"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG AND REEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

A. J. GERRITSON, PUBLISHER.

CELERRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles-Prices from 850 to \$125.

EXTRA CHARGE OF \$5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 Broadway - - New York.

F. B. CHANDLER, AGENT, MONTROSE.

These machines sew from two spools, as pur-

chased from the store, requiring no rewinding of

without special adjustment.

refer to the following

MONTROSE, PA., AUGUST 4, 1859.

hall, and up stairs like a madman.

two police here after me?"

GROVER & BARER'S ELSIE RAYMOND.

BY VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND. "WAIT a moment, grandma, I just want to

unsout and say good bye to Daisy;" and the sweet face, set in a frame work of bridal flowers, looked a moment through the open door, and then vanished, before the lady, in her Quaker satin and white muslin cap, could

"What, isn't Elsje here?" The questioner was a young fine looking man, and there was something peculiarly attractive in the smilling of his dark expressive eyes, as they swept the room with a single glance, and then lighted on the old lady.

"She has just run out to bid Daisey good-"She has just run out to bid Daisey good-bre. You know it wouldn't do to go off without seeing her old nurse, any how. Everyhing's packed isn't it ?"

"Yes, and the carriage is waiting;" and as the young man spoke, a tide of gleeful laughter rolled up to their ears from the company below stairs. The old lady did not mind it

thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in superior style, finishing each seam by their own and laid her hand on his shoulder. "Alden," operation, without recourse to the handneedle, as is required by other machines. They will do bet. things I want to say to you, and I ought to have done this before. But it is too late ter and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can. even if she works for one cent an honr, and are, now. Oh, Alden, you will be very tender to unquestionably, the best Machines, in the market my darling, won't you? You will never forget, fer family sewing, on account of their simplicity how she has been watched and cared for, (it durability, ease of management, and adaptation may be too much,) and how she has never to all varieties of family sewing-executing known a bash word in the home from whence either-heavy or fine work with equal facility, and

you are taking her !" The old lady's voice was pleading, almost As evidence of the unquestioned superiority to sadness, and her eyes were full of tears; but of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWimmed as they were, she saw the look of ING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully beautiful tenderness that flashed into the oung man's expressive features.

"Do not fear to trust me, Mrs. Williams," he said solemnly taking both her hands in

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Ma-hines in my family for nearly a year and a half, aim of my life. The love that has watched "Having use one of order of bard a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed —Family Sewing."—Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Indepenbe increased a hundred fold in the home to which I take her," and had you heard those eloquent tones, and seen the look which accompanied them, you would have producted a joyous wedded life for Elsie Raymond. "I do believe you Alden, my boy," an-awered the old lady, fervently. "But some

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wile of Rer. Dr. Strickland, Editor f N. Y. Christian Advocate.

STESTIMONIALS:

"After trying several good machines, I prefer yours, on account of its simplicity, and the per-fect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend if for every variety of family sewing."-Mrs. E. B. Spooner, whe of the Editor of Brooklyn Star. "Thave used Grover & Baker's Sewing Ma-

chine for two-years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to moment. With her blue sparkling eyes, the balf blush gathered into her soft cheek and the broadeloch. Garments have been worn out with out the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used. - Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor saving qualities in the performance of family and household seu -Robert Boorman, New York. ing.'

For several months we have used Gro

she guessed the anguish that lay at his beart. As it was, her face flushed with anger. "Really," she "answered; 'I was not, ontil this morning, aware I was responsible to you

18 76 1 V 8 18 1

for the subjects I might choose to select for conversation with my friends. Once for all, what is the reason your refuse me this party. I do not refuse it, Elsie, I ouly ask you to delay it.' > 'And I must, and I will have it next week,

or never: I cannot see why you wish me to postpain her words had occasioned him. 'Elsie,'

and his voice was quieter, and sterner than but in her ! before, 'you cannot more me by these accusations because you know as fell as I do, there

is no truth in them. I have some heavy pay-ments to meet this week; and that alone was the rosson of requesting you to defer the mat-ter. All I have to say is, you will be quite as likely to accomplish your wishes by present-

ing them in a less dictatorial manner. It was unfortunate for Mr. Raymond that ie added to his explanation that last remark, for now that he assigned a motive for the delay, his wife's heart softened toward him, but hat last speech hardened it again.

'I do not believe a word of what you are saying, Alden Raymond,' she answered, push-ing back her chair, and bursting into a flood of passionne tears "If the money had made any difference, you'd have told me before this late day, and it's only because you want to

in my old home, with grandma, and dear old Haisy, who would never have apoken to me the harsh cruel words that you just now have. I wish I was back there again and that I had

And springing from her seat, the angry woman burst out of the room, and her hus-band made no effort to detain her. He only

deeply. It was the last drop in his cup of hitte An hour later and the young merchant was.

There and haggard face. There and come a sudden revolution in the mercantile world, and bis house was one of he first to feel it. There is no chance to ail-clear of this, that I see,' murmured the times you may find Elsie a little impatient, young man, as he struck his forenead. 'A or self willed. I don't like to say it, for her heart is always in the right place, only you know how quick and impul-ive she is, and a ruined man, and Elsie-, his face worked she don't bear contradiction, for I suppose she's a spoiled child." "Who's a spoiled child i" asked a voice so sweet that it would have thrilled your feared the terrible secret which lay behind heart like a sudden outbreak of barp music,

ardice and guilt. 'Yes, I could get it so,' he said, leaving his head on his hands, 'and if our affairs should happen to take a favorable turn, I could repay the note before anybody was the wiser ; if not,' and his voice grew hoarse, 'river and a

sunshine breaks into the heart of mountain roses, she was just the vision of outward, joypistol shot would settle it all.' ops earth loyeliness that his soul would have

God knows I meant to secure it to her, but mournfully, "his heart is a hard one." ing dress, harmonized with the rare, English creaminess of her complexion, and altogether she looked to the loving eyes that now rested on her, so bright, and sparkling and happy,

"Elsie," he asked hurriedly, "has there been . Alden Raymond sat in his large easy chair; the pleasent room where we in "Yes, and I told them you were at the store." "Oh, Alden"-she could not finish the sen. Be looked very charming and very happy tence, for he rushed from her, out into the too, albeit there was a deepor, more subdued Fellow-Citizens of Pennsylvania : hall, and up stairs like a madman.

"And so Alden." said the little wife, run. ning her fingers through her husband's hair, we shall be very happy. I cannot thank God Policy. This subject has been at all times enough when I think of it !".

waist.

while one loud shrick she rushed to his dear Alden. It was all my fault, not yours, diate and most important significance to all

And Elsie kept her word, and when her

30th ult., the imports of the United States from foreign countries have amounted to \$2, 750,401,473, and the exports during the same period to \$2,761,\$89,175, exhibiting a bal-ance of trade in favor of the United States; during that period, of \$5,427,702. The amount of imports and exports during the last decade are more than double of those of the preceding corresponding period. The amount of gold exported from the United States du-"Yes," she answered, drawing closer, and ing the last decade has amounted to \$400, 000,000; the amount of breadstuffs and pro-And then he took her in his arms, and sions exported during the same period is \$450,000,000. The discovery of the California gold mines in 1848, and the repeal of the Brit-And Elsie learned for the first time, of the sh corn laws in 1849, bave exercised a great effect in enlarging the amount of exports, and thereby keeping the balance of trade in favor

of the United States. of two thousand dollars !" He hoped to pay it and so elude discovery, but matters grew which they, get up an elopement in New Hampshire. A man named Warren, at Goffsworse and he could not raise the money. "And it was for me you did it, Alden ; be-"And it was for me you did it, Alden; be-cause I spoke those cruel words! Ob, God help me! I am to blame, not you!" cried rocated it, he had a talk with the husband about it, in the course of which Mr. Nute re-But before her hubband could answer her, marked sarcastically to Warden, that if he she sprang from her seat and a great hope had any better right to his wife than he him-had dawned into her face. "Alden," she cried, self had, he had better take her. Warren re "it was I that roined, it is I that "will save plied that he had thought of doing so, and a "it was I that ruined, it is I that "will save you. I am going to that man whose name you forged, and I will bog, pray, anything, si, make has'e-we have a long ways to go," till he promises to spare you." "Elsie," and her husband shock his head determined to go, Mr. Nute gave his wife mere municipal regulation, which each nation "No matter I will find my way to it. L with seventy-five cents to buy a fan, to cool or convenience, operative within its owa ju-

ADDRESSS him at OF THE breakfast, and Elsie sat on the chair arm.- DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

We now proceed to present to you, as briefloved it better than the sparkle of the old ly as circumstances will permit, the views entertained, as the State Committee believe, by the Democracy of the State and the Nation, respecting the rights of our naturalized citizens, and those principles of natural jus-tice and freedom which we are prepared to

States, as a part of our enlightened American nough when I think of it !". Alden drew his arm around the slender The first Article in the Constitution, author-

izing Congress to establish an uniform rule of "Yes, darling the worst is over now," he naturalization, and the several acts of Conanswered. "Our business is on a prosperous greas passed in pursuance of the power footing again; thank God, as you say! I have granted, all indicate this fact. It so happens We should be very happy, if it were not for The door was not exceed and the opened in microscopic provided in the rest of the leading nations of Europe have become blue eyes of Elsie Raymond I Her husband that one terrible memory, Elsie," his head involved, and which may possibly embrace in its unhappy circle the whole of that Con-The wife put down her rosy lips to his ear, and whispered sofily. "Don't thin' about it, has imparted, for obvious reasons, an immethose questions depending on the right of ex-patriation, as we understand it in this coun-

try, and which, in connection with our act of concern the dignity, power and international consequence of our Government. It is true that many or all of the Governments of Eu-

rope have made provisions, in some mode or other, for the naturalization of foreigners, by which they are invested with a portion or all

of the rights of native born subjects, in the country of their adoption, but, nevertheles, these same Governments, almost without exception, either openly affirm, or tacitly maintain the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, absolutely or qualified, on the part of an alleged subject to the Government under which he happens to be born. In opposition to this, the people and Government of the United States have always denounced the idea of perpetual allegiance as unworthy the era in which we live, and as inconsistent with, and inimicable to the generous principles of our Government, and it is well known that on one occasion we successfully resisted its application at the cannon's mouth. In the same spirit, the Imperial or Monarchial Governments of Europe, still more or less subservient to old Feudal influences, regard expatriation as a matter of grace from the Government

to the Subject, not as a matter of right in the subject, and of course as being subordinate to their claim of perpetual allegiance. We, on the contrary, regard expatriation as a natural and indispensable right, like the right to enjoy the sunshine or to breathe the air; we believe it to be superior to allegiance, and that it can only be limited, or modified. postponed, or in any way impugned or affected, by some actually existing debt, penalty or obligation due to the law, civil or criminal, at the period of emigration. The Governments of Europe have all been disposed to some wholesome advice, and presented her might make for its own particular interests

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native-born citizen, in their full extent, with the single qualification that, under the Constitution "no person except a natural-born citizen is eligible to the office of President." With this exception the naturalized citizen from and after the date of his naturalization,

both at home and abroad, is placed upon the very same footing with the native citizen. He is neither in a better nor worse condition. If a native citizen choose to take up his residence in a foreign country, for the purpose of advancing his fortune or promoting his happiness, he is, while there, bound to obey its municipal laws equally with those who have lived in it all their lives. He goes abroad with his eyes open 1 and if these I be arbitafy and unjust, he has chosen to alide y the consequences. If they are administered in an equal spirit towords himself and toward native subjects, this government has no right to interfere authoritatively in his behalf, do this would be to violate the right of an ndependent nation to legislate within its own territories. If this goverment wers to undertake such a task, we might soon be involved n trouble with the whole world. To protect our citizens against the application principle of universal law, in its full extent, we have treaties with several nations securing exemption to American citizens when resid ing sbroad from some of the operous duties required from their own subjects. Where no such treaty exist and an American citizen has committed a crime or incurred a penalty for violating any municipal law whatever of the country of his temporary residence, he is just as liable to be tried and punished for his offence as though he had resided in it from the day of his birth. If this has not been done be fore his departure, and he should voluntary re turn under the same jurisdiction,, he may be tried and punished for the offence upon prin

iples of universal law. "Under such circumstances, no person would think of contending that an intermediate residence in his own country for years would deprive the government whose laws he had violated of the power to enforce their_execu tion. The very same principle, and no other, is applicable to the case of a naturalized citizen should he choose to return to his native country. In that case, if he had committed an offence against the law before his departure, he is responsible for, it in the same manner as the native American citizen to whom I have referred. In the language of the late Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 10th January, 1854, to Mr. Jackson, then our Charge d'Affairs to Vienna, when speaking of Tousig's case, "every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred by the transgressor, if found within its juris-diction." This principle is too well established to admit of serious controversy. If ond of our native or naturalized citizens wore to expose bimself to punishment by the comission of an offence against any of our laws, State or National, and afterwards become naturalized subject of a foreign country, he would not have the hardihood to contend, upon voluntarily returning within our juris c.ion, that his naturalization relieved him from the punishment due to his crime; much less could be appeal to the government of his adopted country to protect him against his

responsibility to the United States, or any of the States. This Government would not for nt listen to such an appeal.

"Whilst these principles cannot be contested

great care should be taken in their applica

tion, especially to our naturalized citizens

The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized,

his allegiance to his native country becomes

severed forever. He experiences a new politi-

cal birth., A broad and inseparable line sepa-

rates him from his native country. He is no

more responsible for anything he may say or

do, or omit to say or do after assuming this

new character, than if he had been horn in

the United States. Should he feturn to his

native country, he returns as an American

citizen, and in no other character. In order

to entitle his original government to punish

him for an offence, this must have been com-

egiance to that government. The offence

mitted whilst he was a subject and owed al-

pointed at his heart. 'One minute more, and side, with one blow of her small, white hand,

the heart-broken wife.

she struck the heavy pistol to the floor, and both. We will never quarrel again." with a wild sad cry springing from her pale lips, "saved, Alden," the wound her arms about him. The-desperate man put her away. "Saved,"

late day, and it's only because you want to he cried, hoarsely, "saved to ruin, degrada mortify me before the world, that you are so tion, to worse than death. Leave me, Elsie, stingy this morning. I wish I was back again and let me do the deed now." But she came back to him, for she would

not be put away. "No, no," she answered and her pale face shone almost like an angel's with its beautiful wifs' tenderness, "did you never left it for, and that I never had seen you, think Alden, your Elsie would leave you now, Alden Raymond.' when your arms have sheltered her so long? Did you think she would not follow you

through suffering, and shame, true and loving to the end ?" leaned his head on his hand and groaned "But not to prison, Elsie, not to prison ?".

-Ilis head dropped as he said it. the light of her soul was shining in her eyes,

alking up and down his counting room with "to the gallows, to death, Alden !" while his heart was running with deeper ago-ny for her than for bimself, he told her all. threatened collapse in ber husband's business, and of the utter, impossibility of meeting the expenses of their late party, without-he whispered the words-he-had forged a note

that 'unless' might have revealed itself, the' it had never crossed his lips; and for the first and the graceful figure of the girl bride sprang into the room. time in his life, his face wore a look of cow Rubens ought to have been there at that

arch smile breaking over her lips, as moraing

'Elsie's little property all swallowed up, too. delighted in. Her white hat with its toopings of lace and ribbons, and her rich travel

Elsie's heart died within lier, and it was only by grasping the cushions of the sofa, she prevented herself from sinking to the floor. She feared-she knew not what, but the next moment the woman's heart of Elsie Raymond "grandma writes she will be with us next pone it unless it be because 'you know the awoke within her. Alden, her husband, was month, as soon as May brings the loved wind tice and freedom which we wre prepared to delay will greatly annoy me. The young man's pale face flushed with the shame, and who should stand by him, and now your business has turned out so favorably,

where should he find comfort and strength, She sprang up, and though her limbs shook like reeds beneath her and her face would not be whiter when it iny under the coffin

plaits, she went straight out into the hall and up the long stairs to be room. The door was not locked, and she opened

you know, and what a lesson it has been to us

husband too."

husband was the last one.

grandmother returned home from the happy naturalization, are not only extremely interest-visit, she said to Daisy, with tears in her eyes. ing to our citizens by adoption, but directly "I have no fear for Elsie now; she's the best wife in the world, and she has the best So Elsie Raymond's first quarrel with her From the first day of July, 1849, 'o the

Baker's Sewing machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her newing beautifully and quickly done, would be most ortunate in possessing one of these reliable and any roung husband would have thought indefatiorable ' iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of beauty, strength and simplici-ty, are invaluable."-J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Jonr.

[Extract of a letter from Thos. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now rosident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12th, 1858. "I had a tent made in Melbourn, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a single seam of that has outstood

all the *double* seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine." "If Homer could be called up from his murky hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's suithy. He would denounce midnight skirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered."---Prof. North.

"I take pleasure in saying, that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sus-tained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."-J. IL Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sowing Machines for some time, and J an whis-field it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."-J. G. Harris. Governor of Tennesse

" It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into an excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."---Cassiu: M. Clay.

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This tell her past. Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than ary one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."-Mrs. J. II. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."-Mrs. M. A. Forrest. Memphis, Tenn. .

"We find this Machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."-Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."-John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.

"I have had your Machine for several weeks and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was is the best and most beautiful that ever made."-Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn. party.

"I use my Machine upon coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admi-rable-far better than the best hand sowing, or any other machine I have ever seen."-Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.

"I find the work the strongest and most bean tiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or inachine, and regard the Grover & Baker Ma-chine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."--Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn. EFSEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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1 . . .

that they forgot everything but her beauty 'Elsie, you can give out the invitations for "Grandma's been saying bad things about me," said the bride, with a pretty pout, that worth a dozen kisses. " Now, Alden, don't von let her frighten you one bit, for I am going to-be just the most loving, obedient little wife in the world, and never do a thing you

sat I musn't, as long as I live." "I shan't say mush t very once and answered the young husband, stroking the ken: curls that fell out of the little hat come, Elsie, we shan't be in time for the cars. Say good-bye to your grandmother, quick." "I will be a good girl, indeed I will," whispered the trembling lips, as they drew up to the grandmother's; and the smiling

ace was dim with lears. "God bless you, Elsie, my child !" And her busband burried away. Elsie Raymond's future must tell the itery of the past. Both her paren's lay under the

pring grass before she had learned to know bem, and so she went to ber grandmother's beart and home. There only sunshine lay over her life. The tender, indulgent grandnother forgot there must come an hour when the clouds would rise, and the great life storms descend upon the flower that grew up

、 ·

n such beauty at her hearthstone. Elsie had one of those fine rich, impulsive natures, that especially require judicious much this mouting. Let me lay my head in training. This she had never received from your lap, and see if I shall not feel better, her grandmother, and the under current of

self will and pride in her nature had gained depth and force, which in her early girlbood her little dimpled fingers through the thick only revealed themselves in her impatience of brown curls of her husbaud, and laying he mild reproof, or contradiction. mild reproof, or contradiction. But usually she was so loving, gentle, so forehead, chatting to him in her sweet humtransparent-and, as I said, her future must ming bird style, of her party, and what a de-

Two years had gone swiftly, happily by.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond sat at their breakfast that morning. The room with its appliances had been as the young wife had predicted, of taste and luxury, was one of those rare "a brilliant affair." home geins, that only an artist can appre-

ciate, But the little wile behind the silver coffee urn, in her fawn colored morning gown, with its tassels of blue silk, was, after all the crowning beauty of the sweet home scenes. "Alden," said Mrs. Raymond, as she pas sed his second cup of coffee, " won't you just put down that paper, and listen to me a monent. You know that party you promised ne almost a year ago. Well, I've decided to But these pleasant dreamings experienced a have it next week. It is just the season for rude interruption. it now, and we'll make a grand effort to have Two rogge looking men entered the parlor, t pass off well,"

. . . . If Mrs. Raymond bad at that moment looked narrowly at ther husband's face, she would tied.

have seen it grow pale at the mention of the "I am sorry Elsie," he commenced moving had-just come from his store. sally on his chair. "I have not seen him since," was Mrs. Ray-

restly on his chair. "Now don't," interrupted the little wife, guickey, "don't Alden, say one word against ing logether a moment, the two mental the the party, for I've quite set my heart on bay room.

ing st. I told the Campbells, and the Wild- The lady sank down upon a sofa, and coy mans about it, mord than two weeks ago, so ered her face with her hands. They were po-I should die with shame to postpone it. lizemsn, she could not disguise from berself "You shouldn't have mentioned it to them this fact, and a vague, terrible fear took poswithout consulting, me first.? Mr. Raymond's 'session' of her soul. "It is all that come up, golden wanderers from the Trop-tones were cold and severe for the first time." A few moments later and her husband slood ics and shake hands with the mouth's gloom, but his wife would have forgiven them, had before her, wild, pale, haggard. •

She pre your party next week. There is the money bowed forebead, and left him. which will defray the expenses,' and Mr. Raymond placed a note for a thousand dollars in the lap of his young wife. It was dinner time, and Ebie had had all tom. the morning to reflect on her conduct at breakfast, and bitterly had the young wife reproved herself for the unkind words she had spo-

But her will was unsubdued still, and or a heart yearning for comfort and sympa in the foot-teps of her husband rang thro' thy would have been drawn toward. when the foot-teps of her husband rang thro' the hall, the old pride came back to her heart, and the morning curl to her rosy lip, and she aire to himself, " that a young man of such thought to here if, 'Alden shall speak first.' family, occupying such a position on 'change And be did; and that generous deed of his and in the best social circles, should have overcame at once, all the pride and self-will done this thing. What a sensation -'twill

of the really loving wife. She sprang up quickly, and wound her white arms around her busband's neck, while tears of remorse and tenderness swept down her face. 'Ob. Alden.' she said. 'forgive me. forgive me for the cruel words I said this morning. I have been so sorry for them. I do love you better than all the world beside and I would not leave you for a thousand grandmothers. Say just once to me Elsie I forgive you," and I shall be so happy." He drew her bright head to his bosom, and rained down kisses on her sweet brow, as he

said, Elsie, once and forever I forgive you, but I have been very weak, and I have suffered while you talk to me." And Elsie sat there a long time, running

lightful affair it would be ; dreaming little of the darkness, and sin, and shame, that was

drawing closer and closer to their threshold ! It was late the morning after the party, It

And now as she walked through the elegant confusion of her parlors, and thought what glances of admiration had followed her during the evening, and how proud Alden would be when she recounted to him the compliments which the guests had bestowed opon their "beautiful hosters," and how she had inadvertantly heard Mayor Hamlin, who was

and induired if Mr. Haymond was in. " answered his wife, surprised and star-

One of them replied with a significant look around the rooms, that he was not there, they

mond's laconic rejoinder : and after conferr

ciss upon bi Mr. Hilburn, the millionaire was slowly pa-

cing up and down his long, narrow nal of Commerce: office. "Notwithstanding newspaper reports to the with his hands behind him, as was his cas

He was a dark stern looking man, with deer wrinkles set in his forehead and thin face, and altogether, it was not one that a little child,

> s now finer in apearance than last year at the same season. About the growing cotton crop in this State, there is no doubt but that it will e larger than the last.

create ! Gave that splendid party last night, too---

Mr. Hilburn's monologue was suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a lady. She made her ingress unannounced, and putting ber long veil aside, revealed a face hardly yet ipened into full womanhaod, yet very touching in its pale, mournful loveliness.

"I aim Mrs. Raymond," she said eagerly, "and you know for what I have come-Oh, sir ! will you not snare my husband ? "Madam," said Mr. Hilburn, partially

Historical Magazine. overing himself, "it is a very painful duty to efuse you, but Justice must have her course.

The offence is so palpable..." But Elsie had sunk down at the man's feet, ury, commenced its 102nd volume on the 11th of June. On the 12fth of June. 1758. nable to stand. "Ob, sir," she ciled clasping her hands, while the tears rolled down her sweet face, "do not say that! If you ever had a mother who sang you to slumber in er arms, or a sister by whose side you knelt prayer, or a wife whose head slumbered on numeber of the Mercury was struck off, now our heart, by all that you have ever loved stands in the office.

and cherished, have pity upon me, I pray you — have pity upon my husbaud, and spare us both from a life that will be worse than "For my part, Mrs. Cavendish, when I'go out, I don't want, above all things, to be bothered with a man." death !" -

"Well, I am pretty much of the same "There will come a day and an hour when mind Mrs., Rattle; but after all, in getting you will be glad that you listened to my prayer, and oh, as you hope for inercy at the nto a small store, the omnibus, or a pew, I must say it is quite handy to have a man ment day, show it to me now ! behind to push in the boops!"-Springfield And the man looked at ber, as she knelt Republican. there in her mournful beauty at his feet, with

her shining curls lying about her tearful face and his heart was touched. "I am sorry for vou," he said, "but madam.

your husband has been greatly to blame." "It was I. It was my fault," eagerly, interrupted Elsie. "I instigated him to the act pronounced the most artistic judge in the city, by my folly and extravagance. Do not ac-call her "the rare blossom of the festival," cuse him, let the shame as was the sin, be cuse him, let the shame, as was the sin, be mine, but oh! you will not kill us will

101 The stern heart melled. Mr. Hilburn raised one of our country towns for dinner. The the young wife gently, and whispered; "Mrs. Raymond; I will prosecute the thing no farlandlord, struck with the dashing appearance of the two gentlemen, made himself very offi ther. Your busbaud in safe." cious, while he took the old man, from his A half hour later, Elsie burst into the room homespun appearance, to be nothing but a where sat her husbaud. "Look up, Alden !" driver, and asked them if they wished the drishe cried exultingly ; I have saved you !- ver to sit at the table with them. "Well,

have saved you. Dick,' said the younger aside to his brother, But this audden joy, after these hours of "as he is our father, and it's his team, and he exquisite sufforing, was to much eren for the man's strong physical endurance, and as the let him eat with us," 'Yes I think so, too, glad words died on Elsie lips, ber busband inder the throustances," be replied ; "landdropped senseless to the floor. lord, give him a place at the table."

A week had passed. It was a Starlight April evening, the closing of one of those days that come up, golden wanderers from the Trop-ica and the k had set to be the the set of the the ETA negro once gave this toast-"De berry at all." and chill and mist.

Europe, perpetual allegiance being a part of the SUGAR AND COTTON IN LOUISANA .- Savs code. On the other liand, with a larger com

New Orleans letter in the New York Jourpension of civilization and liberty, we regard the act of naturalization as placing the nat uralized citizen in all respects, excepting in contrary the prospects of the crops in this State, as I have often written you, have never the one Constitutional reservation of inelli ibility to the Presidency or Vice Presidency been more promising of an abundant harvest next fall. From reliable parties who have lateon the same footing, and in the same degree of rights and honors, as that occupied by the visited the sugar cane regions of Louisana, native-born citizen -as in point of fact in learned that with few exceptions, the cane ducting a man, hitherto for the period of probation required by law, an inhabitant or resident in the land, ioto full and perfect citizenship under a Government which proclaims expatriation to be a natural right, and which

disaffirms the doctrine of perpetual allegiance GAB FIRST USED .- Gas was first evolved as conflicting equally with justice and reaiom coal by Dr. Clayton in 1739, and was

first employed by Mr. Murdock, in Cornwall, Eugland, 1792. The first display of gas-It must be borne in mind, however, that independently of the tie of duty or allegiance, light was exhibited in 1802, in Birmingham, and really distinct from it, there is and al ngland, on the occasion of the peace ways must be in the necessity of the case rejoicing. It was permanently used in Manas the very coment of any organized political chester in 1805. It was introduced into society induced with sovereignity, a certain London streets in 1807, and was in general contract between the Government and its use in 1814. Gas was first introduced into subjects or citizens. Under this contract, the New York in 1823, and the streets of this Government engages, among other things, to city were first lighted with it in 1824.give protection to persons and property, to

reserve order, to guarantee civil and political AN OLD PAPER .- The Newport, R. I., Merrights, and to defend the nation against its foreign enemies, and the subject or citizen for his own part engages to obey the laws and James Franklin, brother of Benjamin, issued pay to the Government whatever debt or penthe first number, and with the the exception alty the judgment of the law may justly de of an interval of a few months, the Mercury | mand of him. What may be an actual subhas been served with regularity ever since. sisting debt or obligation in the law which The old Franklin Press upon which the first one may attempt to evade or escape by expatriation may be hereafter the subject of diplomatic controversy between the Govern-

ment of the Union and foreign States, but it is certain, that while the United States, so long as the Government remains in the hands of the Democracy, will permit no insulting

visitation of the claim of perpetual allegiance on our adopted citizens, or any political dis tinctions to be drawn in principle between native and naturalized citizens at home or abroad, no act of naturalization, whether of an American citizen by a forcign Govern

MESSES. WASSON & Co., car builders at ment, or of a foreigner by our laws, can re lease either from an actual-not constructive Springfield, Mass., have just received an order -existing debt, penalty, or obligation under from the Pacha of Egypt for \$50,000 worth the contract refeired to between all govern of passenger cars, two of which are to be finments and their citizens or subjects, incurred ished in Oriental style for the Pacha himself. and owing at the time of expatriation, and -A plain old gentleman went with his

unpaid at the moment of a voluntary return to the jurisdiction of the desorted country. eam to bring home his two sons, two voung sprigs, who were soon expected to graduate But there is no need to occupy your at tention further with any observation of our While returning, they stopped at a hotel in own on this topic. It is, fortunately, in our power to lay before you an extract from a lespatch addressed to our Minister at Berlin from the Department of State, by order of President Buchanan, and which, relating as it does to a practical case, has been most carefully prepared. It presents the true. American position in a manner at once so clear in tatatement and satisfactory in afgument, as to be well nigh beyond cavil :

Extract of a Despatch from the Department of State to the Minister of the United States? at Berlin, dated July 8th, 1859.

"The question then arises, what right do our gone to a foreign country and become nat-Late Gubner ob de State—him come in wid berry little opposition, him go out wid none ta all."

must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for t at the moment of his departure. A future iability to serve in the army will not be sufficent; because, before the time can arrive for such service he has changed his allegince, and has become a citizen of the United States. It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who sbould afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained here throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To sub mit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my despatch to you of May 12th, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer, of the 14th ult., I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as were in the army or actually called into it' at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter into the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases preseuts any difficulty in point of principle. "If a soldier or sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offence he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from crime because, after its commission, he had become a citizen of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Bril tain, in several of the States-I might mention Pennsylvania in particular-the militia man who was drafted and called into the

service was exposed to a severe penalty if he did not obey the draft, and muster himself

into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individasl, after having incurred this penalty, had