THE ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV-NO. 1.] ANDOVER, ALLEGANY CO. N. Y., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872. [WHOLE NO. 160.

Andover Advertiser

H. S. Barnard,

at

Andover, Allegany Co., N. Y.

TERMS: $1.50 per year, IN ADVANCE. If not paid in advance Fifty Cents will be added.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at the following low rates. Home advertisements must be paid quarterly IN ADVANCE.

Space.	1w	2w	4w	3m	6m	1y
1 inch	$1	$1 75	$2 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10
2 inch	2 00	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	15
3 inch	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	11 00	20
4 inch	4 00	5 00	6 00	9 50	15 00	25
¼ col	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00	20 00	35
½ col	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00	65
1 col	20 00	30 00	40 00	55 00	75 00	100

No notice less than $1.

Editorial Notices, 15 cents a line each insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions, Communications, Notices of Meetings required by law to be published, and Notices of Marriages, 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents a line each subsequent insertion.

Special Notices inserted in the reading columns, or in any other conspicuous position, will be charged at the rate of three dollars per line for each insertion.

Advertisements to be kept under the control of the publisher, and he reserves the right to reject any advertisement he may consider objectionable.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the necessary announcement of death, and Obituary Poetry, are counted Bills.

Job Department.

Having just made some important additions to the material of this Department, we stand ready to do all kinds of Job Work in the neatest style, on short notice. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Cards of the Size of These will be inserted in this column one year for $5; every subsequent line 75cts.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. W. Crandall.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office at the store of Bentley & Crandall, Andover, Allegany County, N. Y. All calls promptly attended to.

Daniel Lewis, A. B. M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, co-located with Dr. W. W. Crandall, Andover, N. Y.

A. E. V. DURAND, M. D.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & OCULIST

cor. Maple & 1st Sts., Andover, N. Y.

Drs. L. & F. J. Baker,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

Office on Dalley St. Dr. T. Baker in attendance; had in Ellis' Block, (entrance on Main st.) Dr F. J. Baker in attendance. 1y165

DR. L. A. SHEDD.

Electrician and cosmopathic Physician. Office and residence two doors west of the Baptist Church, on Washington street, Belmont, Allegany Co., N. Y.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLORS.

Rufus Scott,

Attorney & Counselor at Law, office over [illegible] Store, Brick Block, Belmont, N. Y.

Angel & Jones,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law, Belmont, N. Y.
WILBER ANGEL. [illegible]

E. H. HOUGH.

Real Estate Agent & Auction'r

114 *Main St., Hornellsville.* N. Y.

HOUGH & WILSON,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

114 *Main St., Hornellsville.*

Consignments Solicited. 162

HOTELS.

Amreican Hotel.

ANDOVER, N. Y.

WM. BIXBY, Proprietor.

The hotel has been thoroughly refitted and the proprietor is now ready to accommodate all who may favor the house. Board Bus shed by the day week or on reasonable terms. Good barn and stabling in connection with the house.

SWINK'S HOTEL,

ANDOVER, N. Y.

PETER SWINK, *Proprietor.*

This house has been thoroughly refitted and the proprietor is now ready to entertain all who may favor him with a call. A good barn in connection with the House. Charges reasonable.

Exchange Hotel,

ANGELICA, N. Y.

D. D. VOORHEES, Proprietor.

This Old and Favorite Resort for the Traveling Public near the centre of Allegany Co., has again been refitted throughout by the undersigned, who flatters himself from his long experience in the business that he will be able to make his guests comfortable while with him. The house has been put in thorough repair, its fixtures to see his friends, and the traveling public, generally.

American Hotel,

FRIENDSHIP, N. Y.

E. FARNHAM, Proprietor.

Having added to a new Hotel it has already got to be the favorite resort for the travelling public, and by strict attention to the wants of guests hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Rates reasonable. Stabling attached.

L. NEWSOM,

Fashionable Barber.

SHAVING, SHAMPOONING,

HAIR CUTTING AND DRESSING

DONE IN EVERY STYLE.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

Cutting, Shaving, and Fitting Ladies' Hair.

[illegible] in the town for 25 cts

[illegible] Shaving, and [illegible] Hair Cutting, 25 cts.

[illegible] Shaving, and [illegible] Hair Cutting, 25 cts.

[illegible] Shaving, and [illegible] Hair Cutting, 25 cts.

[illegible] Shaving, and [illegible] Hair Cutting, 25 cts.

ERIE RAILWAY.

N. W. and IMPROVED Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches combining all Modern Improvements are run through on all Trains between Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, [illegible] and NEW YORK.

[illegible] Time.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	No 12*	No 4	No 8	No 2
Dunkirk lve	1 25 PM		10,05 PM	
Little Valley	3,47		11,35	
Cincinnati	9,45			11,00 AM
Cleveland	7,35 AM	.....	.....	10,05 PM
Salamanca	5,10 PM	.....	12,15 AM	7,04 AM
Olean	5,50	.....	12,54	7,37
Cuba		.....		8,03
Genesee	6,05	.....	1,05	8,37
Buffalo arr	12,00 mid	.....	8,30	6,45 PM
Niagara Falls	12,4 AM	.....	10,10	8,00
Hornellsville lve	6,15PM	10, 5PM	2,30	11,05 AM
Elmira arr	8,05	12,05 AM	3,38 AM	12,07PM
Ingleston	1,11	4,59	9,22	1,51 PM
Pt. Jervis	3,5	7,00	12,02PM	6,10
New York	7,00	10,30	3,50	9,26

Additional Local Trains Eastward.

5.00 A. M. except Sunday, from Dunkirk—Stopping at Silver Creek 6 40; Forestville 6 45; Smith's Mills 6 56; Perrysburg 7 05; Dayton 7 09; Cattaraugus 7 35; Lodi Valley 8 02; Salamanca 9 45; Great Valley 9 52; Carrollton 10; Vandalia 1 10; arriving at Olean 12 20 P. M; Hinsdale 12 57; Cuba 1 45; Friendship 2 5; Belvidere 2 25; Phillipsville 2 55; Scio 3 20; Genesee 5 00; Alfred 5 20; Almond 5 40; arriving at Hornellsville 7 35 P. M.

7.30 A. M. except Sunday, from Dunkirk—Stopping at Silver Creek 7 42; Forestville 7 50; Smith's Mills 8; Perrysburg 8 17; Dayton 8 22; Cattaraugus 8 48; Little Valley 9 06; Salamanca 9 30; Great Valley 9 36; Carrollton 9 47; Vandalia 9 50; Allegany 10 20; Olean 10 30; Hinsdale 10 50; Cuba 11 30; Friendship 11 55; Belvidere 11 45; Phillipsville 11 57; Scio 12 20 P. M.; Genesee 12 20; Andover 12 45; Alfred 1 10; Almond 1 30; and arriving at Hornellsville at 1 51 P. M.

10.00 A. M. day, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Silver Creek 10 15; Forestville 10 25; Smith's Mills 10 36; Perrysburg 10 56; Dayton 11 00; Cattaraugus 11 45; Little Valley 12 07 P. M.; Salamanca 12 35; Great Valley 12 45; Carrollton 12 57; Vandalia 1 12; Allegany 1 32; Olean 1 46; Hinsdale 2 08; Cuba 2 50; Friendship 3 10; Belvidere 3 30; Phillipsville 3 45; Scio 3 58; Genesee 4 13; Andover 4 50; Alfred 5 09; Almond 5 30; arriving at Hornellsville at 6 15 P. M.

WESTWARD.

Stations	No 1	No 5	No 3*	No 29
New York lve	9,30 AM	11,0 AM	7,00 PM	7,00 PM
Jersey City "	9,45 "	11,15 "	7,20 "	7,20 "
Hornellsville	2,10PM	2,18	7,40 PM	2,40
Genesee	10,55PM	3,25	8,25 PM	3,15
Cuba		4,08	9,15	5,10
Olean	11,29	4,57	10,13	5,05
Great Valley		5,07		
Salamanca	11,54	5,35	11,02	6,32
Cleveland arr	7,00 "	.....	6,35 PM	1,45 PM
Cincinnati	6,00 PM	.....	7,00 AM	.....
Little Valley	12,25 M	6,02	11,55	.....
Dunkirk	2,25	7,2	12,54 PM	.....

Additional Local Trains Westward.

8.45 A. M. except Sundays, from Hornellsville. Stopping at Almond 9 00; Alfred 9 22; Andover 9 51; Genesee 7 35; Scio 7 45; Phillipsville 8 03; Belvidere 8 23; Friendship 8 40; Cuba 9 01; Hinsdale 9 20; Olean 9 50; Carrollton 10 30; Vandalia 10 39 P. M.; Great Valley 1 50; Salamanca 2 05; Carrollton 2 20; Cattaraugus 2 45; Little Valley 3 15; Dayton 3 52; Perrysburg 4 05; Smith's Mills 4 16; Forestville 4 25; Silver Creek 4 50; arriving at Dunkirk at 5 20 P. M.

12.25 P. M. daily, from Hornellsville. Stopping at Almond 12 50; Alfred 1 03; Andover 1 32; Genesee 1 42; Scio 1 54; Phillipsville 2 05; Belvidere 2 24; Friendship 2 45; Cuba 3 05; Hinsdale 3 30; Olean 4 00; Great Valley 4 32; Salamanca 4 55; Little Valley 5 15; Cattaraugus 5 40; Dayton 5 52; Perrysburg 6 05; Smith's Mills 6 20; Forestville 6 30; Silver Creek 6 55; arriving at Dunkirk at 7 00 P. M.

4.00 P. M. daily, from Hornellsville. Stopping at Almond 4 20; Alfred 4 41; Andover 5 10; Genesee 5 20; Scio 5 31; Phillipsville 5 47; Belvidere 6 05; Cuba 6 32; Hinsdale 6 57; Olean 7 30; Vandalia 10 30; Carrollton 10 45; Great Valley 10 55; Salamanca 11 20; Little Valley 11 45; Cattaraugus 12 20; Andover 12 45; Alfred 1 10; Almond 1 30; arriving at Hornellsville at 2 00 A. M.

Daily.

* Except between Hornellsville and Salamanca.

L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. A. M. E. BAIR, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

FURNITURE !!

ALL KINDS OF

Upholstered,

Veneered,

Solid Walnut

—AND—

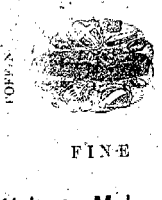
PLAIN FURNITURE.

LOOKING GLASSES,

of various styles and sizes.

CTUR FRAMES

PUT UP TO ORDER.



FINE

Walnut, Mahogany,

—OR—

PLAIN

COFFINS.

UNDERTAKING

Done with the utmost care and promptness

SEASONED

PINE LUMBER

Constantly on Hand.

ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIALS

READY FOR USE.

Turning, Planing and Slitting

DONE TO ORDER.

I am prepared to accommodate all customers in my line and give satisfaction. Anything not on hand will be manufactured or ordered in the shortest possible time.

CALL AND SEE ME.

J. H. ELWI

BLINN'S VENETIAN BLINDS!

TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT USE

BLINN

VENETIAN BLINDS

Are both Blind and Shade combined and improved As a blind, so simple that a child can open, but, or fold them.

AS A SHADE,

CHEAP, DURABLE

and EASILY CLEANED, making it without exception

The Best Shade Used.

WHY, 1st. Light can be admitted, or excluded, to any degree, at will.

2nd. Can be divided into sections, thereby imitating Lizard Blinds; and by a simple attachment, instantly converted to an imitation of a Door Curtain, forming a combination of

Ornamental, Beauty, Usefulness, and Comfort.

3rd. Light is reflected to any degree, thereby subserving the same purpose, that a "Shade" does to Glass or Lamp-Light.

Office and Manufactory in the store formerly occupied by Hunt & Porter, Center St., [illegible] N. Y.

HUNT & POTTER,

and [illegible]

Ladies' merino vests and drawers at Hunt & Barrow's.

Shawls at Hunt & Barrows from $1 to $6.

A splendid needle-packet at Hunt & Barrow's for 30 cts, a nice thing for

WELLSVILLE

MARBLE WORKS,

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

The subscribers would inform the people of Allegany county that they are practical Marble Workers, (graduates of one of the largest shops in the country,) of many years experience, and will keep on hand and manufacture to order

GRANITE, FREESTONE, AND ITALIAN

MONUMENTS,

MARBLE, ITALIAN, AND VERMONT ANTIQUE

HEAD STONES,

CENTAPHS, OBELISKS, URNS, VASES, &c.

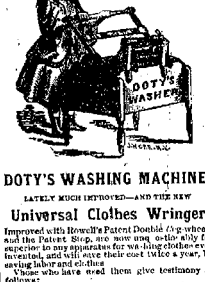
Stencil Plates Cut to Order.

They are confident that no person in want of marble work will go away without purchasing if they favor them with a call. Their facilities are such that they can sell five per cent cheaper than other dealers in this vicinity. The patronage of the people of Allegany and Potter counties is respectfully solicited.

their

HUNSARD & KELLY.

1y Corner Beck's Block, west of Bowell's Hotel



DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE,

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

Universal Clothes Wringer

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cog-wheels and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably the superior in any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will give their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machine much; could not be persuaded to do without it and will not take a dollar for it, even if we are masters of the position."—Rev I. Scott, Bishop M E church.

"The laundry of our home there is perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention"—Rev Theodore L. Cuyler.

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."—N Y Observer.

"I hear fly commend it to economists of time, money, and contentment."—Rev Dr Behmes

"Proud lady—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine, is a couple to success. I assure you our Machine, after a year's use, is thought more of to-day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."—Susan Robinson.

The N Y Weekly Tribune, of Dec. 16, 1869, in answer to a correspondent, says: "All we have there is new to be compared with Doty's."

PRICES—A Fair Offer.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or will for the machines, send to the wholesale price, $14, Extra charge $2, and we will forward either or both machine, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to circulars.

No husband, father or brother should PERMIT the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty-two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Univ'sal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

Sold by [illegible] generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, GEN. AGENT.
22 Cortlandt st, New York

The place to buy

Groceries,

and where you can get first-class goods

AT LOW PRICES

as desired by all. Just such a place is

E. DONNELLY'S

GROCERY STORE

on Greenwood Street.

I am now prepared to furnish all with the best of good usually kept in a first-class Grocery Store. I am constantly receiving new goods from the best wholesale houses in the country, and can sell as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

You will always find the best

SUGARS, TEAS,

COFFEES, SPICES,

PORK, FISH, FLOUR, &c.

☞ Study your own interests—call and examine for yourselves.

E. DONNELLY.

ANDOVER, N. Y., Dec. 8th, 1870.

Weilsville Insurance Agency

FIRE, ACCIDENT, LIFE

B. HANKS & SON, Agents,

Second Story Simmons' Block, represents the following reliable Companies.

Royal, Liverpool,	$10.000,000, gold
Ins. North America,	$2,800.000
Hartford, Conn.	2,800.000
Continental,	$2,600,000
Springfield, Mass.	1,007,000
Peoples, Mass.	800,000
Glens Falls, N. Y., (farm)	700,000
Phœnix, 'Hartford',	$1 700,000
Alps, Erie,	$400,000
Holland Purchase, Farm.	200,000

LIFE AND ACCIDENT.

Travelers' Hartford,	1,700,000
Empire Mutual Life,	$4,000,000

Lowest Rates compatible with safety offered

New style ladies' felt skirts at Ellis', very cheap.

For the Andover Advertiser.

"HOME AGAIN."

BY T. A. SUDDICK.

In the Beginning.

I am about to write something. It is not a story, for it is barren of plot and scarcely less productive of incident. It is not a cunningly devised fable; but I dare not call it a history. It is a nondescript in literature; a rambling, disjointed narrative of a visit to my early home and friends, interspersed with anecdotes, scraps of history and poetry. I do not claim for it the merit of originality; I claim nothing for it. To my readers (if any venture beyond the title), I will only say, "what I have written, I have written," and have done the best I could. Should it prove void of interest, I trust my critics will, at least, grant me the charity of their silence.

CHAPTER I.

"Sweet Home." Musings. John Clarke Religious Liberty. Newport in Colonial Days. The Dispersed House of Israel. Jewish Synagogue and Cemetery.

"Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Of an in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth come back to me."

"Home Again," I ejaculated as I gazed through the gloom of a stormy October night, from the deck of the splendid steamer *Providence*, upon the lights in Newport harbor. Fourteen years had rolled away since I left "the summer city by the sounding sea," and it was with heartfelt pleasure that I heard the cry, "Passengers for Newport, all ashore!" I felt "shouting happy" when my feet once more trod the soil of dear, old Rhode Island.—There I was born; there I had grown to manhood; there were my relatives, and the friends, playmates and classmates of my school-boy days. Thro' the long years I had not forgotten my young companions, for the friends we loved in our youth are not forgotten in manhood; nor forgotten when the brow is furrowed and the hair silvered.

"That heart, methinks,
Were of strange mould, which kept no cherished place
And love and innocence made holyday:
Or, that owe'd
No transient coldness, when a dream, a glimpse
Of fancy touch'd past joys"

How eagerly, from week to week I had looked through the local columns of the *Newport Mercury* to keep track, as far as it was possible to do so, of my old playmates. "How many of them shall I find here now?" I asked myself, as I marched, almost at double quick, up Long Wharf. A few days later, I read the names of many of them on the tablets of the splendid monument which my native state erects to the memory of her Union dead.

When the red cloud of war arose in the South and burst over the nation, many of my young companions went out to do battle for the national standard. Some of them fell in battle; others died in prison pens; others in camp, from disease, while others returned to their homes to receive the homage of a grateful people.

Time had wrought change in my schoolmates, as in myself. Some, I found, had acquired riches; some honors, and still others something worth far more than wealth or fame—a home and household gods. But many, ah! too many, were

"Scattered and sundered by mountain and wave."

I heard of a few who had lost all, save life, at Chicago; of others, building up names and fortunes on Uncle Sam's west line—the Pacific coast.

George C. Mason, in his excellent book, "Newport Illustrated," spoke that he did know and testified that he had seen when he wrote:

"There is no trait in the character of Rhode Islanders more marked than that of attachment to their native soil. On their return, after a long sojourn, they visit every spot made familiar in early life, and consider every moment so spent as a fitting reward for years of toil in a strange land."

I wonder if all Rhode Island boys, absent from home, long to revisit it as I did; if they yearn for a sight of the State in Miniature "as the hart panteth after the water brooks."

"Home again!" How memories, pleasing and painful, crowded through my brain;

"And the friendships old, and the early loves
Came back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves
In quiet neighborhoods."

* * * * * *

The city of Newport is beautifully situated on the island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay. Its natural attractions are great. The business portion is compactly built, mostly of wood and old fashioned, but the suburbs and parts of recent growth are open, and the most beautiful cottages and villas in the New World delight the eye. Newport has a safe and commodious harbor, and prior to the Revolution was one of the most important commercial ports in the country.—But here I will go back and tell how the town was settled, and by whom.

In 1638, John Clarke, a pious and learned man, with a little band of brethren, having suffered much from the religious intolerance and persecution of the General Court of Massachusetts, left their homes to seek an asylum of rest, where the unjust and arbitrary decrees of that body should not prevent them from worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences. After wandering a while in the wilderness of New Hampshire, they turned their steps towards the south. On their arrival at Providence, they were kindly received by the forlorn hope of religious liberty, Roger Williams, who had been banished from Massachusetts for his peculiar views of civil and religious polity. He advised the wandering exiles to seek a home on the shores of Narragansett Bay. He volunteered to assist them in finding a place for a settlement and through his influence with the two Indian chiefs, Canonicus and Miantonomi, Aquidneck,—"Isle of Peace"—was purchased.

The settlement of the island was commenced under the influence of the purest sentiments that ever inspired the heart or dignified the character of man. They were bound together as a community of freemen,—not by chartered rights and conventional stipulations,—but by moral and religious principle; by mutual voluntary pledges, given by a solemn appeal to the Most High God for their faithful performance.

The following is the original charter of the American Isle of Rhodes, as it was called: "We, whose names are underwritten, do solemnly swear in the presence of the Great Jehovah, to incorporate ourselves into a body politic; and as He shall help us, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto the King of kings and Lord of lords; and to all those most perfect laws of His, given in His most holy Word of Truth, to be guided and judged thereby." Such were the principles adopted, and such the sentiments set forth, as the great charter of rights, by those who established the first colony on the island of Rhode Island.

The first settlement was made at the northern extremity of the island. A town was laid out and called Pocasset, —now Portsmouth,—but the colony grew very fast, and the following spring, Mr. Clarke with several others removed to the southern part of the island and founded Newport.

Mr. Clarke was one of the founders and the first pastor of the Baptist Church at Newport. His name will ever be cherished in grateful remembrance by every friend of civil and religious liberty. He was the companion of Roger Williams in distress for conscience sake; suffered imprisonment and stripes at the hands of the religious conscience-keepers of Massachusetts. The seeds of religious freedom have brought forth fruit. No legislative jurisdiction has ever been exercised or assumed over the creeds or consciences of men in Rhode Island. In 1644, it was decreed by the General Court: "That all men may walk as their own consciences shall persuade them, every one in the name of his God. And let the sheep and lambs of the Most High walk together in this colony, without molestation, in the name of Jehovah their God, forever and ever." And to the honor of Rhode Island, let it be told to our children that when a few years later, the Colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Hartford and New Haven called on Rhode Island for an act of proscription against the Quakers, and threatened to cut off all commercial intercourse with that Colony if she refused to comply with their unjust and intolerant demands, the prompt answer was, "We shall strictly adhere to the foundation principles on which this Colony was first settled, to-wit: 'That every man who submits peaceably to civil government in this Colony, shall worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, without molestation.'"

The descendants of Abraham found an asylum of rest from oppression and persecution, in Newport, at an early period of its settlement. This is proved by the fact that there is now in the City Clerk's office, a copy of a deed, bearing date, Feb. 27th, 1677, of a certain lot of land; sold to the Jews as a place of burial. Previous to the Revolution, the Jews were among the most prominent business men of the town and to-day, the visitor who seeks health and recreation in the summer city finds much of interest in the monuments of Jewish enterprise, the Synagogue and Cemetery.

I was born within a stone's throw of the Jewish Synagogue, and many an hour I have played in the lot in which it stands. It was erected in 1762, and dedicated to the God of Abraham, with great pomp and magnificence, according to Jewish custom. But all the ceremonies commenced, the scriptures were read there, and more than three hundred of the dispersed House of Israel worshiped in the Hebrew language.—

The American Revolution, so disastrous to the commercial interests of the town, made the greater part of the Jews leave it; the remnant grew gradually less, and there is now, I think, no resident Jew remaining. At one time there were not less than seventy Jewish families residing in Newport, and,—generally speaking,—they have left a reputation for integrity and uprightness which should perpetuate their memory from generation to generation.

I remember having been present once (it was, I think, quite twenty-five years ago), at a funeral or some public service in the Synagogue; but for many years the high places in the Synagogue have been unoccupied.

A short walk in a southward direction brings one to the Jewish Cemetery. It is surrounded by a handsome fence of granite and upright iron bars. The gateway is massive and imposing. It was erected in 1843, by order of Judah Touro, Esq., and cost about $12,000. Abraham Touro, in 1822, left a fund of $10,000 for the support of the Synagogue and grounds, and $5,000 for the purpose of keeping Touro street, on which it fronts, in repair. The city authorities have faithfully performed the trust reposed in them and Touro street is one of the finest in the city. When I saw the Cemetery, it was as beautiful as a fairy scene. Flowers of gorgeous hues bloomed everywhere among the flat tombstones; ornamental trees and flowering shrubs made that city of the dead seem a paradise.

Judah Touro, his parents and other members of his family are buried here. Mr. Touro was a native of Newport, and at his death he provided for the keeping of the Cemetery and the walk in front in good repair, by a liberal bequest.

Longfellow sings thus sweetly of these remembrancers of the bright days of the Jews in Newport:

"These sepulchral stones, so old and brown,
That pave with level flags their burial-place,
Seem like the tablets of the Law, thrown down
And broken by Moses at the mountain's base.

The very names recorded here are strange,
Of foreign accent, and of different climes;
Alvares and Rivera interchange
With Abraham and Jacob of old times.

Closed are the portals of their Synagogue,
No Psalm of David now the silence breaks,
No Rabbi reads the ancient Decalogue
In the grand dialect the Prophets spoke.

Gone are the living, but the dead remain,
And not neglected; for a hand unseen,
Scattering its bounty, like a summer rain,
Still keeps their graves and their remembrance green."

The name of Rivera, mentioned in the poem from which the foregoing stanzas are quoted, brings to my mind an anecdote of Jacob Rivera, at one time a prominent Jewish merchant.—We are so ready to charge the Jews with being, to a man, dishonest in all business transactions, that I gladly make room for it. At one period of his life, Mr. Rivera failed in business; but after a few years of successful enterprise, he recovered his fortune, and gave a grand dinner party, to which he invited all his creditors. When the guests sat down at the table, each creditor found, under his plate, the exact sum of money due him, with the interest calculated to the day.

CHAPTER II.

The Clarke St. School-house. Black and White. "In days of auld Lang Syne."

"All, mankind are students. How to live
And how to die forms the grand lesson."

I have spoken of the Jewish Cemetery in connection with the Synagogue. I did not revisit them both on the same day; but they seemed to belong in the same chapter.

I was standing before the Synagogue, thinking how often in childhood, I had squeezed through the spear-pointed, iron bars of the fence that inclosed the yard, to tumble on the grass. I thought of those happy days; days of short jackets, checked aprons, birthday parties, molasses candy and holiday toys; days when my mind's sky was clouded by nothing more serious than the sorrows arising from the fearful contemplation of a broken head-sled, or the miseries of the multiplication table.

Will the future ever appear so bright, in earth-life, as it then did? I asked myself, and, like the dismal croakings of Poe's "grim, ungainly, ancient raven," came the answer to my mental question, "Nevermore."

"When I am a man, is the poetry of childhood; when I was a child, is the poetry of manhood."

I was well pleased to find so little change in the appearance of the Synagogue. It was an old land-mark; as pleasant to look upon as the face of an old friend. A few steps through Division street brought me to the house where I commenced my [illegible] eye. From that house I [illegible] forth, with tearful eyes and [illegible] misgivings, to my first day [illegible] in the old school-house on Mill [illegible] How the memories of my [illegible] happy days passed before my [illegible] eye like the scenes of a panorama, as I looked with a feeling akin to veneration, on the old house, which, in external appearance, had changed far less than myself. It was the home of my early joys, but of my early sorrows, also.

"There are things of which I may not speak,
There are dreams that cannot die,
There are the's that make the strong heart weak,
And bring a palor into the cheek,
And a mist before the eye."

Passing on through Division street, I called to mind the unpretending little meeting-house at the farther end of the street, where the colored people worshiped. In my boyhood it was called the Union Church, and I remember with pleasure a former pastor, Rev. Charles Gardner, who did his best to make an abolitionist of me, but would have succeeded, were it not for the simple fact that I was *born* one.—I have listened attentively for hours to his impassioned eloquence,—for eloquence it was, if not "the pedantry of courts and schools,"—when speaking of the "sum of all villainies" American Slavery. In all probability I shall never meet him again on this side of the grave; but I hope for a happy reunion in

"The far away home of the soul;
Where no storms ever beat on the glittering
While the years of eternity roll."

The plain old-fashioned meeting-house was gone. In its stead, I saw a fine building; a model of architectural beauty. It is a splendid house, inside and outside, and conclusively proves that the colored people of my native place are growing in numbers, wealth and influence.

There are many buildings of historic interest in Newport; there are many buildings of every known style of architecture; but, to me, the Clarke street school-house was historic; it was more than fair to look upon; it was—well, it was the old school-house in Clarke street. There is an indescribable, indefinable *something* about that building, which attaches to nothing but itself. It was my *alma mater*; a place to be remembered with unabated affection and regard. During my years of absence, I had looked forward to the hour when I should revisit it, as one of the happiest of my life. As I passed the armory of the Artillery company, and once more gazed on the scene of my scholastic struggles, triumphs and defeats (the last, unhappily, far too numerous), I felt, I fancy, something akin to the joy experienced by the weary, thirsty, travel-worn Arab, when the green oasis in the Great Desert bursts upon his view.

Your wandering Bohemian, as a rule, is not remarkably sensitive. His business, as an "irrepressible interviewing reporter" and dealer in sensational stocks, rather tends to reduce his finer feelings to their lowest denomination; he tells his tales of joy or sorrow without feeling either; but a "glistening moistness," as Josh Billings says, gathered in my eyes as I looked upon the old school-house, which, thanks to the guardian spirit of conservatism, had altered but little, outwardly. I have had, still have, and shall continue to have, an undivided interest in the Clarke street school, although it is no longer the Boys' Senior Department.

The teacher, a young man with a countenance that immediately impressed one favorably, received me with words of welcome and a hearty grasp of the hand. Shaking hands *means something*, and I like to see people in earnest about it. I know there are as many ways for shaking hands as there are fashions for ladies' hats, no doubt all orthodox, but I have never yet conceived a lasting friendship for the lady who extended me only twenty-five per cent. of her fingers to shake, or the gentleman who takes hold of ones hand as if it were a flower to be crushed by the touch. But I am digressing (which I forewarn my readers I shall frequently be guilty of). I am, moreover, trespassing on [illegible] other persons preserves in this [illegible] shaking matter, for some one, [illegible] Everett, I think, has written [illegible] on this subject, and lest I be charged with stealing ideas from the great constitutional lawyer who fell from [illegible] high estate by playing second [illegible] to John Bell, in 1860, I will [illegible] say that Mr. Clark's method of [illegible] ing hands is in strict accordance [illegible] my ideas of the expressiveness [illegible] established usage of society.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Hayti[illegible] government [illegible] dered two full length [illegible] ator Sumner, which [illegible] in their legislative [illegible] done in accordance with [illegible] ly passed by the Hayti[illegible]