THE
PLAINDEALER.
AN
INDEPENDENT JOURNAL,
Published Weekly at
WILSON, N. C.
TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for Six Months—IN ADVANCE.
No name will be entered on the subscription books until the money is received, and the paper will be stopped at the expiration of the time paid for.
Specimen copies will be sent to any address on application.

NORFOLK.
A. MYERS,
FORMERLY OF SALISBURY, N. C.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
LIQUORS,
No. 6 COMMERCIAL ROW, FERRY WHARF
NORFOLK, VA.
Always on hand a full assortment of select WINES and LIQUORS, both Foreign and Domestic, which will be sold to the trade on as accommodating terms as can be had here or elsewhere. My stock is entirely selected and filled with prime wines and liquors.
Orders solicited from the trade in DOMESTIC LIQUORS, to which I call PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
March 23 8—3m

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.
KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
COTTON FACTORS,
Bell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va.
Liberal advances on Consignments.
Shipments to Liverpool FREE OF FORWARDING COMMISSIONS, and the usual advances made.
Special attention paid to the sale of COTTON—and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE—and prompt returns made.
BAGGING and ROPE and TIES furnished on liberal terms.
August 16 20-6m.

ALLEN HOWARD. GEO. E. MALTBY
HOWARD & MALTBY,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OYSTERS, FISH, TURTLE,
FRUIT AND EARLY PRODUCE.
Oysters Spiced to order.
No. 9 Campbell's Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.
Sept 28 3m

W. H. TAYLOR, T. E. ELLIOTT, A. S. MARTIN, J. H. WATTERS.
TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Cor. Main St. and Market Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
We offer all goods at NEW YORK PRICES.
Sept 28 4m

1869. FALL TRADE. 1869.
Wholesale Hardware!
TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.,
COR. MAIN ST. AND MARKET SQUARE
NORFOLK, VA.
Your attention is particularly and respectfully called to our large stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND PISTOLS, STEAMBOAT, RAILROAD AND MILL SUPPLIES.
We are now receiving, and will continue to do all this season, direct from Europe, large lines of
CUTLERY, GUNS, ANVILS, VISES, FORKS, SCREWS, HINGES, &c., &c.
This addition to our stock of American Goods forms one of the largest stocks in this country; all of which we offer as low as you can buy from any New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore house.
We solicit a personal call and will take great pleasure in showing you through our establishment, and if you are not convinced that you can do as well with us as you can elsewhere, we will not ask you to buy.
Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Very respectfully,
TAYLOR, MARTIN & CO.
Norfolk, Sept. 28. —2m

MISCELLANEOUS.
NORTH CAROLINA
LAND COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
I am Agent for the above Company, and request all persons wishing to sell or purchase Real Estate to address or call on me.
A list of Farming and Timbered Lands and Town Lots on hand.
We make NO CHARGE if we do not effect a sale. Office at Mrs. Bass's Hotel.
WM. S. BARNES.
Wilson, N. C., Sept. 13, 1869. 33-tf

BROWNLEY & CUTHRELL,
Brickmasons & Plasterers
WILSON, N. C.
Having had several years experience in the business, and being both Practical Workmen, we are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, all work entrusted to us. All orders will meet with prompt attention.
C. D. BROWNLEY.
April 27—tf GEORGE CUTHRELL.

Change of Schedule.
OFFICE SEABOARD & ROANOKE R. R. Co., PORTSMOUTH, VA., July 9th, 1869.
On and after MONDAY, July 12th, Trains will LEAVE PORTSMOUTH DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AS FOLLOWS:
Mail Train at..... 6 P. M.
Freight Train at..... 9.30 A. M.
ARRIVE AT PORTSMOUTH.
Mail Train at..... 6.15 P. M.
Freight Train on Wednesdays and Fridays..... 11.20 A. M.
Freight Train on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays..... 3.30 P. M.
Mail Train connects at Weldon with trains of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroads, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at Franklin with steamer for Edenton and Plymouth, and on Saturdays at Franklin with steamer for Nag's Head.
Mail Train bound North will stop for passengers only at Seaboard, Boykin's, Franklin and Norfolk.
E. G. GHIO,
Superintendent of Transportation.

THE PLAINDEALER.

Freedom of Conscience—Free Press—Free Trade—Freedom for White Men.

VOLUME II. WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869. NUMBER 30.

NORFOLK.
DR. WORTHINGTON'S
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE!
A SPECIFIC FOR ALL BOWEL AFFECTIONS.
Such as
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH & BOWELS.
Below we offer a few testimonials to show its great value. These are only a few of the many that could be produced, but we think they are sufficient to satisfy any one that it is a valuable medicine. Dr. Worthington says he gave it to his child at only one day old with a most happy effect.
Never allow any Druggist to shove his prescription on you and tell you it is good. Read for yourself, and call for DR. WORTHINGTON'S CHOLERA AND DIRRAHŒA MEDICINE, and if he has not got it, tell him to order it—everybody ought to have it.
TESTIMONIALS:
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE OF N. C., Raleigh, June 23, 1862.
Dr. Jones, Medical Purveyor, Richmond, Va., Dear Sir:—This will be handed to you by Dr. R. H. Worthington, of Murfreesboro', N. C., who is the proprietor of the JUSTLY celebrated remedy which bears his name. He visits Richmond to secure materials, and any aid you may render him will be sincerely appreciated, as the stock in North Carolina is entirely exhausted, and all the surgeons whom I have supplied greatly prefer it to any article known for Diarrhœa and kindred diseases.—He may find it difficult to get articles from the trade, and as the medicine is for the army, he thought you might have some in excess.
I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't,
P. P. PESCUD, Medical Purveyor N. C.
Respectfully referred to the Purveyor General of the Confederate States, with the statement that the medicine within named has long enjoyed a high reputation in this State, both in and out of the army.
Respectfully, E. WARREN,
Purveyor Gen'l for State of N. C.
OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL C. S. A.
If Dr. Worthington can furnish large quantities of his medicine, we will place it in the army as a remedy in bowel affections.
S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon General C. S. A.
CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Raleigh, N. C., June 25, 1862.
I take pleasure in giving testimony to the great value of Dr. Worthington's Remedy in all the diseases for which it is recommended. I think it peculiarly useful in the army, and have found it one of the very best remedies in the treatment of the bowel affections which form so large a part of the sickness of camp life.
It has been very extensively used in this camp, and with uniformly good results.
F. M. GARRETT,
Surgeon in Chief.
GOLDSBORO', N. C., Aug. 5, 1850.
Dr. R. H. Worthington: It affords me pleasure to state that I have used your Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicine on several occasions, and have always found speedy relief. We have often used it for the benefit of the pupils of this institution, and in every instance the person using it has been effectually restored. I regard it as an excellent family medicine.
Yours, truly,
S. M. FROST.
President Wayne Female College.
The following is from Judge Heath:
I have made use of Dr. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in a single case of sudden and violent disease: its effect was immediate and the cure perfect. I think it an invaluable prescription.
R. R. HEATH.
Edenton, N. C., Oct. 16, 1854.
FROM HON. K. RAYNER.
LITTLETON, HERTFORD CO., N. C. October 28, 1851.
I have used Dr. Worthington's Cholera Medicine with my negroes, and have found it to be a most capital remedy in bowel affections.
KENNETH RAYNER.
Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir:—I have used your Medicine in many cases of bowel disease, for which you prescribed it, and in every instance its effects have exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I regard it as an important addition to the list of family medicines.
C. D. BARHAM, M. D.
Southampton Co., Va.
Dr. R. Worthington:—Dear Sir:—I have been using your Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicine for three years. I have given it to my infant with signal success.
GEORGE W. NEAL.
From Rev. J. H. Davis, of Murfreesboro', N. C.
Dr. Worthington's Cholera and Diarrhœa Medicine has been used with the finest effect under my observation for the last two years, in this institution. We find it a safe and prompt remedy in diseases of the bowels, for which it is principally designed, and but little less efficacious in derangements of the nervous system. We keep it constantly on hand, and resort to it with increasing confidence with every repetition of its use.
J. H. DAVIS,
President W. F. College.
Dr. Worthington:—Your Cholera Medicine is the best medicine I have ever used for Cholera affections.
FRED. S. ROBERTS,
Edenton, N. C. J. A. RISHON.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dr. R. H. Worthington—Sir:—Please send me one dozen of your Cholera Medicine, for I can't do without it; it is the best I ever used.
W. S. & G. ANDREWS.
WILLIAMSBURG, ARK., September 3, 1857.
MURFREESBORO', N. C., Nov. 2, 1868.
Dr. R. H. Worthington—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Hertford county, believe your preparations more valuable in the household, as a family medicine, than any other we have ever used. We say what we believe. We have ever found it to be of beneficial effect in relieving those affections for which it is recommended.
J. W. Hill, M. M. Wise, L. T. Spiers, E. Custer, W. P. Benson, H. T. Lassiter, O. Parker, John W. Harrell, R. S. Parker, T. J. Holloman, W. D. Newsom, J. Wilson Harrell, James Skiff, J. L. Anderson, S. S. Harrell (clerk of the Superior Court) Charles F Campbell, D. D., Jesse J. Yeates, J. H. Maget, J. M. Trader, A. W. Darden, Samuel Moore, W. C. Parker, George A. Butt, S. D. Winborn, Benj A. Spiers, Jas A. Duke, Professor G. F. College, T. D. Boone, L. C. Lawrence, L. W. Rolfe, Urlah Vaughan, L. M. Cowper, Clerk County Court, David A. Barnes, Judge Superior Court, F. J. Deaves.
This Medicine has been heretofore so high that it was not every one that had one dollar to spare to buy a bottle. Having made arrangements with Dr. W. to give me the exclusive wholesale agency for the Medicine, I have induced him to put it up in two sizes, viz: 75 cents and 50 cents, at retail.
JAMES T. WIGGINS,
PROPRIETARY WHOLESALE AGENT,
43 MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.
To whom all orders should be addressed, For sale by Druggists and Merchants every where.

THE PLAINDEALER.

WILSON, OCTOBER 26, 1869.

THE SOUTHERN FARM.

[From the Baltimore Southern Methodist.]

The Independent Farmer.

Let sailors sing of the winds that sleep,
Let soldiers praise their armor;
But in my heart this toast I'll keep:
The independent farmer.

When from the rose, in robes of green,
The honeysuckle twining;
When bees of bloom their sweetness yield
To beat that gather honey,
He drives the team across the field
Where the skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,
The quail pipes loud and clearly;
Yon orchard hides, beyond his bough,
The home he loves so dearly;
The grey and old barn door enfold
His ample store in measure—
More rich than heaps of hoarded gold—
A precious, blessed treasure;
While yonder, on the porch there stands
His wife, the blessed charmer—
The sweetest rose on all his lands—
The independent farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly,
To him the summer blushes;
The autumn smiles with mellow ray,
His sleep old winter hushes;
He cares not how the world may move,
No doubts or fears confound him;
His little flock are linked in love,
And household angels round him;
His trusts to God, and loves his wife,
Nor griefs nor ills can harm her;
He's nature's nobleman in life—
The Independent Farmer.

Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

WILMINGTON, N. C., October 18, 1869.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association believing that it is of importance to call the public attention to the very extensive preparations that this Association are making for its first Fair and Exposition, have directed the undersigned to address you this communication.

This Association has for its object the promotion of agriculture, commerce and the mechanic arts in that section of country of which Wilmington is the commercial centre.

To that end we desire every farmer and mechanic—every good housewife and woman engaged in the manufacture of articles useful as well as ornamental, to be represented by some article of their own handiwork or production.

Let no one hesitate to send any excellent article of their own growth or their own manufacture to our Fair.

We have erected a large exhibition hall—a building equal in area to one hundred and fifty by thirty feet, two stories high.

In addition to this we have a hall ninety by thirty feet; the whole equal to eleven thousand seven hundred square feet of floor, for exhibition of articles, such as machinery and manufactures of all kinds that our friends and the public of any State or country may desire to present.

Large accommodations will also be provided for live stock of every kind, together with a fine trotting course for the exhibition of animals.

With our arrangements and accommodations we trust the public will be fully satisfied, and that it will come forward with abundant specimens.

We are now to have a Fair and Exposition for the first time by the waters of the Cape Fear, and we say to all good North Carolinians everywhere, and to all that love the good Old North State and desire to see her rise, Phœnix-like, from the ashes of the late civil war—though they may reside in a distant State or a foreign land—and to citizens of all the States, come and help us.

Bring something new, useful or curious, and it shall have a place upon our grounds.

S. L. FREMONT, President.

We clip the following eloquent extract from K. P. Battle's, Esq., opening address at the State Fair:

"Our State has great natural advantages. We have blessings of the earth and the skies, of the field and the forest. Neither tornadoes, nor earthquakes, nor bitter cold, nor torrid heat; neither caterpillar nor locust ever turn our waving landscapes into a blighted wilderness. Above us the sun sheds his genial rays, around us play health-besting breezes; from the ground spring the numerous varieties of the vegetable kingdom, useful to man. Beneath us are the choicest minerals and metalic ores. Fat cattle browse on the perennial grasses which clothe the summits of our lofty mountains, while luscious fruits ripen without fear of frost. On the rich lands of our eastern counties grow rank great corn crops, which calls to mind the famed fertility of the valley of the Nile. Never do the boll worm or caterpillar or inundations completely destroy the gold bearing plant in the broad fields of our cotton belt. Intelligent industry seldom fails to reap rich rewards in the grain and tobacco lands of our middle counties. Our rivers, as they rush in rapid descent from their sources in our mountain defiles, and break headlong over the barriers of the primitive rocks, supply water-power illimitable. Fuel under the ground and above the ground is accessible and cheap. Whatever may contribute to our comfort or luxury; whatever may aid us in the great struggle to subdue the forces of nature, our generous mother will amply furnish us if we make an honest effort to obtain them. Give us intelligent industry, guided by science, and few States will surpass North Carolina in the race of which wealth and refinement and happiness are the prizes.

"It is to incite to this industry and create or quicken this intelligence that we are assembled together now. 'As iron sharpeneth iron, so does a man the countenance of his friend.' By our annual gatherings improved breeds of animals will be more widely distributed, new processes of culture made known, our dominion over the material world extended by new application of machinery, mental rust will be rubbed off, faults detected and rectified, old erroneous ideas exploded. In a word, in the largest sense we will *educate* one another.

Let us then determine that each annual Fair shall be hereafter greater than its predecessor. Let us seek to extend the popularity and influence of our Society. Let us not be discouraged by beginnings smaller than we hoped for. Let us aim at a grander success and more abundant usefulness. Let us follow the counsels of America's greatest poet.—Let us not "look mournfully into the past." Let us "wisely improve the present." "Let us like true and undaunted Americans," go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear and with a manly heart."

How to Build a Corn Crib.

How to have a rat-proof corncrib is a great question among farmers. A correspondent of the New York Farmers' Club gives the following experience:

"I have a corn crib that has stood for 20 years, and has never had a rat, to my knowledge. Posts ten or eleven feet long and eight inches square; mortise two feet from one end; for end sills, two inch mortise with tush; taper post from sill to the end by hewing off inside until the end is reduced to four inches diameter; make smooth with drawing knife, and nail on tin smooth half way to the end, below the sill. Let sills be eight inches square; also, and tie them and the rafter plates strong with moderate interics. Brace well, and lath up and down with three quarter inch lath; dovetail or countersink joists crosswise; lay the floor, and board up the ends with ungrooved boards; let each bent be twelve feet long, six feet wide at the sill, and seven and a half feet at plate, and if full to peak, it will hold 250 bushels. I never had an ear hurt on account of great width. If preferred, lay the floor with lath or narrow boards, with room for ventilation. Each post should stand on stone, about three inches from the ground, and each stone have a foundation two feet square and below the frost."

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, Oct. 20th, 1869.

Notwithstanding the existence of peace and good order in other portions of the State, I regard it as my duty to announce that in four counties, to-wit: Lenoir, Jones, Orange and Chatham, there is, and has been for some months past, a feeling of insubordination and insurrection, insomuch that many good citizens are put in terror for their lives and property, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure a full and fair enforcement of the law. Information has reached, and continues to reach the Executive, that in the above counties a state of feeling exists which is totally incompatible with the free exercise, by the friends of the Government, of that independent expression of opinion, and that freedom of action, which is the birthright of every American. In Lenoir and Jones various thefts and murders have been committed; jails have been forcibly opened and the prisoners taken thence have been murdered; an officer of the law has been waylaid and slain on the public highway, and another officer of the law has been slain in the open day while engaged in his ordinary avocations. Private dwellings have been entered and the occupants terrified, and some of them whipped or murdered; others have been shot or hanged or cruelly beaten; and the result is that thus far the civil law, though firmly asserted and maintained, has not been adequate to bring the insubordinate and the wicked to condign punishment.—In Chatham the jail has been forcibly opened and a prisoner, confined under sentence of a Court of the United States, has been liberated and is now at large. In Orange the jail has been forcibly opened and two prisoners (colored men) taken out and shot, one of whom has died of his wounds.—Three other colored men have been hanged until they were dead, one has been cruelly mutilated, and others have been whipped. White citizens have been injured, insulted and terrified. The University of the State, sacred to the cause of learning, has been repeatedly invaded by bands of armed men in disguise on horseback, and acts of violence have been there perpetrated on unoffending citizens and officers of the law. Many of the colored people in these counties, and no inconsiderable portion of the white people, though obedient to the law and good citizens, are living under constant apprehensions that they may fall victims at any moment to the malice of their enemies.

It is made my duty under the Constitution "to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection and to repel invasion." I deeply regret that it seems necessary to resort to the military power to enforce the law and to protect the citizen. But the law must be maintained. I have waited in vain, hoping that a returning sense of reason and justice would arrest these violations of the law. But these evils, instead of diminishing have increased, and no course is left to me but to issue this proclamation of admonition and warning to all the people of the counties mentioned, whether engaged in these flagrant violations of law, or whether indifferent or insensible to what is occurring in their midst.—I now call upon every citizen in the counties aforesaid to aid the civil power in a fearless enforcement of the laws. No set of men can take the law into their own hands.—Every citizen, however humble, of whatever his color, has a right to to be at peace in his own house, and cannot be taken thence except by due process, and cannot be punished save by the law. If there be those who counsel resistance to established authority, such persons are traitors, and should be punished accordingly; if there be those who, disguised or masked, enter the dwellings of others by force and commit acts of violence, such persons are guilty of felony, and should be punished by hard labor in the penitentiary; if there be those who, without process or order, hang, de shoot, or otherwise deprive any one of life, such persons are murderers, and should be punished accordingly.

I now give notice in the most solemn manner, that these violations of law and these outrages in the aforesaid counties, must cease; otherwise, I will proclaim those counties in a state of insurrection, and will exert the whole power of the State to enforce the law, to protect those who are assailed or injured, and to bring criminals to justice. In a matter like this there should be no party feeling. It is my fixed purpose to protect every citizen without regard to his antecedents, his color or his political opinions; but to do this the law must be sacred, must be spread over all alike, and must be inflexibly maintained.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this the 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and in the ninety-fourth year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor.*

By the Governor:
W. R. RICHARDSON,
Private Secretary.

CHAPTER CCLXVII.

AN ACT MAKING THE ACT OF GOING MASKED, DISGUISED OR PAINTED A FELONY.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, Any person who shall disguise himself by painting his face, or by wearing any mask or any other device for the concealment of the face or person with intent to terrify or frighten any citizen of the community, or part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine or imprisonment in the County jail, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Any persons, either singly or in association with each other, who, being disguised or masked, or otherwise concealed in the manner described in the preceding section, shall commit any trespass or act by force or violence, which is now a misdemeanor by any statute of this State, or at common law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term of not less than one year, or more than ten years.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect on its ratification, and the Governor shall cause the same to be published immediately.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

Northern Definition of a Carpet-Bagger.

The Circleville *Ohio Democrat* enriches the political vocabulary with the following definition: "There is no difference between a carpet-bagger and a scoundrel. The words are synonymous. It cannot be otherwise. We do not care whether he is a man of long prayers or short ones, or of no prayers at all. He is an adventurer of a sordid, vengeful, reckless, sensual cast. He cares only for self in point of worldly profit—and has no care as to how his interests are promoted. Rule or ruin is his motto, force is his weapon, deceit and falsehood his main allies, and canting piety his refuge. The carpet-bagger in his best estate is a hypocrite and a scoundrel. Under the pretext of extra philanthropy he is doing the devil's work wherever he goes, keeping up excitement, propagating falsehood and ill feeling.

THE PLAINDEALER.

Rates of Advertising:

Transient Advertisements charged One Dollar for the first square, twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

One Square, One Time	$1 00
Two Squares, One Time	1 50
Three Squares, One Time	2 00
One Square, One Month	5 00
One Column	25 00
One Column, One Year	125 00

Ten lines, one inch space, or less, constitutes a square.

Transient advertisements payable cash in advance. Contract advertisements payable quarterly in advance. These terms must be complied with in every instance.

A Lover's Strategy.

A good story is related of a wealthy London banker, who is very good natured but inclined to be a trifle fast in his views of life. He had a favorite clerk, a young man about twenty-one, remarkably handsome, modest and intellectual. For these qualities he was liked by every one, and the banker did not escape the general feeling of good will. He was as poor as his salary, and had no connection to push him after fortune: and so, like most English clerks, he would rise to one hundred and twenty pounds a year, go on for eight years at ten pounds a year rise, and marry when he'd get two hundred pounds a year; henceforth to vegetate and find that the additional ten pounds a year rise only keeps pace with the babes in the household.

The banker, on Sunday afternoon, when no one was expected, would occasionally ask the young man to visit his family at his suburban villa; as the conversation of the young man was so clever, it could not but be of advantage to his children.

I have not mentioned that there was a beautiful young daughter of nineteen years, but that may always be understood in any English family that has known wedded life long enough. But there were, of course, no attentions on the part of the young man, other than extremely delicate, reserved and most proper.—The youth, in spite of two or three days' invitation to the banker's country seat to breathe fresh and clear his lungs of London fog and smoke, was evidently very ill, and though he declared himself well and robust, the banker shook his head.

"I cannot make out what is the matter with my clerk," said the banker to a confrere who was in the back office with him, after the youth had brought in some papers.

"Well, you are green, I should say, for a man of your time of life and experience," said the banker number two. "Don't you see what's the matter? He's in love."

"In love? bah! He is modesty and propriety itself."

"I tell you it is a fact, and with a rich old fellow's daughter, who would no more think of having him for a son-in-law than you would."

"Oh, the haughty old fool; my clerk is as good as his daughter, and be hanged to him. Thank you for the hint."

As soon as banker No. 2 had disappeared, the young clerk was called in. "So, sir, you are in love, and pining away for the object of your affection;—that's the secret is it? Why did you not tell me before?"

The youth was silent.

"Well, my boy, I pity you; but I give you a word of advice. If the daughter is fair, she is worth running a risk for. Look here; there are two hundred pounds, and two months' leave of absence. Run away with the girl! Bah! don't look so stupid. I did the same before you, and it didn't hurt me."

The clerk fell upon his marrow bones and was upon the eve of making a clean breast of it, when the old man arose and left precipitately, to avoid a scene.

The young man considered, and acted, and the consequence was that the next day week there was no young lady at the dinner table of the banker at the country seat. The house was in consternation, and a search was made in every direction.

A note, however, was found on her dressing table, conveying the customary prayer of forgiveness, and one enclosed from the young clerk, stating that, believing the banker had meant to give a hint in regard to his daughter, and was unable to give his public consent, owing to appearances, he had acted on the suggestion, and as his father-in-law had received the letter he would be his son-in-law.

The pill was bitter, and the joke a terrible one against him; but the banker was a good-natured man, and hated ridicule, so he took the bull by the horns at last, and openly declared that he was aware all the time who his clerk was going to run away with.