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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

DAILY
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(EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
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WASHINGTON, D. C.,
BY CONNOLLY & SMITH.

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EDUCATIONAL.

THE UNION ACADEMY.
Corner of 14th street and New York Avenue.
Z. RICHARDS, Principal.
H. CHAPIN, Assistant.
A. C. RICHARDS, Teacher of the Primary Department.
A. ZAPFON, Professor of Modern Languages.
B. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

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CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.
Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmes, Rector,
and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.
THE DUTIES of this institution will be resumed on the 15th of August, in the new Saloon of Mr. Carroll's building.

JAMES W. SHEAHAN,
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practices in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

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Surgeon and Physician, 14th and Washington, D. C.
Office near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, Charge New York and Philadelphia prices, and guarantees his work to be equal to any done in those cities.

JOSEPH WINSATT,
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Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES, WINES, AND LIQUORS.
No. 1009 Centre Market, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. 4 7

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
MARRIAGE AND PROBATE ATTORNEY,
N. Street, between 12th and 14th, Washington City, D. C.
MARBLE MANTLES, Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, &c., constantly on hand, of the best quality and workmanship. All kinds of Stoves, for Building, &c. All kinds of work in his line faithfully executed at the shortest notice. ap 16-17

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)
OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one door above 10th. mar 27-47

LAW AND AGENCY NOTICE.
WORTHINGTON G. SNEYDEN,
CONTINUES TO REPRESENT the Supreme Court; to attend to cases before Congress; to prosecute claims and settle accounts against the Departments and Board of Commissioners; to procure patents at home and abroad; to obtain pensions and bounty lands; to collect debts, dividends, legacies, and inheritances, in any part of the United States, and in foreign countries; to make investments of funds in stocks, bonds, and on bond and mortgage; and to negotiate the purchase and sale of lands, lands and patent rights, in any State of the Union. Particular attention paid to California land titles cases coming up to the United States Supreme Court on appeal.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4th and 6th streets.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing his friends, and strangers visiting the Metropolis, that he has just received from the North a very large and splendid assortment of French and English CLOTHS, CASIMERES and VESTINGS, and all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, together with a large and beautiful stock of Ready-made Overcoats, made up in the best and most fashionable style, all of which he respectfully recommends and warrants. Garments of all descriptions made to order, and at the shortest notice possible. dec 6-17

Attention, Chewers and Smokers!
DOWNER'S popular Cigar and Tobacco stand is well supplied with the best Havana and St. Domingo. Also a splendid lot of Chewing Tobacco, to which he extends a cordial invitation to his friends and gentlemen of taste generally. sep 19-17

SCOTCH ALE—Dove's Falkirk's Brown Stout—Barclay, Perkins & Co., in plants and quarts. For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 9-12w

To the Friends of Temperance!
AMERICAN Temperance Spelling Book.
Donson Gill's Distillery.
Temperance Association—Washington, D. C.
Washingtonian, and recent Temperance Song Books. Temperance Tracts, from the New York organ. For sale by J. M. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Old-Followers' Hall. dec 12-17

ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, in magnificent bindings, varying in price from 50 cents to \$1.10. Also a dozen other varieties of approved Catholic Prayer Books. For sale by J. M. GRAY, 7th st., opp. Old-Followers' Hall. dec 12-17

Magnificent Family Bibles!
20 COPIES Family Bibles just received—elegantly bound and beautifully illustrated. dec 16-17

SPANISH OLIVES, in jars—Just received
For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 9-10w

SMALL HOMINY—Just received from Charles ton, S. C. For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 9-12w

MARASCHINO and Cuscon Cordial,
white and red; also Creme d'Annis, Vanilla, Orange, and Parfait Amour. These cordials are all imported, and of the best quality. For sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 12-10w

CENTRAL HOTEL.

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.
No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trustworthy waiters always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to baggage entrusted to their care.

MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Good accommodations for passengers remaining over, at N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to please their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patronage of the public.
J. M. GRAY, Bookkeeper, 7th st.

DR. MARIOFF'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BLENDED SOAP is particularly adapted for the removal of CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, for rendering the hardest skin delicately WHITE, SMOOTH and SOFT—removing SALLOWNNESS, PIMPLES, TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURNS and REDNESS OF THE SKIN. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookkeeper, 7th st.

NON-PARIEL Capers, Capotes, French Olives, just received and for sale by JOHN B. KIBBEY & CO., No. 5, opp. Centre Market. dec 22-12w

RAILROAD CONVENTION.
We would call the attention of the public generally, and especially of persons immediately interested in Railroads, to the Circular to the Committee of Railroad Companies from the committee of the meeting held in this city on the 31st inst. We understand that the meeting adjourned until the first Tuesday in March, that the great convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday in January may act upon the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts. It is hoped that the adjourned meeting will be fully attended, and that Railroad Companies who cannot conveniently send delegates will authorize their members of Congress or some one else to represent them.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 10, 1851.
SIR: By the enclosed proceedings of a meeting held in this city on the 3d instant, it was made the duty of the undersigned as a committee to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States, and to report to an adjourned meeting, to be held in this city on the first Tuesday in March next, to consider a proposition to petition Congress for a change in the law regulating mail contracts, so as to enable the Post Office Department to deliver to railroad companies United States five per cent. coupon bonds, upon permanent contracts for carrying the mail, to an amount the interest upon which, at five per cent., would be equal to the payments to be made under existing laws; and they therefore respectfully call the attention of your company to the subject, and invite your co-operation. They greatly prefer that you should send delegates to the adjourned meeting; for the opinions expressed by a convention of practical men, representing so much wealth, enterprise, and intelligence, will command, as they will deserve, the confidence and respect of Congress, and thus promote the adoption of such details as may be agreed upon in convention; but if it should not be convenient to send delegates, we would ask your company to submit, through us, your wishes and opinions upon the main proposition, and upon the details connected therewith.

It is well known that many persons are opposed to internal improvements by the general government—some denying the power of Congress to make appropriations for that object; others fearing that the exercise of such power would lead to combinations resulting in partial and unjust legislation. It will be seen that the proposition under consideration is free from these objections. It asks no appropriation of money in aid of the construction of railroads. The contracts will be restricted to the service which the several railroad companies are in condition to execute when the payments are made.

It is true that the proposed modification of the laws regulating mail contracts will give similar payments pro rata, as new roads are made and as old ones are extended, and will so far increase the credit and resources of railroad companies. The same effect, although to a less extent, results from existing laws, and surely it cannot be urged as a valid objection to the proposed change that it will aid in the extension of the railroad system. We claim as a merit, that the proposed modification will aid in extending the system by giving greater value to railroad investments.

Under existing laws contracts are made for four years, and the payments are continued, if not increased, at intervals. Under the proposed modification the contracts will be made, giving to the United States the perpetual use of railroads, and the rate of compensation is so reduced that, at the end of thirty-three years, the payments will cease, and the department will forever thereafter have the use of such railroad free of all charge.

It is objected that old routes may be superseded by new ones, and the present service so diminished as to render it inexpedient to make permanent contracts at the rates proposed. It has also been objected that railroads now in use may be discontinued, and that such railroad companies cannot protect the department from loss. We answer these objections by assuming that the contracts will be made by a board appointed for that purpose, and that no contracts will be given unless that board be fully satisfied that mail service adequate to the payments will be amply secured to the United States.

We desire to obtain the views of your company upon these and all other matters of detail, and respectfully ask of you to furnish us such statistics as will enable us to submit to the convention and to Congress a statement showing the comparative increase or diminution, as the case may be, of the mail service performed by your company—the past, and probable future increase of the weight of mails carried over the route of your road. And in this connection we wish to learn what, in your opinion, will be the probable increased weight of the mails, if newspapers and periodicals are sent free of postage.

We wish you also to state what is the present current price of your shares, what rate of dividend does your company now pay, and what dividend could you pay under a contract such as we propose.

The committee venture to invite the co-operation of the railroad convention to be held at New Orleans on the first Monday of January, and that the newspapers in the South and West will urge upon all those who are interested in railroads or in the extension of the system a favorable consideration of the measure proposed, and the necessity of prompt and efficient co-operation. In behalf of the committee,
DUFF GREEN, Chairman.

Proceedings of a Meeting held in Washington City on the 3d December,
At a meeting of gentlemen, assembled, at the request of Gen. Duff Green, to consider a project for modifying the existing laws regulating the letting of mails to railroad corporations.
Gen. Morton, of Florida, was chosen President, and Albert Smith, of Maine, secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Green in explanation of his proposition; after which, a desultory conversation was held by all the gentlemen present, and the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, with authority to correspond with the several railroad companies in the United States upon the subject of an application to Congress for a change in the mode of compensation for transporting the mails on railroads, and to digest a plan to be submitted to a meeting to be hereafter convened by the said committee.

Gen. Duff Green, Mr. Blunt, of Florida, Albert Smith, of Maine, Robert H. Gallaher, and Col. Fontaine, of Virginia, were chosen said committee.
Voted, that the meeting be adjourned.
ALBERT SMITH, Secretary.

Office of Correspondence, WASHINGTON CITY.

All persons having business in the city of Washington are informed that the undersigned has established here an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE, for the purpose of giving any information desired by any person in any part of the world. No business, whether public or private, if of an honorable character, will be excluded from the correspondence of this office. Persons wishing to know how to proceed in any business they may have before Congress, in the public office, &c., will be discreetly advised; and where professional or other aid is necessary, the best will be procured or recommended.

The undersigned will regard all matters communicated to him in connection with this office as strictly confidential, and will, by himself and through such agents as it may be necessary for him to employ, use every possible precaution to preserve them inviolate.

Every letter of inquiry must contain a fee of five dollars, which will generally be the only remuneration required; but should it not compensate for the service to be rendered, the proper amount will be stated in a satisfactory letter in reply.

Address, (postage prepaid),
THOMAS C. CONNOLLY,
Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 16, 1852.
Mr. THOMAS C. CONNOLLY is known to us as a worthy citizen, as a gentleman of intelligence, and as a clear, accurate, and ready writer; and we regard him as equally qualified for the able, prompt, and faithful performance of the useful duties connected with his new and original design of an OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

RICHARD WALLACE,
[U. S. Marshal for the District of Columbia.]
WALTER LENOX,
[Mayor of Washington City.]
JO. GALLIS,
[Senior editor of the "National Intelligencer."]
R. W. LATIHAM, [Banker.]

LAW NOTICE.
Richard M. Young & J. McNeale Latham,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States and the several Courts of the District of Columbia.
Jan 20-47

REMOVAL.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
The Subscriber, intending to remove from his present place of business to a more commodious store, offers for sale upwards of \$3,000 worth of goods, at greatly reduced prices, until the 10th of February.
Persons in want of goods in any line will find it to their advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.
JAS. T. LOYD,
Dealer in Fruit, Wine, Liquors, Cigars, Confectionery, &c. 15th street, three doors east of 15th street.
Jan 14-17

IMPORTANT TO THE DEAF.
DOCTOR HARTLEY, AURIST, from the Ear Infirmary, 299 Arch street, Philadelphia, begs to announce his return to this city for a few days. The number and importance of the cases under his care, on his recent visit, and the gratifying amount of success which attended his treatment, have induced him to re-visit his patients. His stay here will depend much upon circumstances, and it will be advisable for those who wish to consult him to make an early call. Residence over Myers' Dry-goods store, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania Avenue. Consultation and examination free. Jan 14-17

OFFICE OF CORRESPONDENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
A letter on any business, addressed to this office, and enclosing a fee of five dollars, will procure a satisfactory reply. References—R. Wallace, U. S. Marshal; W. Lenox, Mayor; J. Gales, of the "Intelligencer"; R. W. Latiham, Banker. Address, Office of Correspondence, Washington, D. C.

Warranted Bay Water!
WARRANTED to me to be the best article in the New York market. Price low. A. GRAY, Bookeller, 7th street, between 10th and 11th streets.
Jan 5-17

FANCY PAPER HEADQUARTERS!
GOLD PAPER, plain and embossed; Silver, Copper, White Metal, Chinese, Steel Blue, Carmine, and Ultra-marine; embossed, colored, and finest German Fancy, of all colors and Gold borders; of all sizes; English and American Tissues, Oil, Tracing, Perforated, and Drawing Paper. For sale by A. GRAY, Bookeller, 7th street, between 10th and 11th streets.
Jan 11-17

Splendid Lotteries
FOR MARCH, 1852.
GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

\$35,000! - - - - 30 prizes of \$1,500!
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the town of Frankfort.
CLASS 66, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, March 6, 1852.
78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots!

SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 prize of - - - \$25,000 1 prize of - - - \$2,500
1 do - - - 15,000 30 prizes of - - - 1,500
1 do - - - 10,000 50 do - - - 500
1 do - - - 5,000 100 do - - - 250
1 do - - - 2,500 100 do - - - 100
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$140.00
Do do 25 halves - - - 70.00
Do do 25 quarters - - - 35.00
Do do 25 eighths - - - 17.50

\$50,000! - - - \$25,000! - - - \$12,017! - - - \$7,000!
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the town of Frankfort.
CLASS 66, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, March 13, 1852.
16 drawn numbers out of 78!

GIVING AWAY PRIZES FROM 100 TO 100,000!
1 prize of - - - \$25,000 1 prize of - - - \$4,000
1 do - - - 20,000 1 do - - - 3,000
1 do - - - 15,000 1 do - - - 2,000
1 do - - - 10,000 1 do - - - 1,500
1 do - - - 5,000 100 do - - - 1,000
1 do - - - 2,500 100 do - - - 500
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—Eighths \$1.25.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, \$170.00
Do do 25 halves - - - 85.00
Do do 25 quarters - - - 42.50
Do do 25 eighths - - - 21.25

\$33,000! - - - - 10 prizes of \$2,000!
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the town of Frankfort.
CLASS 66, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, March 20, 1852.
66 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.
1 prize of - - - \$25,000 10 prizes of - - - \$2,000
1 do - - - 20,000 10 do - - - 1,500
1 do - - - 15,000 10 do - - - 1,000
1 do - - - 10,000 10 do - - - 750
1 do - - - 5,000 100 do - - - 500
1 do - - - 2,500 100 do - - - 250
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50—Eighths \$1.25.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole - - - \$110.00
Do do 25 halves - - - 55.00
Do do 25 quarters - - - 27.50
Do do 25 eighths - - - 13.75

\$70,000! - - - - 100 prizes of \$1,000!
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
For the benefit of the town of Frankfort.
CLASS 66, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, March 27, 1852.
78 numbers—14 drawn ballots.

BRIGHT SCHEME.
1 splendid prize of - - - \$70,000 12 prizes of - - - \$1,500
1 prize of - - - 25,000 40 do - - - 1,000
1 do - - - 15,000 100 do - - - 500
1 do - - - 10,000 200 do - - - 250
1 do - - - 5,000 200 do - - - 100
1 do - - - 2,500 100 do - - - 50
Whole tickets \$20—Halves \$10—Quarters \$5—Eighths \$2.50.
Certificates of packages of 25 whole - - - \$350.00
Do do 25 halves - - - 175.00
Do do 25 quarters - - - 87.50
Do do 25 eighths - - - 43.75

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
Address
E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
(Successor to J. C. Maury.)
Alexandria, Va.
Feb 20-17

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S Chemistry!
For sale by A. GRAY, Bookeller, 7th st., opp. Old-Followers' Hall.
Feb 20-17

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

[From the National Era.]
NINETTE.

'Tis sunset, come with me, Ninette,
My boat is on the bay;
Come sail an hour on yonder lake,
And list what I shall say:
I will not talk of love, Ninette,
Thy face with frowns to fill;
Hearts never break if they forgo,
And those forget who will.

'Tis folly all, the idle prate
Of singleness in love,
A moon-struck poet's whim, Ninette,
A whim, as I can prove.
I loved thee once, and long, and well,
Yet found thee still unkind;
Now thou may'st search all Switzerland,
A freer heart to find.

See yonder, from that cottage shade,
Behind the roses white,
Looks forth fair Zurich's fairest maid,
To watch my bark to-night.
And Margaret hath a kindly eye,
A gentle smile, I ween,
That speaks a heart of constancy,
Unselfish and serene.

But thou art very pale, Ninette,
And as the night grows chill,
Thou tremblest—ah, I fear me much
This sail will work thee ill.
Thou weep'st—ah, Ninette, forgive!
'Twas but a cruel jest;
'Tis all a falsehood, as I live,
Of Margaret and her rest.

I only wish thy heart to read,
Thou'lt not be angry long;
Thou bluest, then, methinks; indeed,
I scarce have had it wrong.
Thy coldness pained me, yet I deemed
Thou wert no more coquette;
Thou smil'st, ah, the day is won—
Thy heart is mine, Ninette.

[From the Friend of Youth.]
A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

WHY THE "LITTLE MAN" SHOT THE DUCKS.
BY MARTHA RUSSELL.

"There was a little man, and he had a little gun,
And the bullets were made of lead;
He went down to the brook, and shot a little duck,
And shot it right through the head.
He carried it home to his wife Jane,
And bade her fire to make,
While he went back to the brook side,
And shot the little black drake."

"But what for, Aunt Martha? What he shoot 'em for?" shouts a little three-years-old shaver, every time the above distich from Mother Goose is repeated to him; and as neither grandmother nor myself have been sufficiently familiar with the domestic history of that same "little man" to give a very satisfactory answer, the little fellow has set him down as a very cruel personage; and even Lucy, who has between two and three years more wisdom nestling among her curls, looks quite grave, and thinks one duck might have sufficed to satisfy the hunger of the little man and his dame.

Feeling some compunctions of conscience for setting before them the example of such a gourmand, I thought I would look into his history, to find, if possible, whether the inference as to his cruelty and gluttony was correct, and am happy to state that I find there has been a very great misconception as to the motives of those two famous shots.

"Mother Goose" like a great many other historians, has only given us the bare statement of the fact—the shell, as it were—while she has left the kernel, the real motive that led the old man "to do the deed," hidden in the rubbish of the past. I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in being able to clear up the character of this much-almooted "little man;" and I think, my young friends, that when you hear his story, you will find that two shots for a more excellent or praiseworthy purpose have not been fired since Nimrod introduced the custom of hunting, or old Tubal-Cain fashioned arms.

Somewhere about the year 1600, John or Jack Hazeldean was born in Somersetshire, England, not far from the town of Taunton. He was the son of a poor wood-cutter, whose hut stood in the midst of one of those noble forests which were the pride of the country.

Though hidden in this green nook, his parents had not failed to hear of the doctrines of the Reformation and to embrace them, and little Jack was carefully trained in the way he should go, according to the best of their knowledge.

He was always called little Jack, partly because he was rather undersized, but more because the height and breadth of his brawny-armed brothers made him appear smaller than he really was. But this was in one respect a blessing to him, for while his brothers, as soon as they came of age, were taken off to fight the wars of the king under their feudal lord, he was left at home to assist his old parents, and in due season to find a dear wife in little Joan Underwood, the forger's daughter.

And now, my young friends, I wish you to turn to the history of England in the year 1685. You will find that, during the early part of that year, those southern counties had been the scene of war between King James II and the Duke of Monmouth, his nephew.

The beauty, grace, and winning manners of this unfortunate son of Charles II made him the idol of the common people throughout the country, but especially in those districts where the people were chiefly Presbyterians, and opposed to King James because he was a Catholic, and the oppressor of their faith. Monmouth professed to be a Protestant, and they flocked to his standard by thousands, only to be defeated at the terrible battle of Sedgemoor.

The young Duke of Monmouth perished on the scaffold by the axe of the executioner, and those southern counties became the scene of some of the most atrocious deeds that have ever formed a place in the history of nations. The prisoners were crowded with the unfortunate followers of the Duke; and in the autumn of that year commenced a series of courts, holden in each county, and known to this day as the "Bloody Assizes."

The presiding judge was a being (we do not like to think of him as a man) who had nothing human about him but his form, and that is said to have been so hideous as to fill the beholder with terror—Sir George Jeffries, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of England.

The unhappy prisoners, whose virtues and endurance excited the pity and admiration even of the party opposed to them, and whose

greatest fault was attachment to one whom they viewed as their lawful prince, were most brutally insulted at their trials, which were but a mockery of justice, and condemned to death with every indignity which the fiendish mind of their inhuman judge could suggest.

Neither age nor sex escaped; and, upon such as he could not by any possible means condemn to death for high treason, he imposed punishments worse than death. Women, for a few idle words, were condemned to be whipped through every market-town in the county; and one young lad, for a few seditious words, was sentenced to prison for seven years, and to be whipped through every market-town in the county, once a year, during the whole term of his imprisonment. This, it is said, amounted to a whipping once a fortnight, and the poor boy begged to be hung rather than suffer all this; but even this request was refused. Eight hundred and forty prisoners were sent to the West Indies, and sold as slaves for a term of ten years; and even the little school girls of Taunton, who, headed by their teacher, had presented a banner to Monmouth, were seized and thrown into prison, from whence their broken-hearted parents were obliged to ransom them by paying large sums to the Queen's maids of honor, who claimed this part of the spoil as theirs. Maids of dishonor we think a far more appropriate title for women who could be guilty of such base acts.

The property of all these people was confiscated to the Crown, and hundreds of families were turned out into the world to starve. It is impossible for us to conceive of the suffering occasioned by these barbarous proceedings, and the fear and hatred in which even the name of Jeffries was held. The historian has related one incident which goes to show the depth and strength of these feelings. Years after the Judge was in his grave, and his name and title extinct, his grand-daughter, while on a journey through the scenes of his atrocities, found that she could not travel in safety even among the descendants of those who had witnessed the Bloody Assizes.

But to return to Jack Hazeldean. He and his dame were now aged, white-haired people. They had lived in troublous times, and seen three Kings beside the Lord Protector Cromwell laid down in the grave; their humble cabin had once echoed to the merry voices of children, and their simple hearts had swelled with gratitude and parental pride, as they looked on the ruddy faces and agile forms of their boys. But Death had entered the cabin as well as the palace, and they were all gone—some in infancy, some from the battle-field and some from the dark, gloomy prison, to which their adherence to the religious tenets of their fathers had consigned them; and the old people stood alone, bowed and broken like the aged trees of their native forest.

One night during the autumn of 1685 they sat by the dying embers in their little hut, with hearts very sorrowful and heavy—not that the storm raged so wildly without, riving and twisting the tall trees around them in its fury, and threatening destruction to their poor shelter—that could only happen by the Providence of God; and they were too sincerely pious to sorrow over afflictions or chastisements that they could trace to His hand—neither was it because the minions of the Chief Justice had been there a day or two before, and completely stripped them of everything they thought worth taking away, leaving them out of their large flock of poultry only two ducks—two little half-grown things, which the old dame had hatched out in a basket covered with flannel in the corner, from eggs which the mother duck had left in the nest. Their goat and the poultry were their chief dependence, and there was a long winter ahead—still they trusted that He who took care of the cones and the hares and the little birds in the wood about them would not leave them to starve, if He had yet farther work for them on earth. No; it was not this that made them sad, but old Jack had hobbled as far as Turner's-stile that morning, and had heard from the farmer's family there the details of many bloody deeds committed under the name of justice, and their hearts were filled with pity for the helpless women and children that were wandering houseless and homeless on a night like that.

The rush-light which cast its feeble gleam over the apartment had well nigh burned out, when they were startled by a noise as of something falling against the door, followed by a deep groan. They sprang up, and stood for a second gazing in each other's faces in silent surprise.

"It must be the limb of the big oak has been blown down," said the old man. "I've expected it every great storm we have had for this many a year."

"But there was a groan, gaffer, as true as I'm a living woman," exclaimed dame Joan, her little blue eyes dilating with terror, as she thought of certain tales of witchcraft which were prevalent in those regions.

"'Twas the wind, dame; it makes all sorts of noises among the trees, and it seems, sometimes, as if the trees themselves talked in such a manner."

Again the noise was repeated, and gaffer Jack, without finishing his sentence, limped to the door, saying, "You are right. If my ears serve me, that is the voice of some human being in distress."

He withdrew the bar, flung open the door, and there fell over the threshold a woman, clasping in her arms a child, which might have been two or three years old, but whose hollow eyes, sunken cheeks, loose, flabby skin, made it look almost as old as dame Joan herself.

They dragged the poor sufferers to the fire. Jack heaped on fresh faggots while the old dame removed their dripping garments. They were too poor to have in their house any restoratives save such as were culled from the fields and garden patch, but dame Joan was well skilled in the virtues of these, and soon a cup of hot hyss