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carry on the Grocery Business as usual. His assortment is varied, and consists in part of QUEENSWARE,
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CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER I. CHAPTER I.

A great many women (I am thankful to know) have earned halos in their time. Some we have heard of, and some we know nothing shout. Women's faces with the aureole shine out of history, but oftener they shine out of human hearts, wherein they were photographed long after their materiality had passed away.

neals, wherein they were photographed long after their materiality had passed away.

There are men who profess they "do not believe in women." And they do not lack sentimental imitators, devoid of their rices because, devoid of their fibre, to cry the fallen sentiment. The two hands of a man's spiritual body seem to me to be faith in Ged and faith in women. If he is maimed of these, wherewith shall he work strongly and worthily through his duration? I know some women are coarse, but I know (and again render that his for it) that some rise up and earn halos—women of warm blood, and tried flesh, and many faults, whose aureoles were visible within the doors of their homes before they were set to shine on the doors of their tombs.

Margaret Amyrillis did not know she

their homes before they were set to shine on the doors of their tombs.

Margaret Amyrillis did not know she was earning one—it is a remarkable fact that those who are thus illuminated seldom know it—she was so occupied with doing her duty and growing lovely thereat. To grow lovely at duty, to make our actions rebound upon ourselves, is the hardest, but the poplest part of all.

The western wind blew, and the west tern sun shone upon her prairie home; but potent as are such wind and sun, they never could spoil her f ce that seltself bravely to them as it set itself bravely to them as it set itself bravely to them as its et itself bravely to the mass its enterman. He could trace back his ancestry through generations. Margaret had been an heir generations. Margaret had been an heir-ess. But Mr. Amyrillis was weak. He lowed under misiortunes, and the tide weept him, almost destitute, to. America. He brought his delicate wife and daughter

and and the income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company, her depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon a rold, well settled, and productive country as an analysis of the settled and productive country as a rold, well settled, and productive country as a role and a role of the first of the firs He brought his delicate wife and daughter to the prairies; and rearing such a home as he could afford, and which he would not have considered fit for a tenant in England, he began—not to toil manfully, like many another ruined foreigner, up the free terraces of American promotion, but—to vegetate. And beside him, a woman who refused to be comforted, like

the free terraces of American promotion, but—to vegetate. And beside him, a woman who refused to be comforted, like Rachel, for the loss of her first-born ambitions, vegetated also. He grew like cypress, poor man, breathing and nourishing bimself, but always signing; while Mrs. Amyrillis, like lvy, clung tenaciously, to all the ugly and disagreeable perts of their situation, and luxuriated solemnly over the whole.

Between two such parents, with her tastes put behind her and her fate to face, Margaret Amyrillis lived and tolled. She often had ugly thoughts in that closest which Mrs. Stowe places behind the human intellect, and which she says is often filled with mean guests, while the brain's front parlor is more properly occupied. But blesse's the soul who can keep those thoughts in the closet. There is more hope of expelling them by the way they came in.

The Amyrillis home was a wooden building, with one room below and a loft above. These Margaret wrought skiffully with. They could not afford thelp; heades "help" was not easily found.—The: It studied to become a clever, little housekeeper. She made the rooms as pretty and convenient as possible. She planned and helped her far her to make a folding screen which at night separated her mother's hed corner into a chamber by itself. She curtained the walls with some old tapestry, and hung her own nictures here and there. And in a little shed behind their hut, she did the meaner drudging, with hands you would have shuddered to see in relations to dishiwater and soapsuds though you read in the placid forehead above them a conviction that this was appointed, and, therefore, consecrating work.

Margaret was not a beauty. She had shapely hands and bright halt; her eyes were blue and clear; she was small, and had a sweet dignity. In the sphere to

shapely hands and bright hair; her eyes were blue and clear; she was small, and had a sweet dignity. In the sphere to which she was led, she became a sainted presence. You and I might develop thus through our vexations, sister. We have just as much capital to begin with as had Margaret Anyrillia. And she is not a phantom of the brain, but to day saints a listing soul among God's millions. exists a living soul among God's millio Her winters were cold, and her summers hot, and her toll wearying, like ours.—She hungered for society, and received a tone; she thirsted for tenderness, and had vinegar to drink from her fermenthad vinegar to drink from her fermenting parents. She almost sufficated in her life, and used to look through the loft window at the stars, her bosom bursting with its throes. And sometimes the selfish question filled her, 'Why must all this come upon me? I would rather be bloed out than live so! Why, I wasn't made for this! the indignant nature would add, till she remembered that the servant is not better.

alguart nature would add, till she remembered that the servant is not better
than her lord; and believing herself
over-brooded by love, this devout little
woman would turn back from rebellion,
confident that her being would yet read;
its symmetry, and find its answers. God
never made a germ to grow hideous for
want of its proper food. never made a germ to grow hideous for want of its proper food.

One hot July morning, she stood churning her butter in the shed, and soothing her mother in the house. The churn gave forth a pleasant sound, but Mrs. Amyrills uttered most dolorous ones. She lay in a rocking chair, fauning herself with one languid hand.

'Oh! I can't stand this, said the poor lady; 'these things are wearing my life out. I wonder what your father ever intends to do. My health has been sacrificed; all your prospects have been sacrificed; all your prospects have been sacri-

very respectful; they could not be otherwise.

The threshers crowded from out door world upen her white floor, just as her own foot, descending from the last step, pressed it. Fhe nodded quietly to those whom she knew. They all recognized her presence. Some of them were hulking fellows, who had never before been so courteous to a woman. Thus imperceptibly she broke the lee between them and a sex they dreaded. For having greeted a woman properly once, they would experience less terror at the next trial. Their burnished faces, just purified from Margaret's bowel of cool water and fresh towels, enoured the table.

Mr Amyrillis sat pitcously at the head, trying to assimilate himself to bis companions. His face was a comical mixture of horror at western freedom and a servife desire to conciliate. He shudder ed, cypress-like, to hear his old and gentle name maimed until it was 'Armless.'

And he was oblized to feed the very And he was obliged to feed the very hacking lips that maimed it! He look ed stupidly at the men taking their cups of coffee from his dautter's high-bred hands, and wondered if they knew she came of a line three times as old as their monstrus government. cume of a line three times as old as their monstrous government! Poor man; there was less beef and wine, and more spastry and bile, in his make-up than formerly; he could not become healthfully Americanized. He could not see, as his daughter saw, 'men and brothers' in these stalwart specimens. 'Men and brothers' they did indeed prove themselves not long after in the war against the Rebellion.

'Is Miss Armless on well to day!' asked

'Is Miss Armless on well to day!' asked one neighbor, handing back his cup for the fourth time. 'I don't see her knockin' round.' Mr. Amyrillis stared fiercely, but re-covered himself in a piteous grin.

The lady—my wife—yes, she is quite well, thank you. Her health has never been poor? well, thank you. Her health has never been poor.'

"The heat oppresses my mother,' put in Margaret quietly over her father's blunder. 'I am afraid she wil have fever.'

'Sho!' said the neighbor, gurgling at his cun. 'Now this here's slappin' coffee!' he exclaimed gallantly. 'I reckon you learned to make it in' the old country.'

y, d.dn,t you, Marge?'
No. I have only learned to work nee I came to America.'
Wurth your while to come, then.— Girls allays ort to know, how to work .--Orten't they, Armless?'
Mr. Amyrillis whimpered, but finally came out with trumph in his sickly grin. 'Exercise was healthy,' he conced-

ed.

'To be sure it is,' said the stolid farmer.

'Have you had any agur feelin's sence, you come here?' he inquired.

The broken-down gentlemin hesitated.
He was almost tempted to a solemu pun.

'Give me not poverty,' had often been in his mind, but 'Give me not riches,' never. He thought his agur feelins' had only been partial. True to his cypress development, however, he sighed and

chilis. • Margaret's eyes were drawn up during a jargon of talk to find one man rever-ently watching her. He was large and a jagon that to and the man reverently watching her. He was large and bronzed. She remembered to have heard him called Jack Warren. There was some breeding beneath his roughness.—Seeing his-gaze was noticed, he begged her for another glass of milk. She kave it, and finding a gap, in her occupation, hastened to carry up her mother's desert, innocent of having made an impression, so completely had duty taken the place of self-consciousness in het.

As she returued, a merry oath burst from this man's lips. He met her eyes and colored, exclaiming at once with western frankness, 'I beg your pardon, Miss Margaret. I am ashamed of that, and I'll try never to do it again.

'Thank you,' said the girl gratefully. Her look, he told the men alterward—'that look of her eyes went deeper into him than any sermon that any preacher

that look of her eyes went deeper had him than any sermion that any preacher ever pounded out of a pulpit. Thenceforward Jack Warren, western farmer, loved the little English lady, and began to see the halo round her head, which is yet to him a star leading naward.

CHAPTER II. In this community, Sabbath was a mere day of pause—a period at the end of the week, which they often ran over and rendered quite as busy as any comma preceding it. There was no church to attend. Once in three months an itinerant minister called a few worshippers together in the school house.

scape. And when Jack Warren brought her rare wild flowers, she was so delighted with them, that he never afterwards saw their delicate faces without being reminded of her delicate face.

This seemed the most languid summer approach but over the other better the content of the seemed the most languid summer described by the state.

reminded of her delicate face.

This seemed the most languid summer Margaret had ever known. Her outer weariness was wearing in, and her inner weakness was wearing out; so the two were likely to strike hands and form an alliance over her slight body. But the was young and brave. She fought disease off herself, and fought hard to cast it out of the house. Early rains on luxuriant vegetation made the autumn a sickly one. Mr. Amyrills took the fever, and his wife groated beside him in ague fits. The sloughs, whose growth of tall, dark grass had been the only thing to distinguish them during August days, turned to noisome ponds, and through them the doctor's horse often splashed.

Mr. Amyrills sighed and meekly flourished oh hits sick bed as he had sighed and meekly flourished in health and cow hide boots. But Mrs. Amyrills, shaking through all her ivy leaves, became such a doleful reminder of church yards and grave stomes, was so querulous and exacting, that she wearled her patient child more than any other trial.

more than any other trial.

Muny neighbors, who had less sickness at home, came and offered their services to Margaret—western people do not carry their hearts in a tough pericardium—and

their hearts in a tough pericardium—and she was grateful.

Margaret's head grew large and her neck thin; her eyes took vivid lights: time became to her a long drawn crisis. The sky and earth looked so solemn that autumn. Her cat stalked about with a gaunt and acleum air; the very cooks in the barn yard crowed with a solemn cadence. She had a fancy of calling herself the "Ancient Mariner." but shuddered lest her father and mother should become the dead upon the deck of her motionless ship on toat motionless prairie sea.

She told the quaint story to Jack Warren one October morning, as he drove her from the village with her monthly supplies. Economy was then so important in the family, that she could not trust this mission to another.

Ah! If father and mother should die!" she trembled. "That image of the 'Ancient Mariner' would not be a more desolate thing than I. And I have committed worse sins in my life than killing an albatross.

He made and loveth all."

I'm atraid it has always been my fault to love some persons and things very much, to he exclusion of others."

Jack shook the lines and whistled softly. He could not tell her in delicate sentences all that was churning in his contained bosom, but he by and by brought forth the product of that commotion in a compact and manly proposal. 'I don't think there's any danger of your father and motherdying; but it they do, not family on this prairie will ever see your latter and mother dying; out it they do, nff family on this prairie will ever see you shelterless, Margaret Amyrillis. And there's more boys than this one would be giad to offer you a home of your own whenever you'd take it.'

be giad to offer you a nome of your own whenever you'd take it.'

Margaret recoiled, as women are apt to do when an unwelcome hand comes knocking at the inner guest-chamber, and her recoil was greater because the man who bad spoken for a place already compled, was of what her English sense still denominated "the people."

She had always placed him beneath her, and regarded him with much the same confidence and affection that she had given to the respectful laborers among her father's tenantry.

But 'a man's a man for a' that,' and when he comes with his heart in his hand is not to be despised, though he were meaner than a landbolding American voter, with the way to American kingship open before him.

ship open before him.
'I know I'm not your equal,' continued Jack. 'I haven't the education and the manifers, b :t I'll take care of you as the apple of my eye. I'm well off, and likely to be rich; and you could make such a

nan of me as a woman needu't be asbam-ed of.' As Margaret looked at his glowing face and clear, simple eyes, her heart was moved toward him. 'I can't marry you Jack,' she said with kind directness: 'I love you a great deal

kind directness: 'I love you a great deal for your goodness —'
'My goodness I havn't any, excepting what you taught me. Margaret Amyrillis,' he attested. 'I never saw another woman like you!
'But I cannot be your wife. Some one better adapted will fill the place you offer me. And I am al ays your triend.'
'Which is about as much as a fellow like me ought to sek,' resigned Jack sadly; 'but I'd rather have you for my friend than many another one I've seen for my wife,' he concluded, unconsclously re-

Volunteer.

space, knock at the door; but she heard also her mother utter a little cry that shot through her nerves, and shook herbrains from its lethargy to the keenest sensibility.

She bent forward and listened, living longer time in that conserves. one bent forward and listened, living a longer time in that suspense, so far as activity of the mind is concerned, than the last three months had seemed.

She was not trembling with surprise, therefore, but rather with the effort of self-control, when through the gap in the curtains that her handmaid had left, she saw Walter Chewiler's head and should

saw Walter Chevelier's head and shoul ders appearing up the stairs.

Margaret tried to rise, but he put her gently back, and kissed reverently the white fingers sie gave him. He then placed a chair for himself near by.

'You do not know how it pains me to find you thus, he said, turning his dark, tender eves upon her. tender eyes upon her. Margaret curtained her own from their

Margaret curtained herown from their glance. 'I must not let him see how utterly weak I am,' she thought 'Though if he knew, he would be too generous to use his power. He was always noble.' 'I shall-soon be well again,' she replied 'You see I am obliged to make haste in my recovery, for father and mother need me so much. You are making the tour of America?'
'Yes, and I could not forbear intruding on my old friends,'
'You are heartily welcome, Mr. Cheve-

'Yes, and I could not forbear intruding on my old friends,'
'You are heartily welcome, Mr. Cheveller, as my mother has no doubt assured you.' ('I will give him my room, and I will go down to the settee,' decided the provident little maiden, noiselessly.) 'And now, what tidings for exiles do you bring from England?'
I have not seen England since I last saw you?' replied the gentleman.
Margaret looked up in astonishment. 'Circumstances were such that I have not found it necessary to visit England for nearly three years.'
'It was nearly three years ago that father was obliged to emigrate,' said Margaret innocently. 'I am afraid these years have told on my parents.'
'I' do not think,' said Mr. Chevelier, 'that Mrs. Amyrills is nearly as much changed as you are, Margaret.'
The woman in her overmastered the woman. Palin at the less of his admira-

The woman in her overmastered the woman. Pain at the less of his admiration throtted fear that he should learn her secret; she lifted her suffering eyes with a look that made the men's next words decided.

'I have something to confide to you, and discussed. These found a you, and discussed.

my old playmate. I have found a wife,'
Is she beautiful?' asked Margaret, with
brilliant spots springing to her cheeks;
'and will you return to England after
your marriage?'
'She is very beautiful,' replied the gen-

'She is very beautiful,' replied the gen-tleman reverently; 'and whether we re-turn to England will, of course, depend entirely upon herself.'
' Oh! she is an Esstern lady, then! And of high rank, is she not!'
' Yes, she wears a coronet.'
' Ah! I am glad you will have such a position,' said Margaret, her eyes spark-ling softly.

position, said Margaret, her eyes spark-ling softly.

'It will be a fine thing for me, who have three great brothers between myself and the paternal estates,' laughed Mr. Cheveller. 'I am glad it pleases you, too. Everybody loves the lady I have chosen.'

'But you haven't told me her name,' But you haven't told me her name,' said the young sufferer, leaning her wenry cheek against her chair.

'It is—my little lamb! my Marguerite! my little patien' saint, whom I have sought so 'ar and found so worthy!'

'But you said,' trembled Margaret, almost absorbed into him, so closely did the ardent lover hold his little saint, 'that she—had—a coronet!'

'And so she has,' replied Walter, resing one hand around her bright head.—'I have learned that every eye on this prairie sees a halo of goodness around her

I have learned that every eye on this prairie sees a halo of goodness around her forehead.

'But they love me—they are partial—they are my friends,' sobbed Margaret, quivering with excitement.

'And whom do we want to have partial to us but friends we love?' asked Walter, with a great deal of accompaniment of look and lip pressure.

Martha's head appeared on the steirs at that justant, and was suddenly bobbed almost into the bowl she carried. The careful and besy damsel went tittering down. 'That's 'nuff sight better for her than chicken broth,' she aunounced to the slighted bowl, tittering over its very

he slighted bowl, tittering over its very ace as she set it on a cupboard shelf. Do you see the picture? Do you imag-ine the rapture of heart melting purely into heart? into heart?
But I say reverently that this is not
worthy to be a figure of the joy that shall
crown those who do well in faith, when
they are passed behind the Veil!

VOL. 56.--NO. 34.

of of reeking boom at our own tablet of the world coming to?

of of reeking boom at our own tablet of the world coming to?

of of reeking boom at our own tablet of the world coming to?

of what is t sylvania and Maryland were Germans, Hollanders, and Swiss, who were driven by, religious intolerance in their own lands to seek new homes in free America. William Penn, the Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, and George Calvert, the Catholic founder of Maryland, having secured guarantees of civil at d religious liberty in the charters of their respective provinces, the shores of the Delawar, and Chesapeake naturally offered an asylum to all who preferred tolerance to intolerance in matters of religion. During the closing years of the seventeenth century, and up to the commencement of the American Revolution in the succeeding century, many thousands of the people we have mentioned crossed the ocean and settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, and in Maryland. Some of them pushed into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. The Rhenish Provinces of Germany seem to have furnished a large proportion of the German settlers, and Rienish Bavaria (Pfalz), Wurtzemburg, and Raden sent large numbers of emigrants. Switzerland sent many thousands. There never was a very large emigration of Hollanders to Pennsylvania, the prows of their vessels being generally directed toward. New York.

In a brief time the representatives of

sels being generally directed toward. New York.

In a brief time the representatives of the three nationalities became so thoroughly intermingled, by reason of religious ties, intermarriages, similarity of customs and language, and general harmony of interests, that they formed one homogeneous class, by some called Pennsylvania Germans, and by others Pennsylvania Dutch. The Swiss settlers soon ceased entirely to be called Schweizers or Swiss.

With the perfect union thus established, and familiar inte course with the English speaking settlers, came a new colloqual and written language, also called Pennsylvania German, or Pennsylvania Dutch, which is still lariely spoken, but not much written, in some sections

but not much written, in some sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and in some portions of the Western States to which the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans emigrated. As a "anguage, it must in time yield at all points to the pure English and German tongues. Few now speak it who do not noints to the pure English and German tongues. Few now speak it who do not also speak English. It is mainly a compound of the Bavarian and Swiss claiects of the German language, with many English and a few Dutch (Holland) words added. It is doubtful if a Pennsylvania German could make himself understood in any part of Holland. Germany.com

German could make himself understood in any part of Holland, Germany or Switzerland to-day.

The religious belief of the early Pennsylvania Germans gas, that of the Mennonites and German Baptists or Tunkers. The Mennonites were the first to come. Their first settlement in this country was made at Germantown, in 1683, the year after Penn commenced his settlement at Philadelphia. Those who settled at Germantown were Hollanders. The Mennonites who followed them came from Holland, Germany and Switzerland.—The first colony of the Brethren or Tunkers also settled at Germantown and in its violnity, in 1719—thirty-six years after the first Mennonite settlement. They were Germans who had taken refuge from religious persecution in Holland. Other Tunkers followed in 1729, and during succeeding years. America suon because the tercepted of

came the stronghold of the new religion.
Altho' its rdherents spread into various parts of Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, our researches lend us to conclude that the most of them finally found their way to this country. The Mennonites, on the other hand, are still more numerous in Europe than in America, Holland heing their stronghold. *Here their founder, Menno Simon, was born in 1505.—Jacob Amen, the leading spirit of the Amish branch of the Mennonite sect, was a rative of Switzerland.

der, Menno Simon, was born in 1505.—
Jacob Amen, the leading spirit of the Amish branch of the Mennonite sect, was a native of Switzerland.

Strictly speaking, the Tunker and the Mennonite faiths were almost identical at the time of which we are writing, differing only in minor particulars. Both sects recognized and still recognize the Dortrecht Confession of 1632 as their standard theological belief. The points of difference relate chiefly to church government and other outward observances; but even in these there is great similarity of practice. The Mennonites were in existence long anterior, to the Tunkers. Menno Simon, their founder, was a contemporary of Lather in the six centh century, while the Tunkers did not have a denominational existence until the beginning of the eighteenth century, their first church having been organized in 1708, at Swartzenau, in the province of Witgenstein. It is proper to add that both the Tunkers and Mennonites claim to have received their religious faith in great part from the Waldenses and Albirenses, and through them from the primitive Christiaus.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn that Witgenstein was formerly a small State of about twenty-five German square miles, governed by a count, and the half of it suitsequently belonged to the Duchy of Nassau, and half to Rhenish Prussia. Now, since Nassau was absurbed by Prussia, in 1866, it all belongs to the Kingdom of Prussia.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Mennonites and Tunkers and industry are proverbial. They do not mingle much with the world, but are stayers at home, minding their own busices, and minding it well. Poverty is almost unaknown among them. They a e slow to abandon the customs of their fathers, and do not readily adopt modern innovations of any kind. They were originally opposed to the common school system, but now almost unanimously favor it. They are opposed to war, and generally settle all disputes among themselves without going to law.

We have said that the Mennonites and Tunkers were t

In on degradation, in my trying to common the control of the performance of the control of the c

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WHY are rheumatic twinges like co-ecurities? Because they are joint-con-

You can always find a sheet of water on the bed of the ocean.

THE most appropriate lining for a lady's bonnet is a smiling countenance. WHY is an ugly girllike a blacksmith's pron? Because she keeps off the sparks! THE man who took Time by the forelock was a hair cutter in the early part of his life.

A Boston paper reports a cock fight under the head of "an ornithological dis-

ir you observe a gentleman with his arm around the waist of a lady it is morally certain that they are not married. A spurmy bride in Port Hode, Canada. narried the groomsman because the bridegroom was too drunk to stand up. THE latest phase of "milico hops" is a bired girl jumping of of a two story window to run, away with a "fellah."

THE man who took things as they came employed a large team to carry them home. "A LAUGH," says Charles Lamb, " is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market." OVER what bridge do the greatest num-per of heads go? The bridge of the nose.

THERE is a word of five letters, and if you take away two of them six will remain. What is it? Sixty. WEAT is the difference in capacity be-tween twenty-four quart bottles and twenty four-quart bottles?

What word is always pronounced faster by adding two letters to it? The word fast. WHAT letter is it that has never been

WHEN Patrick first tried peaches be said he liked the flavor, but the seeds lay heavy on his stomach. WHY is a landlord's warrant like a fathers' love? Because it is a pay rentall attachment.

As ordinary men are proverbally fickle the ludies should secure shoemakers, as they are true to the last. A CORRESPONDENT is anxious to know whether the stockholders go to corporation elections chiefly to vote for directors

THE lady who caught the inspiration of the moment intends to catch an assortment of butterflies next season.

IT was a laconic letter from a lady to her husband—"I write you because I have nothing to do, and I conclude because I have nothing to say." In our travels through many lands we

have noticed, on tavern signs, horses and cartle of all kinds and colors, but we have failed to discover the first jackass. TAKE away my first letter, take away my second letter, take away all my let-ters, and I am always the same. Can you guess that? It is the mail carrier.

A YOUNG man wants a situation where the only heavy thing is the salary. He is willing to dispense with any amount of work if this can be guaranteed. THERE is one word of only five letter and if you take away two of them ter will remain. What word is that? It is

A STORY is told of a young man who was going West to open a jewelry store. When asked what capital he had, he re-plied, "A crowbar."

We have heard of a man who is so tall that his pantaloons have to be wove in a rope walk. He folds up like a two foot rule, and has to get on his knees to put his hands in his pockets.

A ST. LOUIS paper, speaking of a family in New York that made a fortune out of whisky, says they live on Twenty-third street, in a perfect delirium tremens THERE is a word which, if you change

the place of one of its letters, means ex-actly the opposite from what it did at first. What is the word? It is united. Place the i after the t, and it becomes un-WHAT is the word of one syllable which, if you take away two letters from it, will become a word of two syllables? It is plague; take away pl and it becomes

Jones met Smith as he was going on beard a steamer on the Misslesippi, and asked: 'Which way. Smith, up or down?' 'That depends upon circumstances,' re-marked the latter; 'if I get a berth over the boller, I shall probably go up; if in the cabin, down.'

A PHYSICIAN stopped at the door of a country anothecary, and inquired for a pharmacoposia. 'Sir,' said the apothe-cary, 'I know of no such farmer living about these parts!'

'AH!' said a conceited young parson, 'I have this afternoon been preaching to a congregation of asses? 'That was the reason you always called them beloved brothren,' replied a strong-minded lady. An old lady, who pretends to 'know all about it,' says the only way to prevent steamboat explosions, is to make the en-gineers bile their water on shore.' In her opinion, 'all the bustin' is done by cooking the steam on board the boat!

An officer in the English army, who wrote to this country recently, making inquiries concerning the estate of his deceased brother said he did not know just where the property was situated, but it was 'uear the seat of war.' Two Irishmen caught in a storm took refuge under a tree. One was very well dressed, the other had an old suit. The well dressed Hibernian seid to his comrade, 'Put, let us change coats. Mine is a bran new one, and I don't want it to be harmed by the rain. Yours is an old one, and the rain won't hurt it.'