THE JEFFERSONIAN

A. H. BALSLEY.

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The Findlay Jeffersonian.

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JEFFERSONIAN
Steam Printing Office

THOSE who recognize the magic power of printers' ink, (and all successful business men do,) are informed that we have refitted our office, which is now furnished with the latest and most beautiful styles of type, Jay-Medium and Gordon (latest improved) Presses run by steam, under the supervision of an experienced and careful foreman, and together with our low rents added to the fact that we use steam power, gives us a great advantage over city offices. Call and examine our work.

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

City and County Directory.

rrival and Departure of Mails at the Findlay Post-Office.

DEPARTURE.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. RR., 9:15 a. m.
L. E. & L. RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " *North*, 4:27 p. m.

ARRIVALS.

Carey Branch C. S. & C. RR., 5:00 p. m.
L. E. & L. RR. going South, 11:15 a. m.
" " *North*, 4:28 p. m.

DEPARTURE.

San Buren, Portage, Mougen and Bowling Green—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.
Mt Blanchard, Hourtown and Earing's Corner, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Arlington, Williamstown and Dunkirk Tuesday and Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Oak Ridge, Ottawa, Roanoke, Belmore, and Gilboa—Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.
Benton Ridge, Stanley and Pendleton—Friday, at 8 a. m.
McComb and Portage Center—Daily at 1 p. m.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Common Pleas Judge—James Pillars.
Auditor—George S. Mosher.
Clerk of Courts—Scott W. Noble.
Treasurer—Peter Hosler.
Recorder—Paul Kemerer.
Probate Judge—Samuel S. Huffman.
Sheriff—Parlee C. Tritch.
Prosecuting Attorney—Henry Brown.
Coroner—D. F. Cline.
Commissioners—Ross W. Moore, John D Bishop and John Edgington.
Infirmary Directors—Samuel Byal, R. M. Watson, and J. R. Bushong.
Infirmary Superintendent—James L. Henty.
School Examiners—W. T. Platt, J. R. Kagy, and Dorlias Martz.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Trustees—Samuel Howard, John Larkins and Job Chamberlin.
Clerk—Henry H. Louthan.
Treasurer—Hugh Newell.
Justices—D. R. Beardsley and O. A. Ballard.
Constables—Joel Markle and J. M. Byal.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mayor—Jacob Carr.
Clerk—John A. Meeks.
Treasurer—M. D. Sours.
Marshal—James Wilson.
Solicitor—James A. Bope.
Council—E. Palmer, P. Carlin, John Parker, S. D. Houpt, A. Bope and F. W. Firmin.
Board of Improvements—Jacob Carr, E. P. Jones and J. A. Bope.
Cemetery Director—Charles B. Hall.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Hall located in third story of Gage's Block, Main Street.
FINDLAY COUNCIL, R. & S. M., No. 50, Regular Council second Monday evening in each month.
FINDLAY CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 58, Stated Convocation first Monday evenings in each month.
FINDLAY LODGE, F. & M., No. 257, Stated communication first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.
Odd-Fellows' Hall east side of Main Street, between Sandusky and Crawford Streets.
GOLDEN RULE ENCAMPMENT, No. 92, I. O. O. F., meets second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.
MANCOCK LODGE, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening.
FINDLAY LODGE, No. 85, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall.
FINDLAY SAVINGS AND BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION meets at the Court-house on the third Monday in each month.
THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION meets at the League Rooms, opposite the Joy House. General prayer meeting every Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. Women's prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Children's meeting first Saturday afternoon in each month at 3 o'clock.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Parker P. Pope.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. R. Sutherland.
Lutheran—Rev C. S. Sprecher.
Congregational—Rev.
Evangelical Church—Rev. J. A. Heusel.
United Brethren—Rev. A. W. Holdan.
German Reform—Rev. A. Konecka.
Church of God—Rev. J. V. Updyke.
German Lutheran—Rev. M. Buerkle.
St. Michael's Catholic Church—J. R. Young.

Findlay Business Directory.

DR. ABNER L. DAVIS,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office up stairs in Davis' Opera House Block, Findlay, Ohio. 51 ly

DENTISTRY.

HAVING regained my health, I have re-opened my Dental Office, over **Baker & Co.'s Shoe Store**, where my friends and patrons will find me prepared to do all kinds of operative dentistry as usual. Teeth extracted WITHOUT PAIN for 25 cents; other work done in proportion.
35y1 S. A. KELTNER.

W. H. HAVEN,

PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE the Court House Findlay, Ohio. Physician's Prescriptions compounded carefully. Full stock of Drugs, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, Soaps, &c. 19

E. W. ADAMS'

BARBER SHOP IS THE PLACE WHERE you can get the best of work done in the neatest possible style. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty. Shop Opposite Old White Corner. Two Chairs always found ready for business. Call and see him and get a Good Job. Ladies desiring work done, by leaving word at the shop he will call at their residence. 19

D. H. GILMER,

SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Fellers, Johnson & Co's store, West Side Main Street, Findlay, Ohio. April 14, 1876-6m

E. PHIFER,

SURVEYOR. Office in first block South of Court House Attention given to retracing the lines of old surveys, laying out, parting off, and dividing up lands, leveling for profiles of roads and ditches.
March 10, 1876-6m

JOHN M. HAMLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FINDLAY, OHIO.
Makes regular professional calls in adjoining counties. Nov. 19-tf.

E. T. DUNN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in New Bank Building, West side of Main Street, No. 69 (Nov. 22-tf.)

J. H. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Findlay, Ohio. Office in "Headquarters" Building, North east of Court House. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to his care. April 26 1872.

JAMES A. BOPE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office over W. L. Davis & Co's Store, Main Street, Findlay Ohio. April 14 '77

JACOB P. BURKET,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, and Notary Public, Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention given Collections, Partitioning of Lands, and business in Probate Court. Office on Main street, in Rossman's Block, nearly opposite the Court House. [May 7.

HENRY BROWN. G. F. PENDLETON.
BROWN & PENDLETON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office up stairs, first Door South of Court House, Findlay, O. November 24, 1874-tf.

DOCTOR WAUGAMAN.

OCULIST AND AURIST.
Studied the **Eye** with Dr. Metz at Mansfield, Ohio.
Long Short and Weak Sight Corrected by the aid of French Trial Glasses.
OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
3y1 **21 Madison St., Tiffin, O.**

D. T. DAVIS. J. W. DAVIS. M. L. DETWILER.
DAVIS, DETWILER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, and Dealers in Flour, Provisions, Woodenware, Willow and Stone Ware, Confectionery, Fruits, and a General Variety Goods at Wholesale and Toledo prices. Nos. 21 and 23 Main Street.
May 5, '76—tf.

D. S. JUNE. D. S. JUNE.
D. L. JUNE & SON,

MANUFACTURERS of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the Celebrated **FREMONT WHITE LIME**, the best brands of Cement for sale. Also manufacturers of Fire Stone of all kinds, shapes and sizes for building purposes. The best Building Material now in use. Office near L. S. & S. R. R. Fremont Ohio. June 4, 1875,

J. C. JOHNSON,

ARCHITECT

FREMONT, OHIO.
June 27, 73-tf

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 19

Hancock Savings Bank

Guaranteed Capital, $100,000

OFFICERS:

H. P. GAGE.....President
M. C. WHITELEY.....Vice President
ALFRED GRABER.....Cashier

DIRECTORS:

PARLEE CARLIN, CHAS. ŒSTERLEN, ALF. GRABER, M. C. WHITELEY, H. P. GAGE, JOHN D. BISHOP, ABRAM GRABLE, A. R. BELDEN.

Only *five cents* saved daily, if put in any Savings Bank paying six per cent. interest will, in 50 years amount to *four thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars*.

If you will commence to-day and save a certain sum daily, say for a year, you will be so pleased with the result, that to continue the habit will be a genuine pleasure.

M. LOUTHAN. H. H. LOUTHAN.
FINDLAY Marble and Granite Works

M. LOUTHAN & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MONUMENTS

—AND—

HEADSTONES

—ALSO—

American and Scotch Grauite

Persons needing anything in our line will save money by giving us a call before purchasing.

Building and Paving Stone Furnished by leaving Orders with us.

Shop four doors South of Joy House, Main street, Findlay, Ohio. 2y.

REMOVAL!

F. W. SELBACH

Has removed his Music Store and Book Bindery into the New Rooms of Mrs. Smyth,

Opposite the Joy House,

Where he will be glad to see his old friends, and the public generally. He keeps all the best kinds of musical instruments, and will

Warrant His Pianos and Organs for Five Years.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

GOOD ADVERTISING!

$3,250.40 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty States, will be sold for $700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of the papers, giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

Notice to Teachers.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS WILL BE held in the Union School Building in Findlay, Ohio, on the following days:

Saturday,	February	17th,	1877.
"	March	3rd,	"
"	"	17th,	"
"	"	31st,	"
"	April	14th,	"
"	"	28th,	"
"	May	12th,	"
"	"	26th,	"
"	June	9th,	"

Examinations will begin at 8:30 A. M., and continue without any intermission for dinner until 4:30 P. M. No applicants received after 10:30. No certificates will be issued without an examination, and *none* will be antedated or extended.

All applicants must furnish *written* recommendations of good moral character, to be procured from their last employers or last teachers, if possible.

Each applicant is requested to bring a stamp and the fee required by law.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH R. KAGY,
DORILUS MARTZ,
W. T. PLATT,
School Examiners.

Established 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., Successors to CHIPMAN HOWES & Co., Solicitors, Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interferences. Models need not be sent to the Patent Office. Expensive models before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP TO GILMORE & CO. FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioners of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. GILMORE & CO. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. where Assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, MINING and PRE-EMPTION Claims and HOMESTEAD Cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to GILMORE & CO., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing GILMORE & CO.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & CO. before the Supreme Courts of the United States the Court of Claims and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The First National Bank

Main Street, FINDLAY, O.

E. P. JONES Pres. | CHAS. E. NILES, Cash.
FRANK L. KARST, Teller.

Authorized Capital, - - $100,000.

Bank of Discount, Circulation, Deposit and Exchange.

Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Good paper bought. Drafts on cities in Europe and America for sale.

Directors.—E. P. JONES, ISAAC DAVIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, and J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 73-tf

THE WORLD'S CHOICE!

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world, appointed for the knowledge of particular arts or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months, to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving, strengthening, and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties. Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster was invented to overcome the slow action of the ordinary porous plasters, the only objection ever found to this otherwise popular remedy. The secret of this article's great success lies in this fact—they relieve pain at once, and cure quickly diseases which other plasters and liniments will not relieve. They strengthen weak back, cure rheumatism, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, pains in the back, hips and sides. Persons easily affected by change of weather should wear these constantly during the winter season, as they are a sure preventative of colds. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

Among the many remedies which have been brought to the notice of the Public, no one has attracted so much attention from the wonderful cures it has performed as LAWSON'S CURATIVE. It was discovered by a celebrated chemist of New England while at work in his laboratory and used by himself and friends and among the afflicted poor of his neighborhood for many years before it was put up for sale. It has stood the test of years with a constantly growing reputation until it has become a household necessity. Wherever it is once used in a family that family will never be without it.

From a knowledge of its effects it is promoted by eminent physicians, and by thousands of the most respectable citizens, (we refer to our patrons,) it accompanies each bottle and to be [illegible] druggists), who cheerfully attest to its virtues. When this Remedy is applied according to directions, the proprietors do not hesitate to warrant perfect satisfaction. It allays **Pain and Inflammation** from whatever cause. For **Neuralgia** and **Rheumatism** it has been subjected to the severest tests where medical skill and science has utterly failed, and always been successful. For **Lame Back or Side** and **Pleurisy** a few applications has always worked a complete cure.

Erysipelas, Tic Douloureux and **Spinal Diseases** in the most aggravated forms have been cured in a short time. In cases of **Nervous** or **Sick Headache** and **Tooth-ache** the relief is often almost instantaneous.

CURATIVE.

Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Cuts and **Bruises**, are healed with wonderful rapidity by frequent applications of the CURATIVE. To **Sore Throat** and **Diphtheria, Swollen** or **Stiff Joints** and **Chilblains**, it is a remedy for every found which would so speedily cure by a simple outward application. For **Dyspepsia** or **Acidity of the Stomach**, etc., it is taken internally, with a certainty of relief.

We ask all who are afflicted with the complaints above mentioned to give the CURATIVE a fair trial, following the directions faithfully and perseveringly, for we do know that it cures with singular success.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
Prepared by the Lawson Chemical Company
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SOLD BY

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb 13, 1871.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for the complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTINGILL.
Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit.
For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.
She was also troubled with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and has been greatly benefited.
THOS. GILMORE, 229½ Walnut street.

FEEL MYSELF A NEW MAN.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for Dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.
I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,
DR. J. W. CARTER.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary.

BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 15¾ dozen (182 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of Scrofulous tumors being cured by VEGETINE alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,
AI GILMAN, 108 Broadway.
To H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Poetical

TO A GORILLA IN A MENAGERIE.

BY F. W. CLARKE.

"O mighty ape!
Half beast, half man.
Thy uncouth shape,
Betrays a plan
The gulf of Being at a bound to span.
Thou art the link between ourselves and brutes,
Lifting the lower to a higher plane;
Thy human face all cavilers refutes,
Who sneers at Darwin as a dreamer yain.
How comest thou beneath this canvass tent?
Within this cage! behind these iron bars?
Thou, whose young days in tropic lands were spent,
With strange companions, under foreign stars?
Art thou not lonely? what is life to thee
Thus mewed in prison, innocent of crime,
Become a spectacle for crowds to see,
And reckless boys to jeer at all the time?
Has thou no feelings such as we possess?
Art thou devoid of any sense of shame?
Rise up, O brother, and thy wrongs redress,
Rise in thy might, and be no longer tame!"

I paused in my apostrophe; the animal
He seized the bars that penned him in;
my blood in terror froze;
He shook the cage from side to side; the frightened people fled;
Thenin a tone of savage wrath the horrid monster said:
"I'm hired by the wake to wear the thirty craythur's shkin;
I come from Tipperary, and me name is Micky Flynn"

—*Scribner for June.*

Select Story.

A HURRIED COURTSHIP.

I was a young man possessed of sufficient means to enable me to live at my ease, and refrain from labor of any kind, when suddenly there came a blow that scattered my prosperity to the winds, and forced me to employ my labor and wits in the general struggle of gaining a living. The blow came in the shape of a failure of a large firm in which my capital was invested.

After securing a clerkship in the house of a creditor of our late firm, my first care was to look up a less expensive boarding-house than the fashionable one in which I was living. I inserted an advertisement in several widely circulated city papers, asking for reasonable board in a strictly private family, and of course received a multitude of answers the next post. Out of this motley installment of epistles there was but one that pleased me, and that one I decided to answer in person immediately.

Grace Kingsley was the name of the favored landlady writing to me, and the letter stated that her house was entirely private, having no boarders whatever. I was much pleased with the fair, delicate handwriting, and an idea took possession of me that Grace was a young and fascinating widow. I was not disappointed when I reached the house, and my ringing at the door-bell was answered by the lady herself. She invited me into the parlor in a manner so courteous, and yet so modest, that I had fallen desperately in love with her before I could cross the threshold.

I enjoyed a very pleasant chat with Mrs Kingsley. During the conversation she informed me that her late husband had been in a fair way of business, and at his death, a year previous, had left her in very comfortable circumstances. They had but one child, and this item of immortality I was most graciously permitted to look upon, as it lay peacefully slumbering in its cradle. I also learned that the lady was living in the house quite alone, and desired a male boarder more as a means of protection than as a source of revenue. In conclusion the landlady looked so pretty, (she was quite young, not more than two or three and twenty,) and the board so moderate, her companionship so inviting, and she seemed to trust in me so favorably that I would have been a heathen, dead to all charms and inducements of the sex, if I had not engaged board on the spot.

The next day I had my trunk removed to my new boarding place, and permanently established myself there. Before leaving my boarding-house a letter was handed me by the postman, but I did not find time to examine it until I was comfortably ensconsed in the parlor of Mrs Kingsley's cozy house.

Opening the letter I discovered it to be from a wealthy uncle of mine, residin Vermont, who regularly sent me a letter once a year, but whom I had never seen. His epistles were always short and to the point, generally consisting of an account of the weather in his locality, and good advice to me to take care of my money, as I might be burdened with some more of it before I was much older. I was always very glad to get this advice from him, as I regarded it as an intimation that I was to inherit his wealth on his decease.

One day, however, about a year previous, I received a letter from him which contained another topic besides those I have mentioned. My uncle made some pressing inquiries about my matrimonial prospects, and stated that if I was not already married I should at once enter into the wedded state, and let him know of it, or he would never more be an uncle of mine.

Now, as my uncle lived in Vermont and I in Philadelphia, and I never anticipated that he would ever pay me a visit, and discover the falsehood, I wrote and informed him that I was not only married but the father of a bouncing baby. This intelligence so pleased my uncle that he sent a gold goblet and silver pap-spoon to be presented to my child. I at once sat down and wrote a very romantic letter to my uncle, thanking him for the presents, and then visited the nearest jewelry store and turned both the goblet and spoon into cash, which I pocketed.

I received no further letters from my uncle until the one I read in Mrs Kingsley's parlor. The postscript to this not only astonished me, but absolutely frightened me. It read as follows:

"P. S. I have never visited Philadelphia, so I have decided to do so at once, and get a look at you and your wife and child. You may expect me about the 10th of the month."

"Good gracious! My uncle is coming to visit me," I exclaimed, "and it's past the tenth of the month now! I don't know at what moment he may pop in. What am I to do for a wife and child?"

At that moment there came a terrible pull at the door-bell, as if the man who pulled it imagined that he owned the house and could make as much noise as he pleased. A sickening sensation took possession of me, for I had a misgiving that it was my uncle. Now, as good fortune would have it, Mrs Kingsley had gone out to a neighboring store for a few moments, and had requested me to have an eye to her child while she was gone, so that it wouldn't fall out of the cradle and hurt itself. As I glanced at the cradle and thought of my uncle at the door, a bright idea entered my mind. I determined, in case the visitor was my uncle, to claim the youthful occupant as my own.

The visitor proved to be my uncle. I knew him by the pictures of him I had seen, and he likewise knew me by my photograph. After a mutal recognition and hand-shaking, I ushered my honored relative into the parlor and introduced him to my newly claimed offspring.

"There uncle," said I "is the first pledge of our married life. I assure you I take pleasure in presenting to you my child."

"It is a fat little youngster," said my uncle gazing at it admirably. "By the way what is it, boy or girl."

That was a knotty story for me to answer, for he was just as much acquainted with its gender, as I was. But it would not do to show ignorance on the subject, so I answered at hap-hazard that it was a boy.

"I am sorry it is a boy," said my uncle, "there are too many boys in the family. Now, if you had only produced a little blue eyed girl, it would have been more sensible."

I assured him I was sorry the gender did not suit, but hoped in the future his wishes would be gratified.

So far I had succeeded in deceiving my uncle, but the worst I feared was that, when Mrs Kingsley returned, she might object to my claiming ownership in her child. Besides, to carry out my deception, I must find a wife as well as an infant, and Mrs Kingsley was the only one I could conviniently claim. The only difficulty was to get her consent to the deception, and this might be done if I could only secure a private conversation with her before I introduced her to my uncle; then it would be all right.

I watched my opportunity, and gained an interview with her before she entered the room. I told her, in a few brief and hurried words, the extent of my difficulty, and how I had taken the liberty of acting as papa for her little one. I then told her I must find a wife somewhere, and begged her to allow me to introduce her in that capacity. She laughed very heartily at the suggestion, said she could comprehend my difficulty, and consented to my proposal, and very roguishly warned me not to presume upon the occurrence.

We then entered the parlor and I introduced her as my better half. My uncle was very much pleased with her, and complimented me upon my good choice in the selection of a wife. Mrs Kingsley, of course, colored most charmingly at this compliment, and I could scarcely refrain from laughing.

"You have a fine boy here," said my uncle to Mrs Kingsley, pointing to the cradle.

"Excuse me sir," said she, coloring up again, "a girl."

I was dumbfounded. I was exposed in my iniquity. Would my uncle believe me after this? He looked from me to my pretty landlady with a puzzled countenance.

"Your husband told me it a was a boy," he said, and rather suspiciously, too, I thought.

"Well, I always took it for a boy," was my reply, putting on a bold face. "but I suppose my wife knows best."

Here Mrs Kingsley fairly screamed with laughter, and my uncle's stern face assumed an ironical smile.

"You are a nice father, ain't you?" he said, touching me with the point of his umbrella, "not to know the sex of your own child. Why, I knew it was a girl the moment I looked at it."

"But, Charley," he said, again addressing me, "what did you do with the goblet and pap spoon I sent to the little one?"

"Oh, they are perfectly safe, I assure you," I replied, "I have taken good care of them."

"Yes, but where in the deuce are they; I would like very much to take another look at them.

"Well, I have deposited them in a bank for safe keeping, but I can readily produce them—that is—in the course of a week's time."

He told me to do so, as he wanted to see them, and then I got out of the room for fear that he might ask me some more perplexing questions.

A short time afterward Mrs Kingsley came to me when I was alone in an adjoining room, and I saw immediately that something very humorous must have happened, for the corners of her lips were breaking into smiles.

"Do you know, sir, into what an awful predicament you have got me?" she inquired as she took a seat on the lounge by my side.

"Explain yourself," I said.

"Why, your uncle came to me a short time ago and asked to see my marriage certificate, and he said he had some money to settle upon us immediately, but wanted to be sure that everything was right first."

"Did you expose me?" I inquired anxiously.

"No, sir, I did not; for I never enter into deception, or anything else by halves."

I was so elated that I could not withstand the temptation of embracing her. This did not make her angry, for she nestled her head cosily on my shoulder and smiled serenely.

"What answer did you make him?" I then asked.

She hesitated for a moment and then said: "I promised to produce the marriage certificate."

"But we havn't got any," I then remarked. She indulged in a quiet little laugh to herself, but said nothing.

"Mrs Kingsley—nay, my dear madam—no, I will call you darling—we are both in a scrape, and there is but one way for us to get out of it. We must go and get married immediately. Will you be my wife?"

"I shall be delighted," she answered frankly, and seizing both my hands said that she was ready for a frolic of any kind.

We lost no time I assure you. I don't think Mrs Kingsley ever got into her Sunday clothes in such a hurry in her life before, while I spoiled two pair of supenders in my frantic endeavors to be on time. We quite astonished the parson by our haste, and at the conclusion of the ceremony I would have forgotten to give him the usual "fee" if he had not reminded me of it.

We had secured the coveted marriage certificate, signed and sealed, and were now safely out of our difficulties, as we thought. We had omitted one precaution, as we presented the certificate to uncle. It was all right with exception of the modern date.

Why, how is this?" said my uncle, gazing at the document through his specs. "I thought you were married over a year ago."

"So we were, uncle," I answered solemnly.

"How comes it, then, that the certificate is dated to-day?" he asked in a voice of thunder.

We were struck speechless, both my wife and I.

"Come," said my uncle, "I see there has been some trickery here. Own up to it or I never will forgive you."

I did own up to it, and told him the whole story. I expected it would make him angry, but it did not; for he laughed heartily, and said I was a clever raseal, and he was proud of me.

"But how about the gold goblet and pap-spoon? You haven't been drawing the wool over my eyes about them too, have you—eh?"

I told the truth about the goblet and pap-spoon.

"Why, you are a regular trickster," said my uncle. "I believe you would deceive Satan himself. But I won't get angry with you, for I used to play the same games myself when I was young."

In a word, we became reconciled, and my uncle settled upon me sufficient income to enable me to quit my irksome duty as a clerk. He has gone back to Vermont, and I can but say in conclusion that when he pays us another visit I can show several "little people" that I call my own, and without telling a falsehood.

RESUSCITATION OF THE WHIGS.

Ex-Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, is one of the parties who are endeavoring to organize in that State a party to accord with the President and oppose the Bourbous. He does not think it possible, however, to resuscitate the Whig party, and the reasons he gives are ingenious and forcible. His first is that when the Whigs joined the Democracy they lost their identity as members of the old party, and became active and remarkably successful intriguers for the leadership of the new, and to-day are the men occupying a larger share of the principal positions in that party. In parts of Alabama fully three-fourths of the leading offices are filled by Old Line Whigs. The Governor says:

"What folly, then, to expect that the Whigs, as a body, will voluntarily abandon a party of which they are the acknowledged leaders, and when they revel, so to speak, amid its honors and emoluments, for the uncertain and precarious contingency of enjoying aggrandizement and preferment in a new formation. The proposition is simply absurd; it will not stand a moment's rational and grave consideration.

There is another serious, I may say insuperable objection to the proposed revival of the Whig party. Time and circumstances have so depleted its rank and file that its present numbers would furnish scanty aid in the organization of any new party that might be projected. In the South, always in a minority, even in its proudest and palmiest days, it proved itself capable only of making a spasmodic effort in supporting Bell and Everett in 1860, since which time the young generation has expended itself in swelling the ranks of the Democracy—with no memories, no reminiscences to weaken or suppress their zeal, while the lapse of time and the current of events have all but annihilated the veterans, who cling to their *first love* and *ancestral attachment*. The few that survive are either the leaders of their own hated adversaries or aspirants for their benefactions.

HAMPTON'S "POLICY."

Hanging and Imprisoning Pardoned Men—How Hampton is Redeeming His Pledges to Hayes.

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette
WASHINGTON, May 25.

A new and important fact in regard to Wade Hampton's dealing with the colored men tried for conspiracy at Lowndesville, S. C., has lately become known here. A colored man had been bound over to keep the peace for "violent language" toward a white Democrat. He became fearful of lynching at the hands of other White Democrats, and sent word to some of his colored friends to keep watch about the jail and prevent it. A number gathered and secreted themselves at night near the jail, and soon after some white horsemen came along with the negro from the jail dragged between two of the horsemen by a rope around his neck. Those thus hurrying him off were a mob of lynchers, and the undisguised purpose was to murder him. His friends attempted a rescue, and in the melee one of the white lynchers was killed. A crowd of citizens turned out the next day, scoured the country around and arrested fifteen colored men. The farce of a trial was gone through with, and ten of the number were convicted of conspiracy to rescue the man taken from the jail from the hands of the law. This in the face of the fact that he was taken from the hands of would be murders by his friends, and friends to whom he had appealed to prevent his being taken from the jail where he was in the hands of the law. Gov. Chamberlain, upon reviewing the case, pardoned all the men, and gave his reason at length for his action. This fact is not generally known at the North. The rest of the story has been printed. Hampton, immediately after his return from Washington, with all his pledges to the President to deal justly by the colored people fresh on his lips, took up these cases, and instead of facing the anger of the cowardly lynchers murderers, and recognizing the pardons of Gov. Chamberlain, he executed the sentences, and had three hung and seven imprisoned for life. Five of those tried had been made way with before Hampton got a chance at them.

Correspondence

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D C, May 28, 1877.

Of course Senator Morton's letter has been extensively read and criticised here as it has elsewhere; and the general verdict so far gathered from the political coteries encountered in all places of public resort striving to dissect it care fully, is not favorable to the writer. It is charged that he has attempted the perilous feat of occupying two stools at the same time, and it is universally predicted that he will meet the fate almost uniformily attending such performances. He is charged with making a covert attack on ex-President Grant in his allusions to the status of Southern matters on the 5th of March, rendering the Southern Policy as inaugurated by the President a necessity, in fact the only alternative left him by his predecessor; thus, as claimed, out of revenge for Grant's alleged partiality for Senator Conkling as the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. His labored efforts not to offend a single voter of his own party by carefully offsetting and neutralizing one statement by another, are pointed out as unmistakable evidences of impatience on the part of his reviewers; and if the sentiment elicited elsewhere accords with that prevailing here, the veteran politician has not made a very devided hit by his latest one made to please his audience.

Mexican matters continue to absorb much attention, while the Mormon question, at one time so prominent, has almost sunk out of sight. General Ord, commander of our Rio Grande forces, is here in conference with General Sherman, relative to border affairs; and it is said he will also confer with the President and Secretary of War, as to the line of action to be adopted with the cattle stealing vagabonds from Mexico, and in case of an attempt by Lerdo to cross into Mexico with the invading force said to have been organized for that purpose. Every day some new report, generally of a sensational character, finds currency and many believers among us as to the progress made by Lerdo and his abettors in the projected scheme; and there is little doubt that the movment has assumed formidable proportions for Mr Diaz, should it once get safely across the frontier well armed and equipped. Among the latest rumors to invest the matter with additional interest is a New Orleans dispatch stating that a large portion of Northern Mexico is ripe for revolution, a Lerdo agent having received assurances from the Mexican States if Sonaloa, Hidalgo, Chipas, Jalisco, Tobasco, and Campeche, that the deposed President has only to make his appearance when he will be carried triumphantly back to the Mexican Capital to resume the place being kept warm for him by the usurper Diaz.

This morning's *Republican* devotes considerable space to a discussion of the new party to be composed of Hayes Republicans, disaffected Democrats, and old Whigs, who are to receive special invitations. It states that a preliminary meeting in New York has already been arranged, for the purpose of getting the mongrel creature fairly on its legs. It is claimed that large numbers of prominent supporters of the Administration of both parties are indentitied with the movement, and it cites as proof of the truth of its statements,