to repeal section four of an Act passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and sixty-six, entitled an Act to run, define and mark the dividing line between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, and also to repeal the Act passed at the January session, eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter four hundred and seventy-one, relating to the same subject, and to re-enact the same so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That section four of the Act entitled an Act to run, define and mark the dividing line between Prince George's and Montgomery counties, passed January session, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, chapter four hundred and sixty-six, and the Act of January session, eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter four hundred and seventy-one, relating to the same, be and the same is hereby repealed, and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the sum of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of the following named persons for the following amounts in full payment of the costs incurred in running and marking the line between said counties, viz: In favor of Francis Valdenar for two hundred and fifty dollars; in favor of W. W. Hall for two hundred dollars; in favor of James Anderson for eighty dollars; in favor of T. L. Patterson for four hundred and twenty-five dollars; in favor of E. Roby for sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of O. Roby for ninety-five dollars; in favor of W. Roby for twenty-five dollars; in favor of S. Roby for sixty dollars; in favor of M. Roby for fifty-five dollars; in favor of T. Beall for five dollars; in favor of A. Parker for thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of H. Brock for ten dollars; in favor of R. Marlow for fifteen dollars; in favor of A. J. Bean for fifty-seven dollars fifty cents; in favor of John T. Bean for fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of T. Mitchell for fifty dollars; in favor of J. Leitch for fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of George Jackson for thirty-two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of John T. Mullican for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents; in favor of J. M. Clarke for two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of George Gloyd for two dollars and fifty cents; in favor of Wm. Grady for twenty-nine dollars; in favor of A. S. Taft for five dollars; in favor of Francis Valdenar for thirty dollars for setting boundary stones; said latter sum not to be drawn until satisfactory proof is submitted to the Comptroller of the setting of said stones.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved April 1, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
my10—3wn Secretary of the Senate.

CHAPTER 381.

AN ACT to provide for the destruction of Hawks and Owls and to protect the class of Small Birds known as Insectivorous Birds in Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery Counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful hereafter for any person, at any time, to shoot or trap, or otherwise kill or injure or pursue with such intent, any of the following named birds, within the limits of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties, viz: Robin, Blue Bird, Thrush, Martin, Mocking Bird, Swallow, Lark, Oriole, Red Bird, Cat Bird, Sparrow, Whippoorwill, Wren, Peewit, Goldfinch, Sapsucker, Hangingbird and Woodpecker; Provided that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the killing or capture of Crows, Black Birds, Hawks, Owls and other kinds of birds of prey; Provided, however, that the robin may be shot from and after the first day of May, and that the bird known as the English Mocking Bird shall not under any circumstances be shot or trapped, or caught, under a penalty of ten dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly and maliciously and unnecessarily to destroy or disturb the nests of any of the birds protected by the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than two dollars, and more than ten dollars for each offence, with cost of prosecution, and all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the name of the State, before any Justice of the Peace of the Election District in which such violation may occur, and all fines when collected under this Act one-half thereof shall be paid to the informer, and the other half to the School Commissioners of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties, to be applied by them to the support of the Public Schools of said counties.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That the possession by any person within said county of any of the birds protected by this act, so shot, trapped, killed, or otherwise destroyed, shall be *prima facie* evidence to make such person liable for the fine for the violation of the provisions of this Act, and it shall be the duty of all Constables of said county to arrest all persons they may detect in, or who may be charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this Act, and take them before the nearest Justice of the Peace to be dealt with and directed by this Act.

SEC. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the County Commissioners of Prince George's, Talbot and Montgomery counties shall pay the sum of fifty cents for head for every Hawk or Owl killed in said counties, on the production of such proof as is required by Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article XXXI, of Code of Public General Laws, title "Game."

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after the date of its passage.

We hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act which passed the General Assembly of Maryland at the January Session, 1872.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
Approved, April 1st, 1872.
my10—3w

CHAPTER 105.

AN ACT to authorize the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, to place certain fees in the hands of the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and the City of Baltimore for collection.

WHEREAS, E. B. Prettyman, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county has failed to place his fees since June term, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of said Court, in the hands of the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and the City of Baltimore, for collection; therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That all fees due E. B. Prettyman, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Montgomery county, which have accrued since June term, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, of said Court, shall be received and collected by the Sheriffs of the several counties of this State and of the City of Baltimore, in the same manner as fees due such officers have been heretofore collected, and such Sheriffs shall use and have the same means of enforcing payment of, and collecting said fees, and be liable to the said E. B. Prettyman Clerk as aforesaid, or their official bonds given at the time such fees are placed in their hands, in the manner now provided by the existing laws of this State; *provided*, that nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the said E. B. Prettyman, Clerk as aforesaid, from collecting said fees by warrant, suit or otherwise.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all said fees may be placed in the hands of said Sheriffs at any time before the first day of March, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and that said Sheriffs shall account for and pay over the same within nine months from the time such fees shall be placed in their hands, for collection aforesaid, and on failure to collect and pay over the same within the time required by this Act, to the said E. B. Prettyman, the official bonds given and approved as aforesaid, of such Sheriffs, shall be liable to be put in suit at the instance and for the use of the said E. B. Prettyman.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to make any Sheriff answerable for the failure to collect any fees, so placed in his hands as aforesaid, unless the same, by the use of due diligence, could have been collected.

SEC. 4. *And be it enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from the day of its passage.

Approved March 28, 1872.

We do hereby certify that the aforegoing is a correct copy of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at the January session, 1872.

MILTON Y. KIDD,
Chief Clerk of the House of Delegates.
AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
my10—3tn Secretary of the Senate.

Grist and Saw Mill for Sale.

I WOULD exchange for a small Farm, or a Wheelwright and Blacksmith stand. This stand cannot be excelled in the county. It is on a good lasting stream, one mile west of Rockville, contains 14 ACRES, more or less, with DWELLING HOUSE, and other out-buildings and a young ORCHARD of choice fruit trees.—This Mill is in good running order, and is a good place for a Distillery.

Call on or address
JNO. T. ROBERTSON,
ap19—1m Rockville, Md.

Poetical.

SOME DAY.

Some day the sun will be shining
On rose trees and poppies in bloom;
And some day the moaning and pining
Will stop at the door of a tomb.

Some day the heart's happy fulness
Will yield to reckonings of pain;
Some day life's heaviness—dullness—
Will drop from the poor fevered brain.

The strife, and the toil, the defending,
The many at war with the few,
Must all one day have an ending—
The false put away from the true.

Some day the dream will be broken,
Some day the veil will be rent down,
Some day the bitter words spoken,
When the bright chain shall be faded and flown

Some day the years will be going
On, on, with new pledges—they must;
And some day the grass will be growing
O'er hearts once but pitied dust.

But the sobbing, the moaning and crying,
Or the storm, though it battle and rave,
Never shall rouse us so peacefully lying
So far from it all in the grave.

And down without begging and grieving,
The loves and the hates passed away,
We shall joy to know we are leaving
Earth's empty possessions some day.

Selected Miscellany.

MY WIDOW.

Jones advised me not to marry her—he said she was too young and pretty.

Farnum advised me to be an old bachelor—told me a man past forty simply made a fool of himself by matrimony.

Tewksbery—a man who is notorious for never minding his own business—told me she had made a love affair with Harry Birmingham, before he went South.

Allen shook his head, and said Clara Myers might be very pretty but he liked somebody mature and settled. (N. B.)—He married his housekeeper the next week as she is mature enough for Methusaleh himself.

Everybody thought I was trying a dangerous experiment; but I didn't pretend to suit everybody—and I simply settled myself. I went quietly to that town—Clara Myers, and married her one glorious January morning, when the old St. Paul's was fringed with glittering icicles and the brisk wind was freighted with the particles of flying snow, like a battalion of diamonds in double quick.

She was nineteen and I was nine and thirty. She was as beautiful as a rose bud; I was a rough old codger, sound enough at heart, but rather a winter apple, unpromising on the exterior.

In short we were as unlike as May and November, and the good natured world shook its head and said, "no good could come of such an unequal match." But she said she loved me, and I believed her. Nobody could look into Clara's blue eyes and not believe her, you see.

The next day I made a will and bequeathed all my property unconditionally to my wife.

"Are you sure you are doing a wise thing, Mr. Folliot?" said Mr. Mardyn, the lawyer, pushing his blue spectacles upon his forehead, until he looked like an old bald gnome, with a double pair of eyes. "You see she is very much younger than yourself, and—"

"Please to be so kind as to mind your own business," said I briskly. "Don't be offended Mardyn, but really people seem to suppose I am not able to attend to my own affairs."

"Just as you please," said Mardyn, in a rage. "I am a mere fool in your hands."

"That's it exactly," said I. So I signed the will and went home to Clara.

"Oh, Paul, you must not die!" said Clara, with a scared look when I told her what I had done. "Nobody ever loved me as truly and generously as you have done, and I don't know what I should do if you were taken away!"

"There was a young Birmingham, if all reports are true—" I mischievously began, but the curl on Clara's lip stopped me.

"A mere butterfly," she said haughtily, "without either brains or principle, Paul. Paul I have found a shelter in your true, loving heart, and I mean to nestle there always!"

And then she cried—this foolish, softhearted little wife of mine.

Jones and Tewksbery might have called this policy. Farnum would have said it was acting. But it was very pleasant, and I felt more than ever like a man who has found some precious jewel, and wears it like an amulet on his breast.

So the things went on until the firm of which I was managing partner needed to send some one to Calcutta to see after a turbaned scoundrel of an agent, who had absconded with more money than we could well afford to lose. Morrison was old and feeble—Hewitt's wife lay very ill, so I was the one to go. I kissed Clara good-by, as cheerful as I could, fully expecting to be back in three months or so.

I had to follow the agent up into the mountains of India—I fell ill of one of those burning climate fevers in the bungalow of an old native priest, and the months flew by, until it was more than a year before I found myself on the deck of the "blue eyed Mary," steaming into New York harbor!

And all this time Clara had not heard a word from me.

I had written to her to prepare her for what seemed almost like my rising from the dead, but I had afterwards found my letters in the pocket of the neglectful native servant who had undertaken to deliver the mail to the Calcutta office.

"But it don't matter so much now!" I thought, she will be the more delighted, poor little girl!

And than a cold chill seemed to creep through all my veins, like November's wind suddenly breathing across a bed of flowers.

Clara had heard nothing of me for nearly fifteen months—what might have happened in that time! All that Tewksbery, and Jones and Allen, and all other prophetic ravens of my acquaintance had said, recurred to my mind, like a burden of an uneasy dream! I had been counting the hours, and the very minutes, until we should touch port—but now that my feet rang once more upon the pavement of my native city, I actually dared not go home.

I turned into a down town restaurant, where I had been wont to go, in the days of my bachelorhood, and sunk into that dark corner, the twilight was just falling, and I was sheltered by the partition.

Hush! that was Tewksbery's voice, harsh and jarring, as of old.

"Just what might have been expected," said Tewksbery. "Pretty and young widows don't go begging in this market."

"Folliot might have known it," growled old Farnum. "Poor Folliot, there were some good points about him, too! sad thing that! very sad thing!"

"We must all die," said Tewksbery gravely.

"Yes, but a fellow would naturally prefer dying in his bed to being carried off by an East Indian fever and buried in the jungles."

I shuddered. Had I come home to my own funeral as it were.

"And she is going to marry young Birmingham after all?" added Farnum.

The paper dropped from my hand.

"I could have told Folliot so when I found out what a confounded idiotic will he had made," said Tewksbery. "Sol gold has fallen again. Just my luck; I sold out to-day."

I stayed to hear no more, but staggered out in the darkness with one idea whirling thro' my dizzy brain—my Clara was mine no longer.

It was questionable what Tewksbery had said; I might have anticipated some such end. She was too young, too lovely for such a rough fellow as I was. My widow! what a curious sensation the words gave as I mentally pronounced them.

Under my own windows, with the ruby red light shining through the wine colored damask curtains, I stood there feeling as Rip Van Winkle might have felt in the play—like a dead man walking on earth once more. Voices and lights were within. I opened the door softly and crept into the hall.

The drawing room door was ajar, Clara herself stood before the fire, with a frill of white crape on her auburn gold tresses—the sweet sign of her widowhood. Directly opposite stood Harry Birmingham looking down in the young and handsome in the soft light.

"Clara, Clara," he cried, "you surely are not in earnest. You will reconsider?"

"My answer is final," she replied. "The time might once have been when I fancied I had a childish liking for you, Harry Birmingham. But that time has long since passed away. I gave my heart to the best and noblest man that ever breathed—Paul Folliot—and in his grave it is forever buried. I loved him once; I shall love him on into eternity. I never was half worthy of him but—"

And Clara's voice choked with sobs.

My love, my darling—my own precious wife.

How I ever got into the room—how I managed to make Clara comprehend that I was my own living self, and not a ghost arisen from the shadow of the sepulchre, I cannot tell to this day—neither can she—but I know that young Birmingham somehow disappeared, and I was standing with Clara clasped to my breast, the happiest man that ever breathed God's blessed air.

For Jones, Tewksbery, Farnum & Co., were all wrong—and to use the words of the orthodox fairy stories, slightly paraphrased, I and my widow "lived happy ever afterwards."

Life's Brightest Hour.

Not long since I met a gentleman who is assessed for more than a million. Silver was in his hair; care was upon his brow; he stooped beneath his burden of wealth. We were speaking of that period of life when we had realized the most perfect enjoyment—or, rather, when we had found the happiness marred to unalloyed. "I'll tell you," said the millionaire, "when was the happiest hour of my life. At the age of one-and-twenty I had saved up $800. I was earning $500 per year, and my father did not take it from me only requiring that I should pay for my board. At the age of twenty-two I had secured a pretty cottage just outside of the city. I was able to pay down two-thirds of the value, and also to furnish it respectably. I was married one Sunday—Sunday in June—at my father's house. My wife had come to me poor in purse, but rich in the wealth of her womanhood.—The Sabbath and the Sabbath night we passed beneath my father's roof, and on Monday morning I went to my work, leaving my mother and sister to help in preparing my house. On Monday evening, when the labors of the day were done, I did not go the paternal shelter, as in the past, but to my own home—my own home. The holy atmosphere of that hour seems to surround me even in memory. I opened the door of my cottage and entered—I laid my hat upon the little stand in the hall, and passed on into the kitchen—our kitchen and dining room were all one then. I pushed open the kitchen door and was—in heaven! The table was set against the wall; the evening meal was ready—prepared by the hand of her who had come to be my helpmeet in deed as well as in name—and by the table—with a throbbing, expectant look upon her lovely and loving face—stood my wife. I tried to speak, but could not. I could only clasp the waiting angel to my bosom, thus shewing to her the ecstatic burden of my heart. The years have passed—long, long years—and worldly wealth has flowed in upon me and I am honored and envied; but, true as heaven, I would give it all—every dollar—for the joy of the hour of that June evening in the longy long ago."

A SPECIAL CALL.—Elder John Smith, of Kentucky, known as "Racoon Smith" throughout the West, was one of those eccentric persons whose sayings and doings are sure to be handed down as honored traditions for many generations. Here is a specimen of his rough wit. A tall, awkward fellow, named Weeks, had been annoying the Baptist Association with constant importunities for a license to preach, and at last he was handed over to Smith to make an end of the case. Weeks felt he had a special call to the ministry. Smith began by eliciting from him an expression of belief in every part of the Bible, and then said.

"Well, if I can prove by the Bible, that you are not called to preach, will you be satisfied to drop the matter and not further importune the Association for a license?"

Brother Weeks assented to this, and "Raccoon Smith" deliberately opened the New Testament at Romans x: 15, and in a grave tone read: "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace," etc., then, glancing at Weeks' monstrous feet remarked:

"You see Brother Weeks, that the Bible declares that the *feet* of the preacher are "beautiful;" you, sir, have the most monstrous ugly feet of any man in the whole of Kentucky; therefore, by this Bible, it is clear that you have not been specially called. Do you not see the point?"

Dr. G——, of Sycamore, Ill., riding in the country one day, saw a sign upon a gatepost, reading thus: "This farm for Sall." Stopping his horse, he hailed a little old woman who stood on tiptoe hanging out clothes. "I say, madam, when is this farm going to *sail?*" "Just as soon, sir," replied the old lady, placing her thumb to her nose, "as any body comes along who can raise the wind!" The doctor drove thoughtfully on.

AN Eastern man locked his wife up in a room and sent his son to her with a bone. The youth said: "Mother, father sent this up and says here is a bone for you to pick." The gentle mother replied: "Take it back and tell him I say he is not your father, and that is a bone for him to pick."

SHARP REPLY.—An impudent lawyer, meeting a soldier with very full whiskers, said: "I say my dear fellow, when are you going to place your beard on a peace footing?" "Not until you place your tongue on the civil list," was the retort."

'A man who'd maliciously set fire to a barn,' said old Elder Podson, 'and burn up a stable full of horses and cows, ought to be kicked to death by a jackass, and I'd like to be the one to do it."

Montgomery Blair on the Situation.

The annexed letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair, who is reputed to have been somewhat on the inside of politics in connection with the Cincinnati convention, has been furnished for publication, and will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

My Dear General—I have yours of 4th. We will have to take Greeley or Grant, and we will take Greeley—reluctantly, of course, but not the less certainly. And he will be the more certain of election because the democrats do not wish to endorse him at first.

As for their running a candidate of their own, that would be both disastrous and disgraceful. They all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati convention, and the most obstreperous of Greeley's opponents had their candidate before that convention—Voorhees, for example, was loud in his advocacy of Judge Davis, and the *World* was earnest in pressing Adams. Now, there can certainly be no greater departure from principle in supporting Greeley than there would be in supporting Davis or Adams, or any other radical. There can be, in fact, no motive assigned for the support of one of these men and the refusal to support either of the others but mere personal predilection. This is not statesmanship. It is mere cant, if not something worse, which no man can indulge in without the loss of public confidence. For my own part I go for the movement initiated at Cincinnati to stop the further progress of radicalism. It is the only practical way of arresting it. As for running in a straight democratic ticket between Greeley and Grant, that is a dodge that will not be allowed to succeed. That can be done only in the same field of local politics where the contest between rival aspirants is personal, and has become embittered. But the contest between the republican and democratic parties has always been a sectional contest, one party representing the North and the other the South, and while the contest retains that character the republican success is assured by the votes of the North and allying itself with the more liberal division that the democracy, representing the South, can hope for the recovery of the right of self-government for its section.—The moment that the democracy shall set up for itself the North will close its ranks again, and the only effect would be to sacrifice the leaders in the liberal party who had attempted to help us. This would disgrace us and so help God forbid, not only now, but hereafter. Of course there will be some honest democrats who will not regard the subject in this light, and who will prefer to stand by their guns, &c. But the noblest fellows will be those who are in the pay of the administration. Chandler said recently (I learn on good authority) that there would be a straight democratic ticket, and that he would give $25,000 himself to start it. There are a good many democrats, of the Tweed order ready to take his money and help to keep the *status quo*, which is profitable to them; fellows who understand manipulating claims quietly, and the administration has the public purse at his disposal and understands them, and how to make the most of them.

There were over one hundred office holders, all of them Grant's emissaries, in Cincinnati working for Adams. They were nearly all from Washington. I can furnish the names of about fifty of them. The strategy of Grant's friends was to secure for him the Irish vote by putting Adams on us, and so compensate for the loss of the liberal republican vote, but he was foiled, and they are furious. The great mass of Adams's supporters did not understand it. But the public mind is now thoroughly aroused, and when this is the case the power of purchasable individuals and of the venal press is inconsiderable.

POOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—The people of South Carolina are almost model tax-payers. In spite of the heavy burdens imposed on them by the rogues who have united to rob the State and have quartered over the plunder, they have promptly met every year the taxes imposed on them, and on the 15th of January last there was paid into the Treasury over a million of dollars, which is now exhausted. The State, in fact, has been utterly ruined, and has been saddled with a debt which it is found impossible to pay, and from which there seems no escape, except by repudiation. Such is the condition of affairs there that the free schools were obliged to suspend on the first of May for want of funds; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on the point of being closed; the State Lunatic Asylum, with two hundred and ninety-five patients, has latterly depended for its daily supplies on private charity, and even the State Penitentiary is without money enough to carry it on much longer. This is the result of Radical rule, and the only interest the Administration takes in the State is to forecast the means of holding it with a rein sufficiently tight to direct its electoral vote for GRANT, whilst harrying its counties with Federal troops under the pretence of arresting the Ku-Klux outrages.—*Balto. Gazette.*

A NATION OF LIARS.—The Island of Ceylon is very beautiful, the scenery lovely, and the soil productive in spices and many kinds of fruit; indeed, it is said, that it alone might produce sufficient coffee for the entire consumption of the world. The natives are, however, far from pleasing; they are generally of short stature, very effeminate-looking, apathetic, and such liars that it is impossible to depend upon their word. If they may but repose for hour after hour under a tree, with a piece of bread fruit beside them, they seem to care for little else. The men wear their hair turned up behind with a comb; the height of the comb denoting the rank of the wearer.—This and their small features, gives them altogether such an effeminate appearance, that it is difficult for a European to distinguish them from the females. A visitor lately entered one of the schools, and seeing a row of boys sitting with their backs toward him, and each with a comb in his head, unconsciously asked if boys and girls were educated together. One of the natives of high rank was lately called on to give evidence at a trial, and swore such complete falsehoods that he was imprisoned