

# The Weekly Lancaster Gazette

NEW SERIES—VOL. 1. NO. 37.

LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1854

WHOLE NO 147

## The Weekly Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER:

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

F. S. SLAUGHTER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR  
OFFICE—Old Public Building—South-east Cor. of the Public Square.

TERMS—\$1.75 per annum in advance.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 12, 1854

STEAMERS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL.—The Baltimore Times of yesterday morning announces, upon what it says is the very best authority, that the efforts to place a line of ocean steamers between Baltimore and Liverpool has resulted in laying the foundation for such communication. A screw propeller (the City of Baltimore) will be placed on the line in the spring. She was built for the Philadelphia trade, but is not run there as stated.—There is another screw propeller owned by the same company, which will be also placed on the line, to run in conjunction with the "City of Baltimore," if the proper encouragement is given by Baltimore.

We learn that arrangements will be complete this week whereby passenger may take the cars at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Depot, in Cincinnati, and passing through Dayton and Springfield to Patterson on the Mad River road, take Ohio and Indiana tract, running through Upper Sandusky and Bucyrus to Crestline, pass on the Pennsylvania and Ohio road to Pittsburgh same day without changing baggage.

The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine railroad company has declared a dividend of four per cent, for the six months ending the 1st January 1854, which will be paid to the shareholders on and after the 10th of next month. After paying all expenses, including interest on the company's debt, for the past six months, and a dividend of four per cent, to shareholders, there is a clear net surplus of \$29,743 39 of cash, the result of the past six months' earnings.

U. S. CONSUL AT LONDON.—It is intimated in the Washington Star, that the President will find himself compelled to decline sending in to the Senate the nomination of Mr. George N. Saunders, as American consul at London, in consequence of having become the political correspondent of a N. York journal.

A NEW IDEA.—The Senate of Virginia has adopted a resolution proposing to award a premium to the officers of the best conducted railroads in the State, with reference to speed and to punctual connections of the mails and travel.

A FORTUNE MAN.—From the report of the Commissioner of Patents in the matter of the pistol patents of Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn., it appears that he has already realized over one million of dollars clear profit, and the Commissioner estimates the profits yet to accrue before the patent expires at over one million more.

DEATH OF QUEEN MARIA.—The Queen of Portugal, whose sudden death is reported, was about 34 years of age, having been born in April, 1819. She was about the age of Queen Victoria, who was born in May, the same year.

Queen Maria II. (do Gloria), was the daughter of the Emperor Don Pedro, of Brazil, in which country she was born. On the invasion of Portugal by the French, in 1808, the royal family of Portugal emigrated to Brazil, where the seat of government was established. They remained there until some time in 1821, when the disturbance in Portugal called King John & his family home. He left his eldest son, the crown Prince, Don Pedro, in charge of the government of Brazil. After his departure, the Brazilians revolted, and made an attempt to establish independence. Don Pedro joined the Brazilians and threw off the authority of his father, and refused to let in the troops sent from Portugal to suppress the insurrection. In 1823, the two countries were formerly separated, and Brazil became an Empire with Don Pedro as Emperor.

On the death of John VI. King of Portugal, in 1826, his son Don Miguel, usurped the throne, which was contested with him by Don Pedro, who claimed it for his daughter Donna Maria, abdicating it for himself. A long civil contest ensued but Don Miguel finally surrendered his pretensions to his niece, and quit the kingdom in 1834.—Don Pedro also abdicated the Empire of Brazil, in 1833, in favor of his son, the present Emperor, Don Pedro II, now 23 years of age; but Don Pedro, who was born in 1825, the contradictions of different statements, and to pronounce authoritative judgment upon the law as modified by the facts thus determined.

The right of suffrage requires them to inform themselves of, and pronounce judgment upon, the actions of their agents, and the propriety of legislation.

The exercise of these rights and duties requires intelligence. The possession of knowledge gives moral force, decision and activity to the individual;—its universal diffusion, power and respectability to the people and perpetuity to their institutions.

The union of these States is another very influential cause of our growth and prosperity, and of every State. The freedom of intercourse, by which the citizen of one State is entitled to the rights of citizenship in every other—the freedom of trade, permitting the transportation of the products of agriculture and of art without impost or duty, to every extremity of our extended territory, has stimulated and, at the same time, encouraged and rewarded industry.

In this point of view, the continuance of the unity of the States is a matter of no small importance.

Its perpetuity depends upon the respect which the people have for it. That respect is exhibited by the observance of the laws which the State and National Legislatures have enacted. A disregard for these laws, and of the provisions of the Constitution, is a preliminary step towards the dismemberment of that union which our fathers formed, and strove to perfect by concession, conciliation and compromise.

The thermometer at Detroit on the 7th stood at 5 deg. below zero.

## Inaugural Address OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

A century ago, the territory now constituting the State of Ohio, was an unbroken wilderness. Her admission into the great confederacy of American States is fresh in the memory of many who are now before me. Little more than half a century has elapsed since that event.

She entered the Union with a population of hardly sixty thousand inhabitants. Of the thirty-one States which now constitute that Union, she is the third in population. More than two millions of citizens, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, now live within her borders.

Her resources have been adequate not only to the expenses of Government, but have been applied to the construction of long lines of canals—to the establishment and maintenance of a magnificent system of public instruction, and to the erection and support of large and expensive institutions for the education and restoration of the unfortunate.

Private enterprise has kept pace with the increase of wealth and the growth of population.

The wilderness has given place to cultivated fields, and smiling villages raise their spires where but a few years ago the lofty oak displayed its foliage. Colleges and other institutions of instruction have been founded and endowed. Places the most remote have been brought into close proximity by extensive lines of railroads. In the number of miles of our finished and projected railroads, is greater than that of any other State in the Union.

Such rapid growth in all the elements which make a great and prosperous people, must fill the heart of every citizen with patriotic hope and honorable pride.

The future prospects of our people are as promising as the past has been prosperous.

He would be unworthy of the confidence which he has so justly received, if he called, by the voice of his people, to the Chief Magistracy of so great and so growing a State. Words, indeed, are inadequate to express my thankfulness for the confidence which has been reposed in me, and my sense of the responsibilities of the position in which I have been placed.

The growth of our State and the high position which she now occupies, have been produced by the self-reliance, energy and industry of her people.

The character of the government has tended to encourage these qualities, and has had an important agency in augmenting the moral force of the people.

Personal security—freedom from violence and insult—is the primary and important object of the establishment of all civil government. The weak must be protected where it is not secure, or where it is exposed to the fear of oppression and the apprehension of wrong.

Our laws throw their shields around all, and grant impunity to none. In them the weak find a refuge and support, and none are so powerful as not to need their protection. Under their equal operation all enjoy the fruits of their labor in security and peace.

Our comparative freedom from anything like monopolies, by which competition is cut off, labor oppressed, and generous and ennobling rivalry is degraded, has encouraged our citizens to embark in schemes of public and private improvements which, in a society differently constituted, would never have been undertaken.

The grant of any special privileges has not only produced the evils inherent in a system, but has been the just cause of dissatisfaction and uneasiness in the minds of the people. They have actually felt that their rights had been abridged, and the rule of equality, which constitutes the very foundation of human freedom, and which should prevail in all legislative action, has been violated.

The result, too, has always been unfortunate, and demonstrated the folly of going beyond the limits of declaring and securing the rights of the individual, and punishing and relieving their wrongs.

Government has no right to interfere with the pursuits of the governed. When it assumes the power of discriminating between different classes, it is usurping a portion of sovereignty which the people have never conferred. The exercise of talents and industry should be left within the limits of general laws. No class particular body of men, should possess rights or privileges not enjoyed by the whole mass of the body politic.

We are not accustomed fully to consider all the advantages of the general prevalence of the principle of equality of our political system. Like the air which we breathe, its very commonness is an obstacle to the full appreciation of all its blessings.

The ordinary discharge of the duties of citizenship calls into exercise all the mental faculties. The administration of public affairs, by requiring the cooperation of the people, furnishes them with the most useful and practical lessons in government and legislation.

As jurymen, they are called upon to consider the weight of evidence, to reconcile the contradictions of different statements, and to pronounce authoritative judgment upon the law as modified by the facts thus determined.

The right of suffrage requires them to inform themselves of, and pronounce judgment upon, the actions of their agents, and the propriety of legislation.

The exercise of these rights and duties requires intelligence. The possession of knowledge gives moral force, decision and activity to the individual;—its universal diffusion, power and respectability to the people and perpetuity to their institutions.

The union of these States is another very influential cause of our growth and prosperity, and of every State. The freedom of intercourse, by which the citizen of one State is entitled to the rights of citizenship in every other—the freedom of trade, permitting the transportation of the products of agriculture and of art without impost or duty, to every extremity of our extended territory, has stimulated and, at the same time, encouraged and rewarded industry.

In this point of view, the continuance of the unity of the States is a matter of no small importance.

Its perpetuity depends upon the respect which the people have for it. That respect is exhibited by the observance of the laws which the State and National Legislatures have enacted. A disregard for these laws, and of the provisions of the Constitution, is a preliminary step towards the dismemberment of that union which our fathers formed, and strove to perfect by concession, conciliation and compromise.

## The fruits of dismemberment would be the destruction of the justice which they wished to establish, the introduction of civil dissension in the place of domestic tranquility, and the overthrow of that liberty, the blessings of which they desired to secure to themselves and their posterity.

The just solution of political questions is always attended with difficulties. Under our form of government, these perplexing difficulties are rather increased than diminished. We have two governments, not separate, but co-ordinate. The powers of both are delegated by the people. To one is given the management of the external affairs of the Union, and, in a degree, the interests of the States with each other.—To the State Government is committed the regulation of its internal or domestic affairs. Each State is an independent sovereignty except in those particulars in which she has waived her sovereignty to the General Government. Their intercourse with one another is, in many respects, that of independent nations.

It is, therefore, the duty of a Chief Magistrate, not only to see that laws of his own government are properly executed, but that the rights of his own State are respected and observed by its confederates. The reciprocal duty of implicitly regarding the rights of other sovereignties is equally obligatory.

The observance of these distinctions, and the performance, cannot but secure our peace and perpetuate our union.

In the midst of the blessings which we are surrounded, we should remember that an arm stronger than that of man, and a wisdom greater than human intelligence, rules and governs, guides and directs the affairs of men. The observance of the great moral laws which that power has imposed in all of our relations, personal as well as national, will be more certain than all other causes to secure a continuance of our prosperity, and to preserve our institutions in the health and beauty of their origin.

WILLIAM MEDILL.

SOME BUFFALOES.—A member of Governor Stevens' Northern Route Exploring Party, in a long communication to the St. Louis Republican, written from the head of Yellow Stone, relates the following among many other "sights and incidents" of the party thus far:

On Sunday, after a march of some ten miles, the Buffaloes were reached. They were before and on each side of the train. For miles ahead it seemed one vast drover. They were estimated by some as high as 500,000—300,000 being considered a very low estimate. Drawing up the train at our usual halt at noon, a large herd were about half a mile ahead. The hunters, six in number, were immediately dispatched, well mounted on spare horses reserved for that special purpose, and the whole train had an opportunity of witnessing a buffalo hunt. The hunters dashed in among the herd, picking out the fattest of the cows, and then separating the select ones from the herd soon dispatched them. In less than an hour the wagons were sent but a small distance from the route to receive the choice pieces of the buffalo.

In the next two days' march the hunters kept some distance ahead, to keep off the buffaloes: it was the only way the safe passage of the train could be insured thro' this sea of flesh. The pack mules and spare animals following in the train, too numerous to be separately led, were hard to control, and despite every precaution and care, one horse and four mules were lost, getting mingled with a herd of buffaloes. Every effort was made to reclaim them—hours spent in their attempted recovery. The efforts were entirely useless.

ANCIENT AND MODERN SHIP-BUILDING.—The clipper ship, Great Republic, which was destroyed by fire is said to have been the largest vessel constructed since the days of Noah's Ark.

She was three hundred and twenty-five feet long, and was supposed to be capable of carrying six thousand tons of cargo, tho' only rated a little over four thousand five hundred ton burthen. It may be interesting at this time, since the vessel have been alluded to in this connection, to learn the dimensions of Noah's Ark. There were ships built by the ancients, it appears, far superior in proportions, to the modern ship of Mr. Donald McKay.

A ship was constructed for Ptolemy Philopater, which was 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, and 72 feet deep, and of 6,445 tons. Archimedes constructed a ship for Hiero, King of Syracuse, of such large dimensions that none of the harbors of Sicily or Greece could receive it.

Noah's Ark by those who are curious in such things, has been calculated to have contained 1,500,000 cubic feet, and was of 11,905 tons. A remarkable difference between modern and ancient times, in state and condition, is exemplified in the "Great Republic." She was the property of a private American citizen, while the wealth and resources of all Sicily was called into requisition to the construction of Hiero's vessel.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—In the Senate to-day, (Jan. 6.) Mr. Strong of Philadelphia submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That that portion of the Lake Shore Road from Erie to the Ohio line which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company without right or legal authority, and in violation of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, be and the same is hereby forfeited, and that the Canal Commissioners be and they are required to take possession of the same.

The resolution was laid over.

Let it become well settled that the representatives and people of Philadelphia not only sympathize and encourage the Erie mob, but are also disposed to throw obstructions in the way of the Lake Shore route, and such a feeling against that city will be raised through the mighty west as will be most sensibly felt upon its future trade and business. Will they see this in season to save themselves, or will they pursue the narrow, suicidal policy to the bitter end!—Ohio State Journal.

It is a reflection of Tacitus, that benefits are agreeable only so long as we believe we can pay them; but that when they become too great, hatred takes the place of gratitude. Seneca says in relation to the same subject, that a small sum of borrowed money makes a debtor, but a large one an enemy.

Tax people of the United States paid, besides the actual price value of their sugar for the year 1853, the enormous sum of \$4,596,333 in duties.

A thief who lately broke open a grocer's warehouse exclaims himself on pleasure that he merely went there to take tea.

## Friday Evening, Jan. 13, 1854.

STEAMER SAN FRANCISCO.—There are strong hopes that this noble vessel will yet be saved. Capt. Watkins is said to be one of the ablest commanders in the service, and has been in worse scrapes than this without losing his vessel or any one on board. The ship is insured in Wall street for \$300,000. It is stated the Government paid \$80,000 for the conveyance of the troops to their ports of destination. Among those on board, it is said, are a married daughter of Mr. Everett and a married daughter of Judge Taney, the wife of Col. Taylor.

We learn from the Washington Globe that the Secretary of the Navy has directed two energetic officers of the navy, Lieutenants Gansevoort and Boggs, to proceed in the Alabama, (the vessel chartered by the War Department for the purpose of rendering assistance to the San Francisco,) to afford such aid and advice as their experience and judgment may suggest. The Alabama, with coal sufficient to last fifteen to eighteen days, and fresh provisions for passengers, sailed from New York early yesterday morning. The Globe says:

The Secretary has also directed the stop of war Decatur, now fitting for sea at Boston, to proceed in the search, if, in the opinion of the commandant of the yard, she can be of service.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Secretary of the Navy has directed the steamer North Star, at New York, to be chartered, officered and manned, and sent to the relief of the San Francisco.

The revenue cutter Washington was dispatched from New York on Friday, for the purpose of rendering aid to the disabled steamer.

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.—The U. S. Senate committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the sickness and mortality prevailing on board the emigrant ships, have prepared a circular which will be sent to gentlemen of experience and professional knowledge, to obtain their opinions both with reference to any deficiency in the provisions of existing statutes, and the propriety of further legislation. The committee, it is said, will recommend stringent enactments, providing for the better accommodation of emigrants in regard to the space allotted to each, the better ventilation of ships, and the abolishment of the practice of allowing the emigrants to cook their own provisions.

INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The business on the Road shows a steady increase. The receipts from messengers' alone, last week, were \$3040 23, against \$1608 36 the week previous, and \$1548 81 for the week ending the 10th inst. The receipts for freight last week, were \$4077 53. The total receipts for the last fortnight have exceeded one thousand dollars per day, which is pretty well for a Road that has been open but five weeks and indicates good management throughout.

THE MISSING PAPERS IN THE GARDNER CASE.—The Globe says that search for the missing papers in the Gardner case continued on Sunday without success. It was thought, on Saturday, that the papers might have been in the possession of Mr. Key, the district attorney, who was absent. Mr. Key has since returned, but says the papers were never in his possession, and knows nothing of them.

The American Bible Society held its regular monthly meeting in New York, on the 5th inst., at which eleven new auxiliary Societies were recognized in Florida, Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Ohio and Wisconsin, being one Society in each State except the last, in which there were two new ones.—Two new managers were elected, and various grants of books were made to different parties.

THE SAN FRANCISCO.—The Washington States that the Government have very recent advice from the owners of the steamer San Francisco, written subsequently to a personal interview with the mate of the vessel, reporting her perilous condition. They are said to have written that, as the mate reports the condition of the ship when last seen, they entertain little doubt of her ultimate safety with all on board.

A large quantity of damaged dry goods, from the wreck of the steamer Humboldt, was disposed of at auction on Thursday. Low's watered silks bought from \$1 to 50cts. A portion of the cargo of the Great Republic was also offered, but the prices paid were not near the actual value of the goods. 1,600 bushels of damaged corn brought 10cts. a bushel.

The cold weather at St. Louis on 21 inst. is likely to deprive that city of water, a large and heavy gorge of ice having accumulated over and around the pipes of the water works, so that no water could be pumped up. The Republican of the date mentioned stated that if the cold weather continued the people of the city would have to look to other supplies for water.

FRENCH PITGRIMS.—Under the arrangement made with the Turkish government by France, the first company of French Pilgrims has arrived at Jerusalem, and been received at the gate of Jaffa by a salute of musketry. They were clothed in white, and on approaching the city they alighted from their horses, prostrated themselves, and prayed fervently.

Gen. Rufus Welch, one of the oldest and most enterprising showmen in the country, died at New Orleans, Dec. 31st. His last speculation was the Parisian Hippodrome, exhibited here last season. Mr. Welch was much esteemed by his numerous acquaintances in every part of the Union.

## WHAT THE FARMER MOST NEEDS.—It is not a college, endowed by the State, says a contemporary; it is primary schools, to prepare farmer's sons and daughters for the higher walks of science, as applied to agriculture. They need organization.—They want farmer's clubs, and neighborhood libraries of agricultural books. They need discussion. They need more intercourse, not only in their own townships and counties, but throughout the State and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing, and adopt them. This is the greatest need of farmers. They used to become satisfied with their vocations; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is, necessarily, an unmental employment; that is, that the farmer has his occupation to think he has no occasion for education, and never can become wealthy, or what the world would call respectable, while engaged in the culture of the earth, and therefore he seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation placed under him not only by all others, but his own class also. The great need of the farmer is, that he shall declare himself independent of all other classes; at least more so than they are of him, and of course he is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever; and if he is a man of toil, that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect.—Ver. Statesman.

FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.—By an arrival at San Francisco, from Oregon, the San Francisco Star, of December 3d, learns that Governor Stevens and the expedition under his command, appointed to explore and survey a northern route for the Pacific railroad, had all arrived at their different stations. Several of the early explorations were explored perfectly feasible, and are satisfied that no formidable obstacle exists from the Missouri River to the navigable waters emptying into the Pacific.

Captain McClelland's party which left Vancouver early in the summer, for the purpose of making examination west of the mountains, have also been successful in their exploration. They have all returned in good health, well satisfied that a railroad can easily be constructed through the Cascade range.

Governor Stephens has gone to Olympia, the present seat of government of Washington Territory, where he will immediately proceed to organize the Territory, according to the requirements of law.

IMMIGRANTS DECEASED.—A few days ago 44 Swedish immigrants, mostly women and children, arrived at Pittsburgh, who bought and paid a New York agent for tickets to Chicago. The tickets were entirely useless after they reached Pittsburgh, and the unfortunate holders were left penniless and without a shelter, beyond a room which was tendered them, temporarily, at the railroad depot.

PRIECED BY A SWORD FISH.—The British ship Lord Riversdale, on her last voyage to Valparaiso, having sprung a leak at sea, the vessel was hove down for repairs, when it proved that the tusk of a sword fish had pierced through the plank, which was of elm, three inches and a half in thickness.—The point of the tusk projected beyond the plank seven inches clear, making ten inches and a half thrust through the wood.

THE LIVING DRAMA.—The Albany Register says that a dramatic version of the "Erie War," will soon be presented at the Museum, in that city, and that it will be found to be both interesting and amusing. We doubt that it would prove amusing however interesting, if produced before an Erie audience.

Perhaps it would be well for the Railroad Company to give the Erie a free pass over the road, to witness the play, and "see themselves as others see them."

DICKENS'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.—Dickens closes his *Child's History of England*, in the *Household Words* of December 10th, with the following tribute to America:

"It was in the reign of George III, that England lost North America, by persisting in taxing her without her own consent.—That immense country, made independent under Washington, and left to itself, became the United States; one of the greatest nations of the earth. In these times in which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and determination which is a model for England. Between me and you, England has rather lost ground in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell."

Brigham Young talks to the Indians of Utah in a style which is more forcible than elegant:

"I say to the Indians, as I have often said to the mob, go your length. You say you are going to kill all off. You say you are going to exterminate the Latter-Day Saints, and wipe them from the earth. Why don't you do it, you poor, miserable curs!"

"Jim," said one fast man, the other day, to another, "it is reported that you left the East on account of your beliefs—an intermarriage with the 'How's'?" "Why," replied Jim, "I was told by a police officer that you believed every thing that you saw belong to you, and as the public didn't, you left."

MOUNT VERNON.—It appears by the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, that the price demanded for the Mount Vernon estate, including the house, grounds, garden, and two hundred acres of land, is \$200,000.

Erie is gaining a decided celebrity.—The Cleveland Herald gives the following: Yesterday a clergyman in his sermon, remarked that property was as well protected in Honolulu as in the cities of Buffalo and Cleveland, and much better than at some points between those two cities!

A MAN was lately brought before a magistrate, charged with stealing a dead sheep; the magistrate dismissed the complaint, observing that there was no such thing as a dead sheep, had it, too, been irreparably a husband!

CAPITAL CONVICTS.—Parks, who has been on trial for two weeks past, at Akron, for the murder of William Butson; some months past, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The persons who brought out at Pittsburgh for violations of the small note law, have been indicted for conspiracy.

## WE PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING STORY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THOSE BACKLERS WHO INTEND TREATING OUR CITIZENS TO A SOURCE ON THE 21st INST., AND TRUST ITS PERusal will not only be interesting but profitable:

COMFORT FOR THE BACHELORS.—We publish the following for the consolation of the "bachelor fraternity." We trust that the ladies, both married and single, will not be offended, and the married gentlemen will excuse us. Our bachelors certainly need a "bit" occasionally.

It was on New Year's eve, in 1830, that twelve professional young men sat round the table of a club room at supper. The midnight hour had nearly arrived, when one of them proposed to "deal up a bottle of vinegar for the last bachelor."

The proposition was received with a universal shout of approbation. The vinegar was ordered, with pickles, and water.—A bond was written out, by which each member bound himself to drink it, in case it fell to his lot, on the last man but himself, was married; and, after passing round the table, it was laid aside, with its signatures, until twelve.

As the clock struck the seal was put upon the bottle, and it was then set away for safe keeping.

It was on the last night of 1838, that a single gentleman sat down alone at the club table in Arch street, with a dusty bottle & a single glass before him. The rain was beating violently against the windows, and, in a pause of the gale, as he sat with his hands thrust deeply into his pockets, the solemn tones of the old clock, striking eleven, reached his ears. He started and seized the bottle, and held it up to the light, with a contraction of the muscles of the face, and a shudder of disgust quite incomprehensible to the solitary servant who awaited his pleasure.

"You may leave the room, William," said he. As the door closed, he drew from his pocket a smoky, time stained manuscript and a number of letters, and threw them impatiently on the table. After sitting a moment, and tightening his coat round him in the manner of one screwing up his resolutions with some difficulty, he filled his glass from the bottle, and drank it off with a sudden and hysterical gulp.

"Bah! it cuts like a sword. And so, here I am—the last bachelor. I little thought it would be in my mind! Eighteen years since, I sat on that table with my own hand. It seems impossible. How distinctly I remember those dozen rascally benedict who are laughing at me to-night, seated around this very table, and roaring at my proposition. All married.—St. John and Fred Epperel, and Ned Gourlay, and to-night, last of all, O'Lavender. And I am—it is useless to deny it—the old bachelor. And so they have each written me a letter, as they rounded. Let me see:

"Dear Tom—How is the vinegar? I think I see you with the bottle before you! Who would have dreamed that you would drink it! Poor Tom! I am married as you know; and my children say 'we are seven.'"

"I am very happy—very. My wife—you know her—is a woman of education, and knows everything. I can't say but she knows too much. Her learning does pester me a little now and then. I confess that if I were to marry again, it would be a woman that didn't read Greek. Farewell, Tom. Mary and he virtuous."

P. S.—Never marry a woman of talents. 'Tis a fool, and thy children eperpetual sinners, every one. 'Thou wouldn't give the whole bunch of thy carry heads for thy liberty again."

"O my lad, get married. 'Matrimony,' you know, 'is like Jeremiah's figs—the good are very good—the rest of the quotation is inapt. My wife is the prettiest woman in the city—I wish she wasn't, but by the way—My house is the resort of all the gay young fellows about town. I am quite the thing."

"My wife, that is to say, my wife, I am excessively happy—excessively—as I am myself of that. I grow t'ain, they say, but that's age; and I've lost my habit of laughing, but that's proper, as I'm a vestryman. On the whole, however, I'm tolerable contented, and I think may live ten years, if my wife settles down, as she will, you know. God bless you, Tom. How is the vinegar? Well, marry, marry; and that, Yours, always, G."

P. S.—I wouldn't marry a beauty, if I were you, Tom."

"Poor Gourlay! His wife is a belle, and he is as jealous as Blue Beard—lying absolutely of corruption. It is eating him up by inches. Hang the letters! they make me melancholy. One more, and I will throw the boring things into the fire."

"My Dear Tom—I hope the gods have promised thee a new vassal. The vinegar improves thy digestion. It must be a satisfaction, too, that it is nearer of your own bottling. Here am I, the happiest dog that is coupled. My wife—I took warning from Gourlay—is not run after by a pack of puppies. She is not handsome, heaven knows—I wish she were a trifle prettier—but she is as good as Dorcas. Ah! how we talk and talk, evenings. I prefer that time when I can imagine her pretty, when I don't see her, you know, Tom. And how we sit in the dim light of the parlor, and gaze at each other's just perceptible figure, and sigh! Ah! Tom, marry, and be blessed, as I am. Yours, truly, PHIL."

P. S.—Marry a woman that is at least pretty, Tom.

The Gods forbid that I should marry one like yours. 'Tis she is enough to make one's face ache! And so, you are all discontented; one's wife is too smart, another's too simple, another's too pretty, and another's too plain. And what might not mine have been, had I, too, been irreparably a husband!

But not so fast. What is the prodigious difference? What, if I were married! I should have to pay for a whole house, and a third of part—to feed, heaven knows how many mouths instead of one—to give my whole body for a half or quarter—to dine at another's house and not my own—to adapt to another's friendships, and submit my own to her pleasure—to give up my nap after dinner for a romp with the child—to turn my library into a nursery, and my fire side into a Babel to call on my wife's cronies and humiliate my wife's palate.

Well I am an old bachelor. I didn't think it, though, till now. How hard it is to believe one's self past anything in this world! And 'tis my lot, with all my peculiar fitness for matrimony—with all my dreams of woman, my romances, my aspirations, after happiness—it is my lot to be left on the shelf, after all! 'Tis so to be shorn by sixteen as a bore—to be pointed at by school boys as an old bachelor—to be invited to all superannuated tea drinking—to be quizzed with solicitation for founding hospitals—to be asked of my recreation, and recommended to warm chairs! Heaven help me!

"My wife's domestic felicity," says the philosopher, "is the result of a union of sentiment, and sweet reliance, and the respectability of a man of family, and duty to the state, and perpetuation of name and comfort, and attention, and love." Chances, mere chance—prize in a lottery, all—and a whole life the price of a ticket.

VERGIL'S OWN REWARD.—Every man under God, has his destiny in his own hands. If he will be virtuous, he may be. If he is virtuous, he cannot but be happy. Like the suffering Redeemer, he may and will be "a man of sorrow" and acquainted with grief, but his consolation will flow like a river, and his righteousness and happiness shall roll like the waves of a peaceful sea; following one after another, until they bear him to the bright and beautiful land beyond the tomb. Reader art thou poor! Art thou tried by thine infirmities! Art thou persecuted by enemies! Still, "Hope on, hope ever" be the motto of thy life. Still be virtuous, and your triumph will be certain. The day will come when a young man who started with me in life, guided by a virtuous intent, who failed of success. Many of that class are scattered to and fro in the earth. Pierce blasts and pelting storms beat upon many of them to this day, but every one of them now living who have been virtuous has won for himself a good degree in his sphere; and many shall rise up and bless the hour when these young men were born.—H. Woodland.

AN IMPERIAL BEDROOM.—The Paris correspondent of the Mirror of Fashion gives the following account of the bedroom of the Empress Eugenie, having seen it previous to her Majesty's recent return from Fontainebleau. We copy it by way of suggestion for those who