

1860

NEW YORK TIMES

N.Y. Times
1860

COL. KANE'S COACH ROUTE.

Extending a Pleasant Drive to Historical Grounds.

Col. Delancey Kane mounted the box of his canary-colored coach at 7:30 yesterday morning, after every seat was filled with passengers, on the lawn in front of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, and started on the new route for his four-in-hand to the Hotel Brunswick. The time now reads: "On and after July 5 the New Rochelle and Pelham coach will make a single trip daily (Sundays excepted), between New York and New Rochelle; leaving the Neptune House, New Rochelle, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 A. M., will arrive at the Hotel Brunswick at 9:30 A. M.; and leaving the Brunswick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4:45 P. M., will arrive at the Neptune House, New Rochelle, at 6:45 P. M."

Three changes of horses are made, in Mott Haven, Union Port, and Pelham Bridge. The fare each way is \$2, with a proportionately less amount to intermediate stations. A pleasant feature will be in leaving New York on Saturday afternoon, remaining over Sunday in New Rochelle, and returning on Monday morning in time for business.

The extended route abounds in historical and local interest. The Neptune House is on a wooded island facing New Rochelle Bay. In the distance the white caps of Long Island Sound are seen as they dash on the shores of several islands that obstruct the passage way to the bay. The house was built by Philip Rhinelander Underhill, a descendant of the Rhinelander who fled to this country with the Huguenots from La Rochelle, France, and landed on Davenport's neck in 1680. The neck is across the bay to the left of the hotel. Facing the hotel is Locust Island, a secluded spot where Edgar A. Poe spent some time when he lived in Fordham. Further out in the sound is David's Island, a garrison post during the civil war, and near by is Huckleberry Island, which tradition gives as a rendezvous for Capt. Kidd. The surface of the island has been dug over several times by the superstitious colored people of New Rochelle in search of the pirate's treasure. It was last inhabited by a man who speculated in hogs for the garden on David's Island. At the close of the war he had a large drove of hogs, but no food for them. They grew thin, and ran almost wild over the island. One morning the hogs attacked the man, drove him into the house, battered down the door, and chased him to the roof. The hogs surrounded the building and kept him there for three days. Their wildness and squealing attracted persons from the main shore, and the speculator was rescued.

A hedged roadway leads from the rear of the Neptune House to a stone bridge connecting with the main land. A short distance from the shore Col. Kane's route takes the road along the shore to Pelham Bridge. On either side the roadway is lined with costly stone mansions, surrounded by large fields and beautiful lawns. The word Pelham is of uncertain origin. New Rochelle was formerly a part of Pelham Manor.

The tract of land on the sound shore was originally included in the grant by the Indians in 1640 to the Dutch West India Company. Sir Richard Nicolls, Governor of the province, granted it to Thomas Pell, gentleman, Oct. 9, 1664, and he, in 1680, granted it to John Pell, commonly called Lord Pell, the first Judge that sat in Westchester county. The tract extended for six miles along the coast, and about eight miles into the interior. The settlement of the Huguenots founded New Rochelle. The remainder of the tract was sometimes called Pell Hamlet, but local historians say that Pelham is derived from Pel (remote) and Ham (mansions). It is one of the most beautiful suburbs of New York. The roadway, after crossing the stone bridge, ascends a rocky ridge, and from there is a view across the Sound to Long Island. Descending the hill, Sheffield Island (sometimes called Emmet's Island) is seen. It is connected by a rustic bridge with the main land. A small stone mansion, built in a grove of tall elm trees, is occupied by Mr. Wm. Hoyt, a New York merchant, whose wife is a daughter of Chief Justice Chase, and was formerly tenanted by Wm. H. Leroy (brother-in-law of Daniel Webster), who married the daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet. In the west side of the road is a large mansion, the residence of the family of Judge Robert Emmet, and the scene of a daring raid by the masked burglars two years ago.

A turn in the road brings the coach riders in sight of Col. Kane's first resting place, "The Priory." It is an immense stone mansion; two large square turrets rise from either end, the roofs are quaint, and the outbuildings are old style. This was the residence of the Rev. Robt. Bolton, an Episcopal minister. It is on land that was granted to the Church of England. The walls of the mansion are hung with family pictures by Sir, of the Royal Academy. An original portrait of Bunyan is among them. The library contains the original Italian edition of Piranesi, collected by Napoleon I., and bearing his initial, surmounted by the imperial crown. There is also a copy of Macklin's Bible, printed in six royal quarto volumes, a copy of Elliot's Indian Testament, said to be the first work written and published in the present United States. There is a valuable cabinet of coins and autographs, the oldest of which is that of Henry VII., and Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

"The Priory" is used as a young ladies' seminary, conducted by Miss N. Bolton. A wide terrace surrounds the house, and the gardens are laid out in elaborate designs. The walks lead to several natural curiosities, among them a "rocking stone," of full twenty tons in weight, so nicely poised that "a stripling's arm can sway a man no host could move."

A STUPENDOUS FORGERY.

Ladies Near New York Interested—The Firm of Bolton & Newell.

From the Savannahvertiser.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was in Savannah a firm composed of Robert Bolton and Thomas Newell, known under the name of Bolton & Newell. Later on the firm name was changed, Mr. Newell, we believe, having been captured by the French, and a cousin of the senior partner named John Bolton, was taken in the firm then being known as Robert & John Bolton. The firm was very rich, owned a large number of vessels, and did an immense freight business, the wealthy partner being Mr. Robert Bolton. In the year 1802 Mr. Robert Bolton died, leaving a wife, two sons, Robert and James, and several daughters. In his will he left as executrix and executrix, Sarah Bolton, his wife; Robert and James, his two sons; George Woodruff, Joseph Habersham, and William Wallace. In his will was the stipulation that he should not be administered upon until the youngest boy, James, became of age, which would be in 1818. It is impossible at present to give a detailed account of what actually occurred immediately after the death of the senior partner, but suffice it to say for the present that his wife survived him but a short while. Before the death of the senior partner, the junior partner, his cousin, had endeavored to get him to sign a will in which he was to be one of the executors. His wife, however, prevailed upon him to refuse this, and in the list of executors he was left out. However, after the death of the wife, John Bolton succeeded, by some means, which are now plainly seen to be forgery, to get his name on the executors. This forgery was only discovered about two weeks since, while the recorded will was being examined by Mr. William Hastings, the attorney and friend of the family, who is here looking after the case. The handwriting and ink are entirely different in this section from the balance of the will.

The astonishing part is that this was not discovered before. But circumstances at present seem to show that John Bolton had managed the fraud so well after placing his name among the executors that the will never came directly under their notice; and another remarkable fact is that the original will, which should be in the Recorder's office, cannot be found, and this, we hear, is the only instance of such a thing on record. John Bolton, the surviving partner, was the originator and first President of the Planters' Bank in Savannah, and it being generally understood that he was the executor of his partner's will, his influence was very large. Direct knowledge of what occurred after this is at present not clear, but in 1833 John Bolton was in Baltimore, where he also had property, and here was accused of having purloined important papers belonging to the firm, and this, together with the fear of his fraud being discovered, caused his death.

which was sudden. It is supposed that the lawyer who had been employed about this time to attend to the affair was bribed, as important papers in the case were lost. These have again come to light, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The two sons died young, and was not known to the rest of the family. The younger, it is believed, had been induced, by promises and certain statements, to suppose that all was going well, while the elder, who was in England, knew better.

However correct all this detail may be, one fact stands prominent, the heirs have come in possession of certain grants and deeds of the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century, and early part of the nineteenth, that show that certain property in the city of Savannah and elsewhere had been fraudulently taken from them, and that the parties now in possession have no proper titles to their property. This they are now investigating thoroughly, and propose, as soon as practicable, instituting suit to recover. They have already commenced in Baltimore, and on the docket of the Circuit Court of the United States, district of Maryland, stands the following: "Robert Bolton, Nanette Bolton, Adelle Bolton, and others vs. The City of Baltimore, George Holland, and others." And viewing the fact that the estate is in a condition of continuing the administration, several parties in Savannah, among whom are some of our influential firms, have been notified to pay over no further rents or profits, but to reserve the same. A simple index of the grants and deeds of this property covers over thirty pages of foolscap, showing the claims to extend all through the city and State.

The number of heirs at present we have not learned, but they are, of course, numerous, many of them being quite wealthy. Two of the nieces, Misses Adelle and Nanette Bolton, are owners of Bolton Priory, West Chester, N. Y., an institution well known throughout the South. This suit is already being freely discussed throughout the city, and Mr. William Hastings has been for the past three weeks engaged in looking over the old records, both in the Recorder's office and the Custom House, and daily new developments come to light.

THE DEAD SIAMESE TWINS.

A LIGATURE THAT JOINED THEM IN LIFE AND DEATH.

Their Social Ways, their Wives and Families, and their Mental Characteristics—A Living Body Bound to a Corpse.

The death of the Siamese twins in Mount Abery, near Salisbury, N. C., on the 17th of this month, ended one of the most remarkable of natural phenomena. They came to this country in 1829, when they were 13 years old, having previously been shown in Europe. They were born on the coast of Siam, and their parents lived by fishing. None of their fifteen brothers and sisters were deformed, although many of them were twins. They made the tour of the United States, and, excepting Tom Thumb, were the greatest objects of wonderment to the people. Nor was the curiosity regarding them confined to gaping ruralists. To many men of science they were the first specimen of joined and living human beings. The fleshy ligature which linked them was about a foot in length, two inches broad, and four thick, and through it ran a large artery and many veins, making their circulation identical. Their breathing, too, was simultaneous when they were asleep. They were not so entirely one, however, but that each had an entirely separate existence. Their senses were totally disconnected. One could not feel a hurt inflicted on the other, the ligature being the only part in which they were sensitive in common. Much scientific discussion arose concerning them, mainly bearing upon the question of possible separation.

THEIR LIFE IN NEW YORK.

Barnum got the twins in 1850, and for several years they were shown in his old museum. At that time their native English very imperfectly. They were below the medium size. Chang was larger than Eng, and looked several years younger. He was, too, the mental superior of his brother, although both were ignorant, and had intelligence that scarcely rose above low cunning. Their faces were peculiarly repelling, yellow in hue, and closely resembling those of the Chinese class sellers of Chatham street. Chang was the most robust and good natured. Eng was often sick, and always morose and peevish. They had a sleeping room in the museum, as did the other curiosities, and one night a rumour was heard in it. On breaking open the door, the twins were found fighting. Eng was on the floor, underneath Chang, who was choking him. As a rule, however, Chang was more forbearing than the irritable disposition of his brother warranted. They played checkers together sometimes, and took lessons in English with slow results. Their pay was \$100 a week, which they equitably divided and put into savings banks. They never visited their home, and seemed to have no care for their family. When Eng was sick Chang nursed him; but perhaps did so from selfish motives, as the serious illness of one made it necessary for the well one also to go to bed. Chang had something of an appreciative vein of fun, and liked to give senseless answers, in his broken English, to the numberless questions of visitors. They remained with Barnum until 1855, and it is believed that they had then saved about \$40,000 each. Growing tired of show life, they decided to settle down in a warmer part of the United States.

A DOUBLE WEDDING.

In their travels they had been in North Carolina, and its climate had pleased them. So they bought two plantations, and secured wives to complete their domestic establishment. Here they took the surname of Bunker. They were then backsliders of forty-four. They married English sisters, aged twenty-six and twenty-eight. The girls had been servants, and it is said that a Lancashire dialect still clings to them. The making of the double match involved much trouble, for although the twins were not unduly exacting, it was hard to find women who were both willing and at all desirable. There was no love-making before the engagement, the courtship was done by proxy and correspondence, and the ladies had seen their future husbands only at a show in London when they accepted the offer of marriage. The twins based their choice upon assurances forwarded by their agent, who gave assurances of the respectability of the girls. All having been arranged they were brought to America, the twins paying their expenses, and the marriage was solemnized quietly in Salisbury. The wives were not beautiful, but were strong, healthy English working girls. The domestic lives of the couples were peculiar. Each family had its own house, servants, and domestic establishment. The plantations were owned and managed separately, although in matters of consequence Chang was usually the master. The wives lived separately at their respective homes, and the husbands alternated—staying one week at Chang's house and the next week at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The wives did not agree very well, and the strangely tied families quarrelled so seriously that the sisters frequently had periods of complete estrangement, lasting for weeks at a time.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

So, although Chang and Eng were rich, they did not live happily. Mrs. Chang had the first child, and it was a deaf mute. The families in-

Rochelle and a coach will make a single trip daily. (Sundays excepted), between New York and New Rochelle: leaving the Neptune House, New Rochelle, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:30 A. M., will arrive at the Hotel Brunswick at 9:30 A. M.; and leaving the Brunswick every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4:45 P. M., will arrive at the Neptune House, New Rochelle, at 6:45 P. M."

Three changes of horses are made, in Mott Haven, Union Port, and Pelham Bridge. The fare each way is \$2, with a proportionately less amount to intermediate stations. A pleasant feature will be in leaving New York on Saturday afternoon, remaining over Sunday in New Rochelle, and returning on Monday morning in time for business.

The extended route abounds in historical and local interest. The Neptune House is on a wooded island facing New Rochelle Bay. In the distance the white cans of Long Island Sound are seen as they dash on the shores of several islands that obstruct the passage way to the bay. The house was built by Philip Rhinelander Underhill, a descendant of the Rhinelander who fled to this country with the Huguenots from La Rochelle, France, and landed in Bayonne, near the neck in 1689. The neck is across the bay to the left of the hotel. Facing the hotel is Locust Island, a secluded spot, where Edgar A. Poe spent some time when he lived in Fordham. Further out in the sound is David's Island, a garrison post during the civil war, and near by is Huckleberry Island, which tradition gives as a rendezvous for Capt. Kidd. The surface of the island has been dug over several times by the superstitious colored people of New Rochelle in search of the pirate's treasure. It was last exhibited by a man who speculated in hogs for the garrison on David's Island. At the close of the war he had a large drove of hogs, but no food for them. They grew thin, and ran almost wild over the island. One morning the hogs attacked the man, drove him into the house, battered down the door, and chased him to the roof. The hogs surrounded the building and kept him there for three days. Their wildness and squealing attracted persons from the main shore, and the speculator was rescued.

A hedge of sortway leads from the rear of the Neptune House to a stone bridge connecting with the main land. A short distance from the shore Col. Kane's route takes the road along the shore to Pelham Bridge. On either side the roadway is lined with costly stone mansions, surrounded by large fields and beautiful lawns. The word Pelham is of uncertain origin. New Rochelle was formerly a part of Pelham Manor.

The tract of land on the sound shore was originally included in the grant by the Indians in 1640 to the Dutch in the name of Governor Sir Richard Nicolls. Governor of the province granted it to Thomas Pell, gentleman, Oct. 8, 1666, and he, in 1689, granted it to John Pell, commonly called Lord Pell, the first Judge that sat in Westchester county. The tract extended for six miles along the coast, and about eight miles into the interior. The settlement of the Huguenots founded New Rochelle. The remainder of the tract was sometimes called Pell Hamlet, but local historians say that Pelham is derived from Pel (remote) and Ham (manor). It is one of the most beautiful suburbs of New York. The roadway, after crossing the stone bridge, ascends a rocky ridge, and from there is a view across the Sound to Long Island. Descending the hill, Sheffield Island (sometimes called Emmet's Island) is seen. It is connected by a rustic bridge with the main land. A small stone mansion, built in a grove of tall elm trees, is occupied by Mr. Wm. Hoyt, a New York merchant, whose wife is a daughter of Chief Justice Chase, and was formerly tenanted by Wm. H. Leroy (brother-in-law of Daniel Webster), who married the daughter of Thomas Addis Emmet. On the west side of the road is a large mansion, the residence of the family of Judge Robert Emmet, and the scene of a daring raid by the masked burglars two years ago.

A turn in the road brings the coach riders in sight of Col. Kane's first resting place, "The Priory." It is an immense stone mansion; two large square turrets rise from either end, the roofs are quaint, and the outbuildings are old style. This was the residence of the Rev. Robt. Bolton, an Episcopal minister. It is on land that was granted to the Church of England. The walls of the mansion are hung with family pictures by Etty, of the Royal Academy. An original portrait of Bunyan is among them. The library contains the original Italian edition of Piranesi, collected by Napoleon I., and bearing his initial, surmounted by the imperial crown. There is also a copy of Macklin's Bible, printed in six royal quarto volumes, a copy of Ellor's Indian Testament, said to be the first work "written and published in the present United States." There is a valuable collection of coins and autographs, the oldest of which that of Henry VII., and Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

"The Priory" is used as a young ladies' seminary, conducted by Miss N. Bolton. A wide terrace surrounds the house, and the gardens are laid out in elaborate designs. The walks lead to several natural curiosities, among them a "rocking stone," of full twenty tons in weight, so nicely poised that a strapping arm can sway a mass no host could move.

Col. Kane's route then passes through a stretch of forest trees, and Hunter's Island seen in the distance, and the residence of Dr. R. L. Morris, grandson of Robert Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The last mansion on the Pelham road before reaching Bartow's, is occupied by Mrs. Bartow in the midst of over 200 acres of fields and meadow lands.

At Bartow the road leads to Pelham Bridge, and at Arcularius Hotel the coach route extends over the same boulevard that Col. Kane has driven for the past few months.

THE BROWN STONE CUTTERS' STRIKE

A STUPENDOUS FORGERY.

Ladies Near New York Interested—The Firm of Bolton & Newell.

From the Savannah Advertiser.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there was in Savannah a firm composed of Robert Bolton and Thomas Newell, known under the name of Bolton & Newell. Later on the firm name was changed, Mr. Newell, we believe, having been captured by the French, and a cousin of the senior partner, named John Bolton, was taken in, the firm then being known as Robert & John Bolton. The firm was very rich, owned a large number of vessels, and did an immense freight business, the wealthy partner being Mr. Robert Bolton. In the year 1802 Mr. Robert Bolton died, leaving a wife, two sons, Robert and James, and several daughters. In his will he left as executors and executrix Sarah Bolton, his wife; Robert and James, his two sons; George Woodruff, Joseph Habersham, and William Wallace. In his will was the stipulation that the will should not be administered upon until the youngest boy, James, became of age, which would be in 1818. It is impossible at present to give a detailed account of what actually occurred immediately after the death of the senior partner, but suffice it to say for the present that his wife survived him but a short while. Before the death of the senior partner, the junior partner, his cousin, had endeavored to get him to sign a will in which he was to be one of the executors. His wife, however, prevailed upon him to refuse this, and in the list of executors he was left out. However, after the death of the wife, John Bolton succeeded, by some means, which are now plainly seen to be forgery, to get his name among the executors. This forgery was only discovered about two weeks since, while the recorded will was being examined by Mr. William Hastings, the attorney and friend of the family, who is here looking after the case. The handwriting and ink are entirely different in this section from the balance of the will.

The astonishing part is that this was not discovered before. But circumstances at present seem to show that John Bolton had managed the fraud so well after placing his name among the executors that the will never came directly under their notice; and another remarkable fact is that the original will, which should be in the Recorder's office, cannot be found, and this, we hear, is the only instance of such a thing on record. John Bolton, the surviving partner, was the originator and first President of the Planters' Bank in Savannah, and it being generally understood that he was the executor of his partner's will, his influence was very large. Direct knowledge of what occurred after this is at present not clear, but in 1833 John Bolton was in Baltimore, where he also had property, and here was accused of having purloined important papers belonging to the firm, and this, together with the fear of his fraud being discovered, caused his death,

which was sudden. It is supposed that the lawyer who had been employed about this time to attend to the affair was bribed, as important papers in the case were lost. These have again come to light, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated. The two sons died young, and the actual standing of their father and his will was not known by the rest of the family. The younger, it is believed, had been induced, by promises and certain statements, to suppose that all was going well, while the elder, who was in England, knew better.

However correct all this detail may be, one fact stands prominent, the heirs have come in possession of certain grants and deeds of the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century, and early part of the nineteenth, that show that certain property in the city of Savannah and elsewhere had been fraudulently taken from them, and that the parties now in possession have not proper titles to their property. This they are now investigating thoroughly, and propose, as soon as practicable, instituting suit to recover. They have already commenced in Baltimore, and on the docket of the Circuit Court of the United States, district of Maryland, stands the following: "Robert Bolton, Nannette Bolton, Adelle Bolton, and others vs. The City of Baltimore, George Holland, and others." And viewing the fact that the estate is in a condition of continuing the administration, several parties in Savannah, among whom are some of our influential firms, have been notified to pay over no further rents or profits, but to reserve the same. A simple index of the grants and deeds of this property covers over thirty pages of foolscap, showing the claims to extend all through the city and State.

The number of heirs at present we have not learned, but they are, of course, numerous, many of them being quite wealthy. Two of the nieces, Misses Adelle and Nannette Bolton, are owners of Bolton Priory, West Chester, N. Y., an institution well known throughout the South. This suit is already being freely discussed throughout the city, and Mr. William Hastings has been for the past three weeks engaged in looking over the old records, both in the Recorder's office and the Custom House, and daily new developments come to light.

themselves. They never seemed to have no care for their family. When Eng was sick Chang nursed him; but perhaps did so from selfish motives, as the serious illness of one made it necessary for the well one also to go to bed. Chang had something of an appreciative vein of fun, and liked to give senseless answers, in his broken English, to the numberless questions of visitors. They remained with Barnum until 1855, and it is believed that they had then saved about \$40,000 each. Growing tired of show life, they decided to settle down in a warmer part of the United States.

A DOUBTLE WEDDING.

In their travels they had been in North Carolina, and its climate had pleased them. So they bought two plantations, and secured wives to complete their domestic establishment. Here they took the surname of Bunker. They were then bachelors of forty-four. They married English sisters, twenty-six and twenty-eight. The girls had been servants, and it is said that a Lancashire dialect still clings to them. The making of the double match involved much trouble, for although the twins were not unduly exacting, it was hard to find women who were both willing and at all desirable. There was no love-making before the engagement, the courting was done by proxy and correspondence, and the ladies had seen their future husbands only at a show in London when they accepted the offer of marriage. The twins based their choice upon likenesses furnished by their agent, who gave assurances of the respectability of the girls. All having been arranged they were brought to America, the twins paying their expenses, and the marriage was solemnized quietly in Salisbury. The wives were not beautiful, but were strong, healthy English working girls. The domestic lives of the couples were peculiar. Each family had its own house, servants, and domestic establishment. The plantations were owned and managed separately, although the master of one, Chang, was usually the manager of the other. The husbands entirely at their respective homes, and the husbands alternated—staying one week at Chang's house and the next week at Eng's. Each looked after his plantation and other business during the weeks of living at his own place, and the visiting brother was not supposed to interfere. The wives did not agree very well, and the strangely tied families quarrelled so seriously that the sisters frequently had periods of complete estrangement, lasting for weeks at a time.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

So, although Chang and Eng were rich, they did not live happily. Mrs. Chang had the first child, and it was a deaf mute. The families increased rapidly, until Chang had six children and Eng five. Of these children four never heard nor spoke, although in all other respects all were strong and not deformed. Eight are living, the oldest, a daughter of seventeen, having been married to the leasee of a neighboring plantation. About eight years ago Chang became converted in a religious revival, and Eng also embracing the belief, they joined the Baptist Church. They were regular in their attendance thereafter, and retained their standing as good Christians. Their tempers, however, were not improved by the spiritual change, and before the emancipation their slaves were the most whipped of any in the region. The rebellion freed their slaves and otherwise seriously impaired their wealth. To repair their losses they again exhibited themselves through the country, and at Wood's Museum in this city; but they were only moderately successful, owing partially to a incapacity which prevented managers from having anything to do with them. A greater curiosity in their line had sprung up, too, in the two-headed girl—two negro children from South Carolina—who are joined at the hips, and who are on exhibition in Paris. Chang and Eng had grown uglier as they had grown older, the latter tempers were soured, thin, and bent. Their features were so marked, that they were with each other constantly. They had gained greatly in intelligence, however, and were more sensitive to the gaze of the crowd. At the Rogers House, where they boarded, they received a few visitors, to whom they complained of the necessity which had driven them back into show life. They also retained strong secession proclivities. During their absence their wives managed the plantations. Those of the children who were deaf mutes were sent to school, and are now well educated. Before their last exhibition here the twins had been again in Europe.

A CERTAINTY OF UNION IN DEATH.

The cause of their moroseness as they grew older is believed to have been the probability of the fatal effect of one's death upon the other. The idea of separating them by a surgical operation had been often broached, but physicians had generally agreed that it would kill them. Therefore each was haunted with a dread of being left bound to his dead brother, with almost a certainty of dying under any attempt to sever him from the corpse. While in Paris and London, they consulted the most eminent surgeons. One experiment, however, dashed all hope of separate existence. The ligature was compressed until all circulation of blood between them was stopped. Eng soon fainted, and a reviving compress was necessary to prevent death. The other, however, could sustain a separate circulation of the blood, and to have cut the ligature would have killed him. With this knowledge, they returned to their homes and lived as they had done before. Later the health of Eng grew worse, and Chang was frequently obliged, although well himself, to keep to his bed with his sick brother. But about a year ago Chang suffered a paralytic stroke, from which time his health was the worse of the two. He took to drink as a relief from suffering, and the lives of the twins grew wretched indeed.

The details of their death are meagre. Chang died first, and a few moments afterward Eng, who had for a few days been well, became delirious and raved wildly. This may have resulted from the mental shock and apprehension as to his own fate; but more likely it was the result of a cessation of blood circulation between him and his brother. A stupor followed, and he died two hours afterward.