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of Inquiry, pr ly 11, 1870—tf AMES H. GRAHAM, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW. NO. II SOTUH HANOVER ST.,

E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CARLISLE, PA.

UMRICH & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

EO. S. EMIG ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office with S. Hepburn, Jr. East Main Street,

CARLISLE, PA.

r. From the Baltimore College of Dente Office at the residence of his mother

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HATS AND CAPS. abscriber has just opened at No. 15 North r Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks is and CAP3 ever offered in Carlisle, flats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, rims, different colors, and every descrip-soft Hats now made. on hand and made to order, all warrant-on hand and made to order, all warrant-

lso added to my Stock, notions of S' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKING

PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. e me a call, and examine my stock as I feel ent of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street.

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YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? J. G. CALLIO, NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET. an be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS nght to Carlisic. He takes great pleas nviting his old friends and customers new ones, to his splendid s.ock just re-rom New York and Philadelphia, con-

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silk AND CASSIMERE HATS,
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WASH BASINS,
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CISTERN AND DEEP WELL PUMPS,
GAS FIXTURES,
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Wing special advantages we are prepared t COPPER WORK

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CLEAN, FAT AND JUICY.

SMITH'S

^OYSTER SALOON,

IN THE VOLUNTEER BUILDING South Market Square,

iny"Smith is now opening superior Oys-celved twice a week, which he sells at reduction in price.
tables are kept neat and clean and furlwith all the necessary accompaniments.
Illies supplied with irrs quality of Oysters
irt notice. The celebrated NEWARK
and MATSEY & COLLINS' PHILADELALE on draught. m a taial and he will endeavor to give on to all.

JNO. B. SMITH. WORK, of every description, ex- and from the springs-ccuted at this office. April 25, 1847,—24

The American

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1871.

help her.' And she wound her arm around her as she added softly, 'I had a

BY HESTER DARYEL. It was only an organ-grinder before the It was only an organ-grinder before the door—a grim, swarthy Italian, with an evil eye and cruel mouth, and at his side a fair headed creature whose features looked blue and pinched with cold.

It was in a West End street, and before the door of an elegant mansion. He swung the organ from his back, and began that exquisite intile melody; "Rock me to sleen Mother."

me to sleep, Mother.'
A fair pale face looked down through
the closed blind of one of the upper windows, with eyes dimmed with constant weeping. Even now, great tears were swelling in their depths, and dropping silently down on the sable dress, with its heavy folds of crape. She had been standing there, looking listlessly down into the street, seeing, without remarking anyything. She had followed the organ grinder's passage across the street, saw him station himself before the door, and then had turned to something else with that vague wandering that comes with secrey.

Miscellaneous.

THE ORGAN GRINDER.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

DRY GOODS!!

Dry Goods.

HARPER'S

South Hanover St.,

NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS.

I take pleasure in offering to my patrons and he public, a stock of

DRY GOODS.

complete in every branch, and n texcelled in quality, beauty, and cheapness. I have now open a beautiful stock of

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

comprising Black Silks, Black and Co'red All-Wool Reps, Black and Colored All-Wool Poplins, Black and Colored Wool Delaines, Black and Colored Merinoes, Rich Plaid Poplins, Sorges, Velours, Fine Tamise, Bombazines, Pure Mohairs, new brand of Double Warp Black Alpaca, for beauty of color, weight of texture, and price, it takes the lead of any Alpacas in the market.

Fashionable Shawls, in new styles of Stripes and Plaids,
Long and Square Thibet Shawls, all of which I offer exceedingly cheap.

BLANKETS.

White and Gray. Bargains guaranteed.

"FLANNELS,

in every variety. LADIES' CLOAKINGS-Black Beayers, Velve-teens, White Corduroy Opera Flannels, Plaids

WATER-PROOF! WATER-PROOF!

use Furnishing Dry Goods, Table Liner

House Furnishing Dry Goods, Table Linens Mapkins and White Goods.
All the popular brands of Demestics, at prices to meet the lowest quotations.
Merino Vesta, Shirts, and Drawers, for Ladies, Misses, Mon, and Bors, and Drawers, for Ladies, Misses, Mon, and Baylyrs, Germantown Wool, Persian Wool, and Balmonal Yarns, Hamburg, Edgings and Insertings, Thread Laces, Gulpue Laces, Linen and Lace Collars, Kid Gloves, Iflandicerchiefs, Felt, Balmorat, and Hoop Skirts, Corsets, and a general variety of notions.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Furs! Furs! Furs!

No hesitancy in saying that the prices will be slow as any in town. All goods hought at the head of the market, or cash, and superior inducements will e offer-d at the Cheap Cash Store,

Cor. Hanover and Pomfret Sts., Oct. 20 70 THOS. A. HARPER.

BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS.

WOOL PLAIDS,

MOURNING GOODS,

PLAIN AND FANCY SAUKING FLANNELS

WATER PROOFS AND CLOAKINGS

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

QUILTS AND COVERLETS.

Carpets and Oil-Cloths,

DOMESTICGOODS

in great variety.

Shawls, Gloves, Hostery, &c.

We have as a whole the most splendid assort-neat of Goods outside of the cities. We have he very best and most handsome

SASH RIBBONS.

In the town, all of which we are selling cheaper and at smaller profils than any other big store in the United States. Give us a call and you will save a good deal of noney in your purchases.

STOVE AND TINVARE STORE,

James McGonigal,

No. 83, South Hanover St..

(Adjoining Blair & Sons' Groce^{ry} Store.)

CARLISLE, PA.

After an experience of over thirty years in th Stove and Tinware business, in Cartisle, the un-dersigned feels confident that his recommenda-tion of Stoves has some weight with the com-nunity. He now offers the celebrated

EMPIRE TAS BURNER

which he feels satisfied is the best Base Burner in the market. It is handsome, throwing a cheerful light around the room; there are no clinkers even with the worst coal; the heat is reflected to the floor and strikes the feet instead of the face; the gas is entirely consumed; all dust is carried off by a back pipe; it has a ventilating damper by which rooms may be kepthoroughly ventilated; and it produces as great heat from as small a quantity of coal as any Stove ever offered to the public.

He also offers the "COZY LIGHT" and the "BEACON LIGHT" both Base Burners, highly recommended by all who have used them. All these Base Burners are insured for three years and if they do not work satisfactorily may be returned. Also the following well known

COOK STOVES:

C U U --NIMROD, IRONSIDES, FARMER, FIAMOND SLATE and others

These are all warranted and may be returned if unsatisfactory. Hundreds of them have been put up by the hisis community, and their populary is universal.

In the property of the state of

SPOUTING AND ROOFING,

attended to in town or country.
Repairing done on short notice.
JAMES McGONIGAL.
Oct. 15,70-6m
No. 83, South Hanover St.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE

BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORF ST

IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE

CARLISLE, PA.

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carri

ges, &c., I am prepared to furnish first-class-

turn-outs at reasonable rates. Parties taken to

J L. STERNER & BRO.,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES

CALPACCAS AND DELAINES

NEW GOODS!

SILK POPLINS, of all shades.

WOOL REPS. •

DRY GOODS!

with sorrow.

The plaintive notes rose to her ear, and the quick up springing tears told that they had found their way to the heart. The fountain was touched, and the smarting wound was made to bleed afresh—and a memory did it. A few short weeks before she had stood in the compassion. The mother drew the little pleader to her heart, and telling her how useless would be the boots, gave her a warm worsted dress, and a pair of stout shoes; and to encourage her child's gen-erous impulses, left her to bestow them herself on the poor little starveling shivering in the streets below. It was a beautiful sight, at which the angels might have smiled, and the mother's hear had glowed with deeper pride, a deeper ten-

erness. 'Clasped to your heart in a loving em 'Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,'—the chorus rolled forth with thriling power. She forgot that it was but a street organ, whose music she would have turned from in disdain a month before.—The music seemed almost to speak to her, as the words chased each other through her mind. 'Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.' She had rocked her treasure, clasped it to her heart for the last, last time; held it close till the white limbs grew cold and rigid beneath the touch of death; and even then her frenzied clasp refused to release itself, and only when nature became exhausted, and she fell fainting to the floor, could they take the dead child from her arms. Days of dark delirium followed; and while her tongue called wildly upon them to leave her the child, they put her darling from her sight—shut the little face, with its halo of golden hair, under the coffin lid, and laid the tiny form in its last resting place; and when she awoke to conscious-

n the cemetery was all that remained of ner idol.

Memory flew swiftly over the interval between—the drear, aching void—the lonely night hours, when, waking from sleep with a fearful start, she again seem—the lonel to leak dish lips calling with a motionless sigh from the mocking

place; and when she awoke to conscious ness and a sense of her loss, a little grave

finey.

The organ took up the strain again, this time with an added plaint, and the hot tears fell faster. Why should He take her child, precious to her as her own life, and leave such children as the one below, to be brought up in misery and vice? And she looked, through angry, activilizes tears, at the little figure stand. ebellious tears, at the little figure stand that reached above her head. 'Suffer little children to come unto me.' The words forced themselves into the wild tumult of thought like a holy benedic-Would the good Saviour turn from that forlorn little one for the garb of grim poverty that covered the shrinking form—cast her off for the wretchedness in wishers the grid of the wretchedness in wishers the wretchedness in wretchedness in wishers the wretchedness in wre dom ordered? Perhans some mother heart would ache over her loss, just as did heart would ache over the loss, just as the her's over the bab form now cold in dust. The very thought, the picure of another mother's pain and desolation, struck a tender chord that made her look with newly awakened interest at the

She noticed the delicate, clean cut fea-She noticed the deficate, clean out feature so unusual in children of her class, and the tangled, curly hair, creeping from under the old hat, and hanging on her shoulders in little yellow rings, just like the bright locks she had so often twined above the brow of her own child —her lost Ida. There were the very mher lost Ida. There were the very shoes, only looking poorer now, that once pressed the little dead feet, now doing service in many a weary tramp, many a weary hour of patient standing, as the old organ went through its round of melody—the shoe Ida had given to the 'organ man's little girl. Why should she not continue the lesson of charity taught on that remembered day—again extend a helping hand to that little waif on the sea of humanity? She nlight make one on that remembered usy—gain external helping hand to that little waif on the sea of humanity? She night make one heart happier in this life. Rich is this world's goods, but poor in the content and peace of mind which make up the heart's happiness, she would stiffe the yearnings of her mother love in deeds of charity, and find forgetfulness in seeking to lighten the burden of others.

One more look at the shrinking figure, and Mrs. Clifford had decided. Cressing the room, she pulled the bell, and a moment after a broad, good humored Irish face appeared at the door.

'Jaue, there is an organ grinder before the door, and with him a little child who looks as though she were half frozen.—Bring her up to my room; I wish to speak to her. Tell her I will only keep her a few moments.'

her a few moments.

'Yes ma'am!' And honest Jano closed the door softly behind her with a murmured 'Bless her kind heart! She ain't took no notice of anything before since Ida died. It's been a sorry enough losses that day. And she heaved a

since Ida died. It's been a sorry enough house since that day. And she heaved a heavy sigh as she passed down stairs.

Mrs. Clifford watched the man motion the child toward the door, saw her leave him and a moment after reappear and then, by her earnest manner, and the quick passage of his eye over each window, knew that she was repeating Jane's words. His approving nod told her success, and she again ascended the steps. It was singular, considering how despondent she had felt but a few moments before, with how much interest she watched for the child's coming. She soon made her appearance, shrinking soon made her appearance, shrinking close to Jane's side as she entered that elegant apartment, that seemed like some beautiful dream to the child, who had

beautiful dream to the child, who had become used to bare walls and carpetless floors; and when Jane drew her into the room, she advanced with bated breath, and feet pressed gingerly on the rich carpet, as though fearful that the little torn shoes would crush the bright flowers because Thank you, Jane, I shall not need you new.

And when the door had closed behind her, she drew the shy, shrinking figure to her, saying, gently, in that sweet voice habitual to her: 'Do not be afraid, my

habitual to her: 'Do not be arraid, my child, but tell me your name.'
'Jesse, ma'am.'
And the blue eyes ventured to raise themselves to the kind face above her's.
'That is a nice, pretty name, and is that your father with the organ, Jessie?'
'Oh, no ma'am !' she answered quickly, and with emphasis, her lip trembling.

help her.' And she wound her arm around her as she added softly, 'I had a little girl once, about as big as you, Jessie. She is an angel now, and I haven't any little girl left—but for her sake all little children are dear to me.'

She could not have explained the impulse that noved her to speak so to that child, who said with a husky voice 'I' was the little girl with curls who gave me the frock, and shoes. Mamma used to tell me Heaven loves those who are good. 'Mily be that is why it took your little girl. I feel so sorry for you, ma'am.' And the eyes looked with tearful sympathy into hers. The words, were "simple, but the mother's love in touching tone.

'Perhaps, Jessie. He knows what is best.' And with assumed cheerfulness, she asked, 'Where is your mother, Jessie?' You must tell me about yourself now. 'Mother is gone to paps. She told me just before she died, that she wanted me just before she died, they had taken the preliminary steps, when a circumstudied, walked, ate, and she two, on account of their friendship, became the marvel of them friendship, became the marvel of them chey dwell. One was seldom seem without the o always be good. I do try, but I feel cometimes that I wish I might die too.

And forgetting everything but her grief, she put her face in her hands and sobbed aloud. It was pitiful to see the effort she made the next minute to conquer her grief, and the brave attempt to go on.

'We were very poor; and the day after mamma died, the organ man came to me and asked me if I would like to go about with bins and take the popular. heart. The fountain was touched, and the smarting wounds was made to bleed afresh—and a memory did it. A few short weeks before she had stood in the self-same spot, hearing the very air, listening, not for the music's sake, but to please a golden haired prattler at her side who had coaxed mamma to give the new boots, her special pride, to the poor little dots, showing really through two great rents, shad excited the warm hearted child's compassion. The mother drew the little bout with him and take the pennies. indignation as she thought of the unkindness practiced toward that lonely

and defenceless one.
'Mamma gave this to me when she cied. She wouldn't sell it when wo were poorest, and she told me never to let anyone take it from me.'
And drawing a little locket from her bosom, she laid it in Mrs. Ciifford's hand. A fair, girlish face looked out at her from one side, with the wavy hair and blue eyes of Jessie, and in the other a handsome, manly face, with clear cut, aristo cratic features; and she could see then from whom the child inherited her uncommon delicacy of countenance.

'Papa and mamma's pictures,' she explained, simply as Mrs. Clifford laid it thoughtfully back in her hand.

She restored it to its hiding place with a little start, as the organ, having played through its r and of tunes, returned to its first melody.

'I must go now; I am afraid be will be very angry. You seem so much like my own mamma that I forget everything. Mrs Clifford did not answer, but looked at her a moment in deep thought. 'Jessie, come to-morrow and bring the organ-man, as you call him, with you,— Tell him to be here about this time without his organ. I want to see you both.

Do not let him know what has passed between us if you can help it; and if he scolds you, give him this, and she drew a sovereign from her purse. I do not think he will refuse to come; but if he

should, you must find your way here alone.'
'Yes, ma'am, I shan't forget; thank And with a little courtesy that showed And with a little courtesy that showed how careful must have been her training closely followed by Mrs. Unford, who watched to see her down the stairs, and then re-entered her room and went to the window in time to see the dark frown of displeasure on the man's face vanish an avarieties smile as he clutched the of displeasure on the man's face variety in an avaricious smile as he clutched the money the child extended to him.

Jessie's parting glance up at her window was seen and remembered oven when Mrs. Clifford's head had sought her pillow. She had a long talk with her husband that night, in which she made him compiled with lessie's history. husband that night, in which she made him acquainted with Jessie's history, and her desire to adopt her. Never refusing her slightest wish, how could he deny her that which would wean her thoughts from the past? And though a great pang went through his heart at the thought of another occupying the place of his lost lda, he pressed a tenderkiss on his wife's forchead as he gave his consent, and she never knew what it cost him.

it cost him.

Many times next day she found herself Many times next day she found herself wondering whether or not the man would come; and she worked herself into a perfect fever of excitement. She knew that the child was an advantage to him; for many would bestow a few pennies for her sake, who might otherwise turn away; and yet, might be not, by giving her up, hope to reap a still greater advantage. He knew that she had not been chary of her gifts thus far. And so she reasoned while she waited.

And yet she was surprised when both he mid his little companion made ther he and his little companion made ther

he and his little companion made ther appearance. She noticed the qdick flush of delight which over-spread the foce of the child, and her heart warmed instantly. Without any preface, she introduced the subject, stating her wishes. He listened to her, and then began in a complaining, whinning sort of a way to tellwhat an expense she had been to him—and then directly contradicted himself with the statement that he could not get on without her. Mrs Clifford stopped him instantly with the assurance that he should not suffer; she would make the matter right in that respect, and she matter right in that respect, and she

matter right in that respect, and she named a sum for resigning her that made her eyes sparkle greedily, and instantly won his consent.

There was but one tie that linked Jessle to the old life—a lock of hair and a few simple relies belonging to her mother; and when these were removed from the miserable little room that had been hers, and a farewell visit paid to the spot where that mother's life had gone out, the last link that bound the past with the present was broken; and when lesthe present was broken; and when lessic took her place in her new home, it was as the adopted daughter of the wealthy Mrs Clifford.

PERE ANTOINE'S DATE-PALM. BY THOMAS BAILY ALDRICH.

Near the levee, and not far from the old French cathedral, in New Orleans, stands , fine date-palm, thirty feet in height, a nne date-paint, that leet in height growing out in the open air as sturdily as if its sinuous roots were sucking strength from their native earth. Sir Charles Lyell, in his 'Second Visit to the United States,' mentions this exto the United States, Inditions this ex-order. "The tree is seventy or eighty years old; for Pere Antoine, a Roman Catholic priest, who died about twenty years ago, told Mr. Bringler that he planted it him-self, when he was young. In his will he provided that they who succeeded to this ict of ground should forfelt it if they cut down the pulm." own the palm."
Wishing to learn something of Pere

Wishing to learn something of Pere Antoine's history, Sir Charles Lyell made inquiries among the anolent creole inhabitants of the faubourg. That the old priest in his last days became very much emaclated, that he walked the streets like a mummy, that he gradually dried up, and finally blew away, was the very meagre and unsatisfactory result of the tourist's investigations. This is all that is generally told of Pere Antoine.

In the summer of 1861, while New Orleans was yet occupied by the robel forces, In the summer of 1861, while New Orleans was yet occupied by the robel forces, I met at N——, on the coast of New England, a lady from Louisiana—a Miss Badeau by name—who gave me the substance of the following legend touching Pero Antoine and his wonderful datepalm. If it should appear tame to the reader, it will be because I haven't a black ribbed silk dress, and a strip of point lace around my throat, like Miss Badeau; it will be because I haven't hereyes and lips and southern music to tell

ling.

At the is some relative—your uncle, perhaps. Come Jessie, I want you to tell me all about yourself. I love little children, and whenever I find a little girl like you, I am going to do all I can to

he loved his life. Emile Jardin returned

forforn situation of Anglice, the daughter, swore between themselves to love and watch over her as if she, were their sister.

Now Anglice had a wild and strange beauty that made other women seem tame beside her; and in the course of time the young men found themselves regarding their ward not so much like brothers as at first.

They struggled bravely with their destiny month after month; for the holy orders which they were about to assume precluded the idea of love and marriage.

But every day taught them to be more

But every day taught them to be more fond of her. Even priests are human. So they drifted on in a dream. And she? If Anglice shared their trouble, her face 4f Anglice shared their trouble, her face told no story. It was like the face of a saint on a cathedral window. Once, however, as she came suddenly upon the two men and overheard words that seemed to burn like fire on the lips of the speaker, her eyes grew very lumingus for an instant. Then she passed on, her face as immobile as before in its setting of wavy wild buit.

save Antoine, cared It was a heavy blow to Antoine—for he had made up his mind to run away with her himself: A strip of paper slipped from a volume on Antoine's desk, and fluttered to his

Do not be angry,' said the bit of paper, pitcously; 'forgive us, for we love,' Three years went by wearily enough. Antoine had entered the church, and was Antoine had entered the church, and was already looked upon as a rising man, but his face was pale and his heart laden, for there was no sweetness in life for him.

Four years had clapsed when a letter, covered with outlandish post marks, was brought to the young priest—aletter from Anglice. She was dying—would he forgive her? Emile the year previous had fallen a victim to the fever that raged on the island, and their child, little Anglice, was likely to follow him. In pittful terms she begged Antoine to take glyrge of the child until she was old enough to enter the elid until she was old enough to enter a convent. The epistle was finished hasa convent. The epistle was finished has tily by another's hand, informing Per Antoine of Madame Jardin's death; i

also told him that little Anglice had been placed on board a vessel soon to leave the island for some western port. The letter, delayed by storm and ship-wreck, was hardly read and wept over, when little Auglice arrived.

On beholding her Antoine uttered a cry of low and surprises the way as the On beholding her Antoine uttered a cry of joy and surprise—she was so like the woman he had worshipped.

the woman he had worshipped.
As a man's tears are more pathetic than a woman's, so is his love more intense; not more enduring, not half so subtle, but intenser.
The passion that had been crowded down in his heartbroke out and lavished its richness on this child, who was to him not only the Anglice of years ago, hearty to he had been the wild, strange lowy form, the rich tint of skin, and the leanty '01' neparasset the wind, syables lowy form, the rich tint of skin, and the large, tropical eyes, that had almost made Antoine's sacred robes a mockery to him. For a month or two Anglice was wildly unhappy in her new home. She talked continually of the bright country where she was born, the fruits, flowers and blue shies (the tall conditions the transport of the stall conditions and the shies, the tall, fan-like trees, and the streams that went murmuring through them to the sea. Antoine could not pucify her.

The winter passed, the balmy spring

air had come, and Anglice seemed to re-vive. In her little bamboo chair on the porch she swayed to and fro in a fragant breeze, with a peculiar undulating mo-tion, like a graceful tree.

At times something seemed to welgh At times sometime seemed to weight upon her mind. Antoine noticed it and waited. At length she spoke.

'Near our house,' said Anglice—' near our house, on the island, the palm trees are waving in the blue skies. O, how beautiful! I seem to lie beneath them al day long. I am happy, very happy. I yearned for them so much that I grew sick; don't you think it was so, mon nere?"

sick; don't you think it was so, mon pere?"

'Mon Dieu yes!' exclaimed Autoine suddenly. 'Let us hasten to those pleasant islands where the palms are waving?' Anglice smiled.

'I am going there, mon pere!'
Ah, indeed! A week from that evening the wax candles burned at her feet and forehead, lighting her on her last journey.

journey. All was over. Now was Antoine's heart empty. Death, like another Emile, had stolen his new Anglice. He had nothing to do but to lay the blighted flower away. Pere Anfoine made a shallow grave in his garden, and heaped the brown mold over his idol.

In the tranquil spring evenings, the priest was seen sitting by the mold, his linger closed on the unread prayer book.

The summer broke on that sunny land; and in the least worships twillight, and

and in the cool morning twilight, and after nightfall, Antoine linguist by the little grave. He could never be with it enough. One morning he observed a delicate stem, with two curiously shaped emerald leaves, springing up from the centre of the mould. At first he merely noticed it casually, but at length the plant grew so tall, and it was so strangely unlike anything he had ever seen before, that he examined it with care.

How straight and graceful and exquisite it was! When it swung to and fro with the summer wind, in the twilight, the count to Anglice. it seemed to Antoine as if young Anglice

tracement to Antoine as it young Angice were standing there in the garden!

The days stole by, and Antoine tended the fragile shoot, wondering what sort of blossom it would unfold—white, or scar, let, or golden. One Sunday, a stranger-with a bronzed, weather-beaten face, like a sailor's, leaned over the garden rail, and said to him: and said to him:
'What a fine young date palm you have

here, sir!'
'Mon Dieu!' cried Pere Antoine, 'and is it a paim?'
'Yes, indeed,' returned the man. 'I had no iden the tree would flourish in this climate.'
'Mon Dieu!' was all the priest could

eay.

If Pere Antoine loved the tree before,

Pere Antoine was very old now, and olds the states to deay that fight on any scarcely able to walk; but he could sit under the pliant, caressing leaves of his palm, loving it like an Arab; and there he sat till the grimest speculator came to him. But even in death Pere Antoine was faithful to his trust.

The owner of that land loses it if he harm the date tree.

dingy street, a beautiful, dreamy stranger, an exquisite foreign lady, whose grace is a joy to the eye, the incense of whose breath makes the air enamored. May the hand wither that touches her uncantil. "Because it grow from the heart of little Anglice.' said Miss Badeau, tenderly.

Bolnter.

Political.

THE BAYONET ELECTION LAW.

peech of Hon. George W. Woodwa: Pennsylvania, in the House of resentatives, February 15, 1871. The house having under consideration he bill (H. R. No. 2,634) to amend an act improved May 31, 1870, entitled an act o enforce the right of citizens of the Un-

ted States to vote in the several states of his Union, and for other purposes, Mr. Woodward said : MR. SPEAKER: During the last session of congress a bill was reported by the chairman of the committee on the judichairman of the committee on the judi-ciary, and passed, consisting of twenty-three sections, entitled an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of this Union, and for other jurposes; and now, sir, we have a supplement to that act, drawn by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Churchill,) and reported by the chairman of the committee on the judiciary; a bill consisting of eighteen sections, supplementary to the act of last session.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked myself the question, which I suppose is a proper one for every representative of the people to ask for himself when legislation involving constitutional questions is proposed, on what constitutional ground is this proposed legislation based? I ask this question because the government of the United States heigh groups government of dela-United States, being a government of delegated powers, and this congress exercising only the legislative powers delegated in the constitution of the United States, the very first question that arises is this does the proposed legislation fall within any of the proposed legislation fall within any of the powers delegated to this legis lative body? And upon looking into the constitution for the excuse or justification as gentlemen call it, for this legislation, I am referred to the fourth section of the first article, which reads as follows: The times, places and manners of holding elections for senators and representa-

tives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the place of choosing senators.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the latter clause of this fourth section, which gives to congress the power to after the regulations made by the states, has been and is a dead letter in the constitution of the United attent. The congress of the light of ited plates. The congress of the United states has never practiced upon it, has never asserted it; and when you take into view the lapse of time since this constitution was adopted, the practice of the government for this long period is the highest evidence of the meaning of this practical provider. his constitutional provision, which this constitutional provision, which is that the whole subject of regulations of elections is reserved to the states and is not granted to the federal government. The framers of the constitution have told us what purposes the latter clause of the foundar teaching and the scatter was incoming to the foundary teaching and the scatter was incoming to the foundary teaching and the scatter was incoming to the foundary teaching and the scatter was incoming to the scatter was inco the fourth section was intended to answer. One or more states might refuse to elect senators and representatives, and thus dissolve their political connection with the union. If any state should so regulate elections as to produce this re-sult, the power was delegated to congress to alter such regulations. This is the the contingency contemplated by the framers having never occurred the clause has lain a dead letter in the constitution

and the practice of the government through out its history, until the strange times upon which we have fallen, has recognized the state right of regulating elections. It is not in its nature an exclusion. upon which we have fallen, has recognized the state right of regulating elections. It is not in its nature an exclusive power. If not exercised by any particular state, the federal government may compel its exercise so lar as to secure a large transfer or that amendment takes away the pullicase from white men. The philosophy on be predicated of the political power of the country is to be torn from white men and delivered to be t ticular state, the federal government may compel its exercise so far as to secure a representative in congress; but if exercised it is exclusive and belongs absolutely to the state government. And this long practice of the government is the highest possible evidence in favor of this interpretation of the clause in question. The argument receives additional support from the second section of the first article of the constitution, which is in these words:

these words:
The house of representative shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legistature.

Thus the constitution in providing for Thus the constitution in providing for members to sit in this hall, bases itself entirely on the unrestrained sovereign will of the states. Each state was to prescribe the qualifications of electors for the most numerous branch of its own state legislature. Nobody can doubt it. It would not be a free and independent state if it might not define the electors of its own state legislature; and the same electors were to choose the members of the house of representatives. And so in regard to electors for president and vice president; they were to be chosen in each state "in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct." The only elective efficers of the federal government were to owe their elections to such electors as the states should qualify, and this shows the importance of such a conditional grant of power as that which is expressed in the last clause of the fourth section of article one. For if the states qualified no electors the federal government could have no elective officers; but if the states kept up elections, as indeed they were bound to do if they would refinian republican in their form of government, why, then, federal elective officers were to be chosen by electors qualified by the states and the federal government was to have no control over state elections whatever. Now I ask what is the authority for the extraordinary legislation of last session, gard to electors for president and vice Now I ask what is the authority for the extraordinary legislation of last session, and that which is proposed by this bill? Not the clause of the fourth section, locause that was limited to a contingency which has not happened. Every state has a legislature, an election law, and an analysis of blooming election. Every state has a legislature, an election law, and an annual or biennial elections. Every state therefore, qualifies electors. And the constitution of the United States refers all elective officers of the federal government to those state electors. The time has not come, the contingency has not happened, for the exercise of the power delegated by the latter clause of the fourth section, and the proposed legislation cannot be supported upen any such foundation. But gentlemen say that this legislation is necessary to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several states, and

lation is necessary to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several states, and such, indeed was the title of the act of last session, to which the present bill is supplementary—that is to say, it is appropriate legislation for carrying the fifteenth amendment into effect. They cannot base it upon the fourteenth amendment, for that in its first section refers only to civil rights of citizens, which have been guarded by abundant legislation already. And that section has no reference to suffrage, else there would have been no need of the fifteenth amendment. The fifteenth amendment, is the only ground on which the If Pere Antoine loved the tree before, be worshipped it now. He watered it, and could have clasped it in his arms.—
Here were Emlle, and Anglice, and the child, all in one.
The years glided away, and the date.
The years glided away, and the date palm and the priest grew together—only one became vigorous and the other feeble. Pere Antoine had long passed the meridian of life. The tree was in its youth. It no longer stood in an isolated garden; for pretentious brick and marble houses had clustered about Antoine's cottage. They looked down scowling on the humble thatched roof. The city was edging up, trying to crowd him off his land. But he clung to it like linchen, and refused to sell.

Speculators piled gold on his door step, and he laughed at them. Sometimes he was hungry, and cold, and thinly clad, but he laughed at them none the less. 'Get thee behind me, satan!' said the old priest's smile.

Pere Antoine was very old now, and scarcely able to walk; but he could sit under the pilant, caressing leaves of his

VOL. 57.--NO. 39. enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; prisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold or silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. These are all legislative inabilities, self-imposed by the states, and the fifteenth amendment is

another instance of the same disabling character. The states surrender their power over these several subjects; and until they attempt to resume it it is absurd to talk about congressional legislation to enforce such provisions. They need no enforcement.—They execute themselves. The moment the requisite number of states ratified the fifteenth amendment (if, indeed, the requisite number ever did ratify it) the states were allower able to deprey a bridge sufficers. no longer able to deny or abridge suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition. And no state has attempted any such legislation. On the coutrary it is well known to every gentleman on the floor, as part of the current political history of our time, that every state conformed to the compact and admitted negroes to the suffrage. This is what the fifteenth amendment meant, and the states, all of them, whether approving the amendment or disapproving it, whether voluntarily assenting thereto or cheated into an apparent assent which no longer able to deny or abridge suffrage cheated into an apparent assent which was unreal, or whether coerced by sword and bayonet, or by legislation more cruel than swords and bayonets, all, every one of them, came bravely and promptly up to the demands of that ill starred amend-ment. New York adapted her constitu-

tion to it. In Pennsylvania we have not yet expunged the word "white" from the elective clause of our constitution, but we have suffered it to be obscured by the fifteenth amendment, and our colored population have been as freely admitted to the ballot as if the word white had never hear in our constitution. Other have a duty imposed on us in the face of all the world; and that that duty is pre-servation of republican simplicity and never been in our constitution. Other states have conformed to the rule with equal promptness and precision. They have consented that their exclusive jurisdiction over suffrage shall be so exercised as not to exclude negroes. Thus the fifteenth amendment has had free course and been glorified. Now, sir, in view of these facts, which no man here or elsewhere will contradict, what, I ask, but a shallow sham, is the fittle of this legislation? "An act to enforce the right of citizens to vote. Nonsense. The fifteenth amendment enforced that right. states have conformed to the rule with of clitzens to vote. Nonsense. The fifteenth amendment enforced that right. True, the power to legislate for its enforcement is granted by the second section, but this bill and no other can be a sincere exercise of that power until some-body resists or denies' the right. Legislation to enforce what a constitutional provision has already enforced ought to be laughed out of the house. What would my learned friend from Ohio [Mr. Bingham,] the chalman of the judiciary committee, say of the two laws of forty odd sections—long, complex and obscure sections—to "enforce" any of the inhibitions of the tenth section, which I have just quoted? Would not his common sense recoil from such preposterous legislation? Yet it would be no more unnecessary, no more absurd legislation than that which is proposed now, though it might easily be more candid and honest. No, sir, no, the fifteeth amendment, tho' made the stalking horse to bear up this legislation, does not and cannot sustain it. It is utterly without root in the constitution. My friend from Wiscousin, [Mr. Eldridge] characterized it none too strongly when he denounced it as a cheat, a delusion, and a snare. It is a bill to obstruct suffrage, to deliver the ballot boxes of the states in the hole of the pumps, spice with a bill, in a word, to publish the democratic citizens from enjoying a free and fair ballot. And it marks a curious feature of our times.—The fifteenth amendment extended suffrage from white men. The philosophy and but their is the suffrage from white men. The philosophy and but their is in the legals and he suffrage from white men. The philosophy and but their is in the legals and he suffrage from white men. The philosophy and but their is the legals and he suffrage from white men. The philosophy and but the democratic citizens from the of the things in the legals and he suffrage from white men. The philosophy and he suffrage from white men. The philosophy and he suffrage from white men. teenth amendment enforced that right.

country is to be torn from white men and delivered to negroes; the African is to rule the Anglo Saxon. To this complexion has the party of great motal ideas come at last. By glozing speeches and honeyed words they have deluded the people for several years past. They hope to continue the delusion until they shall have undermined the south and stolen all their strikes and conveniently one. all their rights and consolidated one grand central empire on the luins of the republic. The prophetic soul of the President already discerns the living resemblance of our mascent empire to that which King William and Bismark are building up to bless the Germans, and very soon, if the people continue power in the hands that wield it now, the resemblance of the two empires will become so palpable that common and uninspired men will not only see but will feel what the President hails in the future, the blessings of a military despotism. All all their rights and consolidated one the President halls in the future, the blessings of a military despotism. All our legislation points this way. The bill now before us is one of the steps in this downward road, It would be more manly and fair if it bore its real purpose upon its frontlets. Why not call it a bill to destroy the state right of regulating suffrage. Or a bill to prevent white men from votting." Or, a bill to continue the republican party in power? Why christen it with the grim sarcasm of a "bill to enforce the right of voting?" It is not my purpose to analyze the details of the bill. That has been sufficiently done by those who have gone before me. The those who have gone before me. The effect of it will be to take the control of effect of it will be to take the control of the elections out of the hands of state officers, acting under state law, and deliver it over to irresponsible federal supervisors, who are armed with the power of the posse conitatins; of the army and navy; of arrests without warrant; of challenging voters, inspecting ballots, and supervising feturns; and they will be very awkward agents of the ruling power if, with those appliances, they cannot produce any result that may be required. True it is, that all this machinery is limited to elections for federal officers; but as most states elect their

officers; but as most states elect their officers at the same time and place at which congressmen are elected, the practical working of the machinery will give

to federal officers the same control over the elections for state officers that they

the elections for state officers that they will have in the choice of presidential electors and congressmen. And if the state, to escape this intolerable tyranny, should fix state elections on other days, and, after the fashion of former times, should choose their officers unawed by federal bayonets, what would it avail in the presence of the high and unconstitutional powers which congress has already arrogated to itself? What state right has not been already denied and shamelessly trampled upon? What cares the mad spirit of fanaticism for state rights, state protests, or state legislation? With the Supreme Court packed and gagged, with

protests, or state legislation: With the Supreme Court packed and gagged, with four hundred millions of tribute money and the property with an

and the greater and more appalling evils that now threaten us in the near future, and that is to cast out the men who have abused power, and bring back the admin-istration of the government to its true constitutional basis, and keep it there,

A NEW garter is heralded. It is a heavy

ound, elastic chain, much the style o

the heavy gold chains upon which lock-

ket.

Instead of legislating in their favor, I hold that it is the duty of this Congress of a democratic Government to legislate against the possibility of such accumulations of fortune in a few hands. Instead of fostering this spirit of extravagance, instead of yielding to the insidence in the subject that you are to have a maguous idea that you are to have a mag-nificent imperial Republic, with the greatest capital that the world ever saw, the proudest edifices, and the most magnificent cities, with all the concomitants which you already see spreading through life in high places, of grand equippages, magnificent dwellings, and luxuriant living—that, true to the misluxuriant living—that, true to the mission of republican government, we should legislate against this accumulation of money in the hands of a few, and in favor of the general wellbeing of the masses of the people.—And, in conclusion, having stated the general ideas which must govern my course on this question, I have only further to say that I have no feeling but that of good will for the people of the South and an carnest hope that she may soon recover from her sad prostration, soon recover from her sad prostration, again to become, when freed both from the incubus of slavery and the curse of meddling legislation, the opponent of measures which aggrandize the few at the expense of the whole people.

LET HER FLICKER .- Some of our young men who go to see the girls, have adopted a new way of obtaining kisses. They assert on the authority of scientific writers that the concussion produced by a kiss will cause the flames of a gas jet to flicker, and easily induce the girl to to mcker, and easily induce the girl to try the experiment in the interest of science. The first kiss or two the parties watch the flame to see it flicker, but soon become so interested in the expe-riment as to let it flicker if it wants to. Hence the term, "Let her flicker!"

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SPEECH OF HON. R. J. HALDEMAN.

We publish, below the remarks of our nember in Congress on the subject of land grants to Railroads.

MR. HALDEMAN: Mr. Speaker, I desire very briefly, and I am afraid disconnectedly, (for I have not time to condense my thoughts within the limits of a tenminutes speech,) to state the general principles which have governed me in opposing all land grants and which will compel me to yet against this pressure. opposing all land grants and which will compel me to vote against this measure. Had I voted for any land grant I should support this bill. Were it possible for me-to-ndvocate-as-subsidy-or-land-grant-to-a railroad corporation I certainly should favor doing with the South that which had been done for the centre and the North. Could I bring myself to believe that land grants and subsidies are beneficial in the long run to the masses of the people I should do anything to aid in the development of the suffering South. But, sir, I am one of those who hold that land subsidies, while they develop a particular region of country and increase the wealth of a certain class of people, novertheless sap the foundations of republican governments. Were it the great duty enjoined upon us to provide for the settling up and the development of this country, within fifty years. I might years for land grants. the development of this country, within fifty years I might vote for land grants and subsidies. Did I believe that the task set before republican legislators was only to adopt such measures as add to the wealth and grandeur of this country, regardless of the effect upon republican institutions and transference as fabuld. institutions and true democracy. I should institutions and true democracy, I should not scruple (a adopt this the most effica cious and rapid mode of stimulating in-migration and quintupling wealth. But I chance to be one of those who believe that this nation is not for a day; that we

democratic institutions, rather than the aggrandizement of men and the building up of magnificent empires.

We have fondly hoped that our institutions were to be an example for all the month. world; that this people was set upon a hill as an exampler to nations; that we were as a beacon-light to illumine the progress of humanity; and I have, asked myself whether such measures and such legislation accord with our aspirations. But I find that, on the contrary, these magnificent endowments to railway cormagnificent endowments to railway corporations by grants and subsidies are undermining republican virtue. By their concomitant and consequent corporations and by the example of luxury and of extravagance with the vast accumulation of wealth which they necessarily entail, more injury is done to the morals of the people than the material benefits can compensate.

We are now forty millions of people.—We are receiving accessions of four hundred thousand a year, and will soon re-

we are receiving accessions or four nun-dred thousand a year, and will soon re-ceive half a million a year, and yet we are, scarcely one hundred years old, but a span in the life of nations; and it becomes a serious question, not whether we are rapidly to develop this country, but the form of development which we would have; not the quantity of immigration have; not the quantity of immigration which you propose to introduce into this country, but the quality. Great railway schemes require, in their prosecution, the introduction of myriads of cheap laborers, which, of necessity, must bring large numbers of Chicese into our midst. You numbers of Chicese life our midst. You can no longer select, you can no longer bring hither fast enough for such purposes homogenous people. And I assume that the falling which political passions and necessities have fostered that all races are fitted for shullar institutions, prejudicable political positive appearing in our construction. Places have their own genius. Each has its own peculiarities. Institutions and governeced in the property of the property pecultarities. Institutions and go ments are but the outward express the feelings, thoughts, and genius of a

people.

The history of the world is hereafter to be re-written. It is to be the history of races. The history of language is to be written. It is the history of races with their comminglings and constant modifi their commingings and constant modifi-cations, both in language and in form of government, resulting from admixtures of blood. I contend that, representing forty million people and in legislating for the future, we must consider what sort of people we want in this country, what sort of development we are to have and not how rapidly we are to make the wilderness blossom as a rose, or how vast the fortunes we shall accumulate. Gentlemen have said on all sides that the railway question is soon to be the greatest in this land, and that we must

grapple with it. And it is evident that there is something radically wrong in all our legislation when we see one man in a single lifetime accumulating \$100, 000,000. That man is the chief of the robbers of this continent and age. He robbers of this continent and age. If and they are the freebooting barons and counts of this time, who, like the robber knights of the Middle Ages, founded through force and fraud the conspicuous families of Europe. Unscrupulous cunning takes the place of the mailed hand, but our modern robbers imitate the lordly proprietors of thickwalled eastles in their exactions upon betaloss commerce and infustry. helpless commerce and industry.

Now, this Government is not founded for great and magnificent fortunes. Its object is not to create a single class of men well born, well clad, and well educated, but it is, if we would pursue the intentions of its founders, if we would be true to ourselves and our posterity, to make a whole people well born, well educated, well clift, and well to do, and not to suffer, by our legisla-tion, the accumulation of money in the tion, the accumulation of money in the hands of robbers who are the lineal de-scendants of those robbers, who, from their strongholds upon the crags along the rivers of Europe, plundered the merchantmen as they floated their goods down the Rhine, or the Danube, or other rivers, on their way to mar-

Supreme Court packed and gagged, with an army to collect revenues and control clections, with a navy to absorb twenty millions of money annually for doing nothing but to make itself a laughing stock of the world; with corporations curiched with the public domain; with legislative power stretched to every object which ambition or avarice can covet, what does a ruthless party, so clothed and intronched, care for the checks and balances of the constitution and the reserved rights of the states? What will they care in the fature? Literally nothing now, and nothing then. If, therefore, state elections shall survive the shock of this legislation, they will survive to no purpose. There is but one remedy for the evils that are upon us, and the greater and more appalling evils

UP jumped our devil in a rage, to set two lines to all this page.