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TRAVELERS GUIDE. DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE. Eight Trains (Daily) to and from Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and Two Trains Daily to and from Eric . (Sundays excepted),

O N and after Sunday, May 1, 15:0, Par enger Trains of the Pennsylvania arr ve at Pulladelpha and Pittsburg and for ve at Pulladelpha and Pittsburg a follows:

2 10 Philadelphia Express leaves Hairishbally (exc pt Monday) at 2 10 a.m., and arrives to Philadelphia at 6 30 a.m., and arrives 5 20—Prat Line leaved Harrishord daily (exceedingly) at 5 20 a.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia, and arrives at West Philadelphia. a 9 35 a m.
all crain teaces Alt one daily (except Sunday)
00 p. m. and arrives at Harrisburg et 9 10 p. m. and crim leaves are one and carefully at 30 bp. m. and arrives at Harrisburg at 9 bp. m. 11 12—Pacific Express leaves Harrisburg daily xcept Sudaly at 11 12 p. m. and. arrives at West Philadelphis at 2 : 5 p. m.
10 45— in innant Express leaves Harrisburg daily 410 45 p. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 10 a.m.

) 50 p m. 8 0 — Lancaster Train, via Mount Joy, lentes flactisburg daily (except sunday) at 8 00 a.m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 12 55 p.m.

4 15—Eric Fast Line west, i r Eric, leaves flar-isburg daily (except Sunday) at 4 15 p.m., arriving Eric at 10 a.m 12 40—Cincinnat Express leaves Harrist urg daily occept Sunday) at 12 10 a.m., arrives at Advana at 8 0.0 a m. takee breakfast, and strives at Pittsburg at 1 30 p.m.
4 10—vacfile Express leaves Harrisburg dails at 4 10 v m. arrives at Alto na at 8 55 a. m., takes breakfast and arrives at Pittsburg daily (except sundary) at 4 16 p. m., arrives at Altonna at 8 12 p. m., takes anpper and arrives at Altonna at 8 12 p. m., takes apper and arrives at Altonna at 8 12 p. m., takes apper and arrives at Altona at 7 15 p. m., trives at Altona at 7 15 p. m., trives at Altona at 7 15 p. m., trives at Altona at 7 15 p. m., takes sor per and arr ves at Pittsburg at 136 a m. Way Passencer Fain leaves Hirrist at 36 ally (except Monday) at 7 35 a. m., ardves at Altona at 2 10 p. m., and at Pitt burg at 10 30 p. m. SAMUEL A. BLACK, Sort Modile Div. Pennas R. M. Harrisburg April 30, 1870.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Monday, April 18, 1870. GREAT FRUNK LINE PROU THE North and orth Wast for Philadeiphra, New York, Reading, therille, Tamuqua, Aghland, Shamokin, Lobanon, Dullown, Easton, Ephrata, Litta, Lancaster, Co-Allentown, haston, Epinara, incl., Bancasto, Scientific, &c., &c.
Trains leave flarrisburg for New York as follows at 5.35 * 10 a. m., 12.20 i con, and 2 05 p. n., connect

way Passenger 15th leaves a littate base 20 Na, connecting with similar train on East Pennylvania Ballroad, returning from Reading at 6,55 p. stopping at all Stations.

Loave Portsville at 5 40 and 8,00 A M., and 245 p.
Living on the state of the state Loave Poitsville at 5 40 and 9.60 a M., and 2 45 p. M. Heradon at 9 90 a M. Shamokiu at 540, and 10-540 a M. Ashkiidi at 105 a M. and 12:30 noon, Tamaqua at 8:33, a M. and 2:20 N p. for Philadelphin and New Yorkille via Schuylkill and Susqunhanna Rall Road at 8 15 a M for Harrisburg, and 11:30 a M. for Pipe Grove and Trem at. Reading Accommodation Train, leaves Pottsville at 5:40 a M. passess Readin: at 7:30 a M., arriving at Philadelphin at 10:20 a M. Reading Accommodation Train, leaves Pottsville at 9:40 p. M. arriving at Poitschille at 9:40 p. M. arriving at Pottschille at 9:40 p. M. arriving like M. Pottschille at 9:40 p. M. arriving the M. Pottschille at 9:40 p. M. arriving like M. Ar

da. &c. omen Rail Road Trains leave Perklomen June

O. A. NICOLLS, Gen Sop't. Reading, Pas, April 18, 1870. 28ap70

UMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD!

rrivin at Hagerstown 5:25, p. M.
EXPRESS, 2RAIN loaves Harrisburg 4:15 p. M.
dechanicaburg 4:17, Carlisto 5:17, Nowville 5:30, Ship
sunsburg 6:17, **eriving at 1 humbersburg 6:45, p. M.
A. MIXED TRAIN leaves Chariborsburg 6:40, a 2

EASTWARD! -

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN least 7:30, AM.
MAIL-TRAIN 1-aves Hilgorstown 7:00 A M, Greentenstic 7:35, Chambrisburg 8:10, Shippensburg 8:40, Newville 9:10, Carlide 9:48, Mechanicsburg 10:22 arriving at Harrisburg 10:56, A. M.

triving at Harrisburg 16:55, A. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 12:00 M.
Greencastic 12:25. Chainbersburg 1:35. Shippersburg
1:37. Newville 2:10. Carlisle 2:50, Mcclanicoburg 3:13,
A BIAND TRAIN leaves Higgerstown 3:96 P.M.
A BIAND TRAIN leaves Higgerstown 3:96 P.M.
Greencastic 4:12, arriving at Chambersburg 5:35, P.M.
437 Making close connections at Harrisburg with
trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Washing
ton, Baltimore, Pittsburg, land all points West

O. N. LULL. Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Chamb'g: April 39, 1870.

TEW LIQUOR STORE. JOHN HANNON N. E. Cor. Hanover and Pomfret streets. # 1 (A few doors south of Bentr's stord.)

Jamaica Rum MISHLER'S BITTERS; INHOPF'S and GLASS'

REVOND THE SUNSET BY REV. R. F. SAMPLE. ws o'er the vale are crosping,

And the sun sloke to h's rost; Twilight draws her curt ins softly, Gelden clouds hang in the west. Justed the noise of busy labor, -Toll has sought its wonted rest; Whispering trees and murmuring stree Sweetly soothe each troubled breast

nameda namizaci

Charles to

Time is fleeting, and I'm drawing Near the gunset of my life; Soon will end my weary journey, Soon will cense all toll and strife Shadows o'or my path are falling, Earthly visions fade away;

Voices, soft and aweot, are telling

Of an encloss, erient day.

O'er the misty mountains hasten One I've waited long to see; Soft as night dew fulls on meadow His kind bidding, "Come to me. His kind bidding, "Come to me." Lo! the purple light of evening, Stealing gontly up the sky, Bears me on its wings to meet him Is this douth? 'Tis sweet to die

Jesus calls me, and I'm going Now the desert lies behind me, lo my home beyond the sunset, Far beyond the day's decline, There the glory is unfading,

Where the golden portals shine

THE AZTEOS. EARLY HISTORY OF MEXICO Prescott, in his "Conquest of Mexico. has given us a most fascinating accoun of these people, and of their ancient em pire in the West. The degree of civilization they had acquired seems scarcely less marvelous to the historical student now than to the Spanish invader in the ixteenth century. It has furnished a ruitful field for conjecture, and surounded their history with a peculiar nterest.

This Aztec race was found in Mexico when it was first 'discovered by the Spaniards. Of their previous history but little is known, and that little both vague and unsatisfactory, gleaned partly from oral traditions and partly from " picture writing" (hieroglyphics). They are sup posed to have emigrated from the north to the Valley of Mexico, and to have acquired many of their arts and customs from the Toltees, a race who preceded them in the possession of the country. Tradition asserts that, having halted or the borders of the lake of Tezcuco, they beheld an eagle with a serpent in his talons, and his wings outspread to the ising sun, perched upon the stem of a prickly pear, that grew from the crevice of a rock. This circumstance they hailed as a favorable omen, 'indicating the site of their future city. Nor were they discouraged by the fact that the rock was surrounded by low marshes, half buried in water. They erected their dwellings of reeds and rushes upon piles sunk i the shallows, and thus were the foundations of Mexico laid, the "Venice of the West." Its ancient name was Tenoch-

titlan, but-it-was afterwards called Mex. ico, in honor of their war god, Mexitli. From this small beginning they rap idly increased in strength and resources until, at the time of the Spanish invasion, their dominions extended from th Atlantic to the Pacific, and southwardly far into the remote corners of Guatemala at 5.35 * 10 A. M. 12.20 (con. and 205 P. M. connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvanial Rail Road and arriving at New York at 13.15 noon, 2.49, 6.50 and 10.00 P. M. respectively. Sleeping Cars account ground the remove control of the rem aments and upon the foval hill of Chapultenec arose the palace of their monarchs, surrounded by vast gardens filled with fragrant shrubs and flowers Prescott describes, in glowing language,

this beautiful Valley of Mexico when it first met European eyes. "Like a vision," he says, "it broke on the eyes of the Spanish conquerors, with the picturesque assemblage of water, woodland, and its cultivated plains, shining cities, and shadowy hills. Stretching far away at their feet were seen noble forests of oak, sycamore and cedar, and beyond vellow fields of maize and the towering magney, intermingled with orchards and blooming gardens for flowers, in such demand for their religious festivals, were even more abundant in this populous valley than in other parts of Anahuac. In the centre 60 P.M.
Columbia Rail-Road Trains leave Reading at 7.15
of the great basin were belief the lakes,
N, and 6.16 P. M. for Ephrata, Liliz, Lacaster occupying then a much larger portion of Counstita. &c.

Perklomen Hall Road Trains leave Perklomen Junction at 9.00 A. M., 3.00 and 5.30 F. M., 16 urning, jeave, "chwenkaville, at 8.06 A. M., 12.45 negation at 9.00 A. M., 3.00 and 5.30 F. M., 16 urning, jeave, "chwenkaville, at 8.06 A. M., 12.45 negation ing jeave, "chwenkaville, at 8.06 A. M., 12.45 negation ing jeave, "chwenkaville, at 8.06 A. M., 200 A. M., the distance beyond the blue waters of the lake, and nearly screened by intervening foliage, was seen a shining speck, the rival capital of Tezcuco, and, still farther on, the dark belt of perphyry

girdled the valley around like a rich setting which nature had devised for the fairest of her jewels." No wonder the Spaniards were struck with awe and admiration by the evidence of a civilization in this new world, so closely resembling that of the old Nor was this amazement lessened when in their progress toward the capital, they passed through the towns and cities adoining, and beheld the general aspect of wealth and prosperity that prevailed The Aztec Empire was at the zenith of its glory. But alas! the spoiler had ome, the white man had entered this terrestrial paradisc. Well might, Monezuma, on the throne of his Indianncestors, tremble with apprehension. At that time the City of Mexico was supposed to contain, at the lowest estiate, three hundred thousand inhabitants. Its well constructed streets, intersected by numerous canals, its temples and palaces, its terraced gardens, and learning fountains-all betrayed the existence of a race far advanced in civilization, beyond any that had hitherto een found in America. And yet, what loathsome blot stained their national scutcheon. Their altars were red with he blood of human beings, sacrificed in and superstition to the sauguinary idels they worshipped. Worse than this, the body of the victim was afterwards dressed, and served up in banquet. True, they were driver to this cannibal repast by the commands of their religion. rather than the instincts of their appetites. But its effects were not, on that

peasant and emperor alike; the whole

the aid of silicious dust, would cut the hard substances, even amethysts and emeralds. A dark, transparent mineral, called obsidian, furnished them with the material for swords, knives, and razors, and was also formed into tools, with which they wrought the stones and alabasters employed in their architecture Sculptured images were so numerous that they are said to compose the entire foundations of the cathedral in the great square of Mexico. A most remarkable curiosity was dis-

leagues of broken country, intersected we remember that they had no animals of draught, such a feat evinces an ununation had the means of accurately dermining the hours of the day, and the eriods of the solstices and of the equinoxes. Their mathematical and astroomical knowledge was truly wonderful. They fixed the length of the tropical year with a precision unknown to the philos-

ophers of antiquity, and many of their

estivals were adjusted by the movements of the heavenly bodies. Their literature was embodied in hieroglyphical paintings, somewhat similar those of the Egyptians, but far inferior in execution. By this means their laws, their tribute rolls, their religious political annals, were recorded. Some of the symbols they used were highly amusing; for instance, "a man sitting on the ground" denoted an earthquake. The manuscripts usually presented a grotesque appearance, covered over as they were with caricatures of the human o interpret their meaning, as the leagu

change in the form or position of a figure altered the sense. Of their agriculture we have not spoken, but it was an occupation held in the highest esteem. With the exception of their-soldiers and powerful-nobles, all of the inhabitants including those of the ities, cultivated the soil. Its dryness was obviated by numerous canals, and he destruction of the woods that covred the country was forbidden on that ecount.' The city of Mexico, with its nvirons, where every available spot was wered with gay and luxuriant vegetaon, presented a beautiful appearance The Spaniards were particularly delighted by the floating gardens, "fairy island of flowers," that rose and fell with

the gentle undulations of the billows. Prescott thus describes their formation 'These gardens had their origin in the detached masses of earth, which, osening from the shores, were still held together by the fibrous roots with which they were penetrated. The Aztecs, in their poverty of land, availed themselves of the hint thus afforded by nature. They constructed rafts of reeds, rushes, and other fibrous materials, which, tightly knit together, formed a sufficient basis

for the sediment that they drew up from the bottom of the lake. Gradually slands were formed, two or three hunlred feet in length, and three or four feet in depth, with a rich stimulated soil, on which the economical Indian raised his vegetables and flowers for the markets of renochtitlan. Sometimes they were ven firm enough to allow the growth of sidence of the person that had charge f it, who, with a long pole, resting on the sides or the bottom of the shallow pasin, could change the position of his ttle territory at pleasure, which, with s freight of vegetable stores was seen

noving like some enchanted Island over In their domestic intercourse the A: tees displayed an amount of kindly feel ing hardly to be expected from the cruel nature of their religion. Polygamy was permitted, although soldom practiced xcept by the higher classes. The obli ations of marriage were as binding upon the parties as in any Christian country Both sexes participated in their social festivities, which were often conducted n a scale of Oriental magnificence Gold and silver vases, spoons, and drink ing cups, ornamented their walls, intermingled with a profusion of flowers Nor were they deficient in culinary skill Costly viands were claborately prepared, and even confections and pastry. Prominent among their meats was the turkey, which was originally found in Mexico and not in Europe, as its name would imply. The repast was followed by dancing to the sound of several lastruments, their movements being accompa nied with pleasing, yet melancholy, chants. The entertainment was concluded by a distribution of costly pres

ents among the guests. In reflecting upon the Aztes character. we are struck by its strange inconsistencies. With a passionate love for flower was united a thirst for carnage truly diabolical; with the arts and customs of a civilized people, the debasing practices of a savage. The only explanation to be found in that religious superstition which o blunts the moral faculties as to recou cile to what would otherwise be viewed with horror.

As to the origin of their civilization ably discussed. The most plausible trace others claim for it an Egyptian, and even a Hebrew origin. But in whatever freedom meant. light we view it, this Aztec race is certainly one of the most remarkable of account the less fatal. The shadow of superstition rested upon their hearts and whom history has kept a record, and, in rested when twenty-six years old, and mes, wrapping in its sombre foldy spite of their bloody religion, invested with a mournful attraction, from the nation groaned beneath that worst of desperate hereism with which they detyrangy a blind fanaticism. Is it not difficult to reconcile such a tions that afterwards crushed their proud revolting usage with any degree of civili-spirits.

THE BASTILE

CARLISLE, PENN'A, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

zation? Yet this Aztee race was versed Eighty one years ago the Bastile was in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, understood mathematics and astronomy estroyed by the people of Paris, and its and even displayed a certain amount of horrors laid open to the sunlight. It had social refinement. The Spaniards were then been standing nearly four hundred amazed at their skill in working metals, years, though it had been enlarged by and Prescott states that some of their requent additions in the meantime. silver vases were so large that a man The Bastile was a citadel or fortre could not encircle them with his arms. erected to defend the principal gate o They were not acquainted, however, in Paris, and the palace of Charles the the use of iron, but its place was sup-Fifth. It afterwards became a prison plied with an allow of tin and copper, and tools made from this substance, with where criminals of rank were confined,

s well as innocent persons who were nerely suspected of being enemies to the State. Strange to say, the very architect who planned the building, and who exerted all his powers to make it the strongest fortress of his century, was the first State prisoner received into its horrid vaults. For years he lay in a damp duneon, where the sunlight never entered but he escaped at last, during a public insurrection, when the Bastile was forced open by the people, There were eight owers to the building. They were one hundred and twenty-nine feet high, and interred in 1700, the great calendar stone, had very heavy double iron doors. The whose original weight is supposed to walls were twelve feet thick at the top have been nearly fifty tons. It was and nearly forty feet thick at the base transported by the Aztees over many All the towers contained cells, and the windows of these were merely slits near by canals and water courses; and, when the top, opening through the solid ma sonry, and guarded by three heavy iron There were five different sual degree of mechanical skill. Its in- kinds of cells, but the dungeons in the scriptions prove conclusively that this vaults, under the towers, were the most dreadful of all. They were dark, and

rats. ent up the most distressing, odors; rough iron bed, fastened to the wall, and overed with a few iron planks, was the only furniture; and the entrance was by two iron doors, each with three heavy lain, Sally, said Simeoli, locks, and three outside bolts. The sufficiently strengthening: other cells were not much better; some, were, eight-sided, or octagon in shape; some were small, and so arched that the prisoner could stand only in the middle; ome had floors that were rounded in all rituals and traditions, and even their directions toward the centre; and all Sally sitting, solemnly stitching, stocki-

were wretched and gloomy, suffocating net shirts, suddenly sneezed. Simeon in summer, and cold in winter The Governor of the Bastile had full lously surveyed surrounding space ontrol over its management. Under him were a major, an assistant major, a stopping sewing, said softly: "Somelientenant and two hundred soldjers whose muskets were always kept loaded. figure, for the Aztees were as ignorant The jailors and turnkeys, the roughest seemed suddenly smitten; sought Sally's of the perspective as the Chinese. It and most barbarous men that could be was almost impossible for the unitiated, found, were tools in the hands of their superiors. They cleaned the rooms, brought the prisoners their food, at-tended them in sickness, were spies of the Governor, and carried out his wishes

Each wore a huge bunch of keys in his girdle. Each cell had five keys. A prisoner would generally arrive a the Bastile in a coach, surrounded by sturdy shoulder. So Sim smacked Sally! dragoons. Then they would lead him So straightway surrounding she smacked into a room to be searched, and take Sim. Simeon said: "Set some suitfrom him every loose article he carried— able season." Sally said: "September ?" ings, papers, knives, or whatever they Sim, shrugging Sim's shoulders, said; rings, papers, knives, or whatever the similar stranging of the strength of the similar stranging of the surely sanctions cell. Three or four heavy 'toois are opened, he is pushed in the doors' shut. behind him, and the prisoner is buried in seasons slipped softly, sweetly, some his dungeon, perhaps forever. If he where. Seven small scions sprung sucshould be tortured, or put to death there, no human being, outside the prison, singing, seldom sick; squalling some

would ever know his fate: but afterwards these were allowed them There were two meals a day of the most wretched kind, yet even for these the prisoners were charged high prices Woe to the poor wretch who male any complaint! He would have to suffer heavy punishment for the offence, and, perhaps, even be cut off from his few Thomas .- Since The Cincinnati Enminutes' daily walk in the courts, and quirer has seen fit to speak of the digpassages of the Bastile. These walks nity and decorum of the negroes who were always closely watched, and the voted at the recent election in that city, guard had orders to five at once, on any | we are prepared for almost anything. who were seen making the faintest at- It is passing strange, however, that the tempt to escape.

secret. To this day it never has been cratic article on General -Thomas in found out who he was, or why he was small trees, and to sustain a but for the, put there. No man, except the Governor, so far as is known ever saw his face, of the late General Thomas royal family, but the mystery has never his furniture, papers, etc., were burned, merely mentioned as an unknown pris- the great Napoleon. oner; but the fact is set down that he

was obliged, always, to wear a mask of black velvet. When the Bastile was thrown and ransacked on that terrible June day, liar institution," an old darkey preacher only seven prisoners were found in its cells and dungeons. One, the Count de olage, had been there, a close captive, ver since he was a little boy of eleven. Another, named Tavernier, had passed thirty years in the Bastile, and when he found the doors of the prison open, and his fellow-creatures crowding in, eager many theories have been formed and to welcome him, he was like one waking from a thirty years' sleep. His mind was its fountainhead back to Asia; while dulled; the sunshine frightened and bewildered him; he scarcely knew what

They found records there of, one poor old man named Lebar, who had been arof ninety.

Like the same with

prisoners languish in its gloomy towers. The place where it stood so long is nov one of the gayest and brightest in the city of Paris, and the famous July column marks the spot where the cruel old

walls fell down.

SIMEON SIKES. BY SUSIE SUMNER.

Simeon Sikes, silver-seller, sallying olitary southward, steadily seeking satisfactory sales, sauntered soberly, swinging satchel, systematically showing solid silver spoons, sugar shovels, small-sized salvers, superior spectacles, sharp scissors, snuffers, sewing shields. Sombre skies sent soft showers, soaking Simeon's satchel, shoes, stockings, shirts, skin. Suddenly something seemed saying "Sweet Sally Slater Simeon softly: soon shall see." So Simeon straightway strode stupendous strides, seeking Sallie Slater's snug shelter; soon say sundry stately sycamores, standing sen- name of the frog-and sing out: "Flies, tinel, shading said spinster's secluded shelter; spied Sally sitting solus, sewing stockinet, slyly snuffing sweet-scented Scotch snuft. Sudden surprise seized Sally's sedate soul, seeing Simeon's swift strides, Sally's sanctity somehow skedaddled shamefully. She, somewhat sensi tive, shrank suspiciously, started sudlenly, spilled some snuff, soiled stockinet; stuttered, stammered, said: "Seat sir?" Simeon shivered, shook, said: 'Smart shower !" Sally said, "Slightly so." Simeon's shins seemed sore; so swarmed with toads, spiders, and hungry Sally sought some soothing salve; sup-

plied some soft-soled slippors. Squareshouldered, slab-sided, spindle-shanked Simeon scemed sentimentally satisfied. Soon Sally said : "Sold some silver since Sunday, Simeon," Simeon scowled savagely. Sally suggested supper. "Sar-"something sufficiently strengthening; some strong stimulant!" So Sally sent sirloin steak, sausages, some soothing saugaree. Simeon's stomach soon seemed satisfied. So Simeon smoked several segars; sat stupidly ; soon-slept ; snored so started, stared, seemed scared; suspic-

Shutters, shades seemed secure. Sally, body slyly sneeking, sneeking Simeon's silver ?" Simcon, slightly susceptible, side: sacrilegiously surrounded, sancti monious Sally Slater's slight symmetry She seemed somewhat suspicious, said: "sickish, soft!" Simoon, staring significantly, said: "Sweetest, surely solitary souls should sympathize!" Sally slipped Simeon, Sim seemed subdued. She seemed sorry; showed some softening symptoms; supinely sought Sim's

cessfully, shedding sunshine-shouting, times; still sweetening Sally's solitude. At first the prisoners were suffered to So succeeding summers serenely sped. simeon still sells silver, supplying sub

Sut sistence sweet ; su's istence ure! Woodsocket Patriot.

ANECDOTE OF THE LATE GENERAL Enquirer should publish the following peared, whose name was kept a profound | Thomas. Has it not read the Demo-The New Orleans Picayune?

back of his head with steel springs. No that he was a wonderful man in that one waited upon him but the Governor, respect, and that few, if any, military who attended when he ate, and when he horoes in the past have deservedly left dressed. When his linen was changed greater reputations. A friend of ours his mask for an instant, and when he anecdote, the scene of which occurred went to hear mass, which was heard in upon the dreadful and sanguinary field the prison, the armed men who were of Chickamauga, which was sared by present, were instructed to kill him in- the gallantry and courage of Generals stantly, in case of his speaking, or show- Thomas and Steadman. A United ng his face. For years he remained in States regular regiment was subjected to the Bastile, and always were the mask. such a fire that it broke its ranks and He died in the prison, and was buried at | fled-officers and men in wild confusion. St. Paul's. He was evidently a person In their rapid flight to the rear two of of high rank, probably a relative of the the officers met General Thomas. He arrested their stampede at once, remark been solved. He was always attended ing, "Gentlemen, your regiment is there by the Governor and major alone, was or ought to be there"-designating treated with great consideration; died point in the line of battle in which the ery suddenly, and after his death, all conflict was flercest-"and you will rejoin your commands, instantly," and and his money and jowels melted down. the brave-old soldier, in the midst of the When the Bastile was destroyed by the | deadly storm of iron and of lead, neither infuriated mob in the French Revolution, moving to the right nor the left, sur it was hoped that something would be rounded by the dead and dying heroes, discovered in regard to this Man in the saw the order obeyed to the letter Iron Mask, as he was called. But no. Throughout the whole battle he was Not even the carefully kept records of constantly under fire and in the thickest the prison which were discovered threw of the fight. He was a man who would any light upon the mystery. He was have been distinguished as a marshal of after that feller, but he never ketched

EXTEMPORANEOUS PREACHING. - In one of the lower counties of Maryland there flourished, in the palmy days of the "pect who used no notes, and prided himsel on his extemporaneous efforts. His white neighbors called him "Doctor"a title which he accepted, of cours with ludicrous gravity. At a camp meeting which the "Doctor" was hold ing, one of the friends gave him, as toxt, this passage in the Psalms of David: "Wake, psaltry and harp; I myself will arise right early." The 'Doctor' adjusted his spectacles, and

read: "Wake, peasle tree and harp; I myself will arouse right airly. "The "Doctor" went on to explai had died in one of its vaults, at the age that Moses was a very darly risor; that he had a peasle tree which grew near his

French Revolution; but one bright spot airly and hang his harp on de peasle in its record is the destruction of the tree, wid psalms .- Editor's Drawer, in Bastile. No more shall broken-hearted Harpers' Magazine for May.

JIM SMILEY'S FROG.

MARK TWAIN'S MASTERPIECE. He cotched a frog one day and took im home, and said, he cal' lated to educate him; and so he never done nothing for three months but sit in his back yard and learn the frog how to jump. And you bet he did learn him too. He'd give minute you'd see that frog whirling in the air like a doughout—see him turn summerset, and maybe a couple, if he got agood start, and come down flatfooted and all right like a cat. He got him up so in the matter of catching flies, and kept him in practice so constant, that he'd nail a fly every time as far as

he could see him. Smiley said that all the frog wanted was education, and he could do almost anything, and I believe him. Why I've seen him set Daniel'. Webster down here on the floor-Daniel Webster was the Dan'l, flies," and quicker'n you could wink he'd spring up and shake a fly off the counter there, and flop down on the floor again as solid as a gob of mud, and fall to scratching the side of his head with his hind foot as indiffernt as if he nadn't no idee he'd done any mor'n any frog might do. You never seed a frog so modest and straightfor'ard as he was, level, he could get over more ground at one straddle than any animal of his breed when it came to that Smiley would ante up money to him as long as he had a red. Smiley was monstrous proud of his frog, and well he might be, for fellers that had traveled and been everywhere all said that he laid over every frog they seed.

"Well, Smiley kept the beast in a life down town sometimes, and lay for a bet. Once a feller-a stranger in camp, he was ame-across-him-with-his box, and says-"What might it be you've got in the

And Smiley, sorter indifferent like : "It might be a parrot, or'it might be canary, may be : but it ain't it's only ust a frog.'

And the feller took it and looked at it careful, and turned it around this way and that, and says: "H'm-So 'tis. Well what's he good

"Well," Smiley says, easy, and careess, "he's good enough for one thing, I should judge he can outjump any frog n Calaveras county."

The fellow took the box again and took mother long and particular look and gives it back to Smiley again, and says very deliberate: "Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's better than any other

frog."
"Maybe you don't," Smiley said. Maybe you understand frogs, and maybe you only a amateur, as it were. Anyways, I've got my opinion, and I'll risk forty dollars that he can outjump any frog in Calaveras county."

from but if I had a from I'd bet you. And then Smiley says: "That's all put up his forty dollars along with Smiley's and told him to wait.

So he sat there a good while, thinking to hisself, and tuk the frog out and pried filled him full of quail shot-filled him pretty near up to the chin, and set him on the floor. Smiley, he went out to the swamp and slopped around in the mud for a long time, and finally he ketched a anecdote of the late Major General frog and fetched him in, and give him to

the feller, and says: side of Dan'l with his forepaws just ever The press is teeming with ganeedotes, with Dan'l's, and I'll give you the word.' nor, so far as is known ever saw his face, of the late General Thomas, showing Then he says, one two three innouncer or heard his voice. He always were a his remarkable coolness and bravery and him and the feller touched up the mask of black velvet, fastened at the upon the battle field. There is no doubt frogs from behind, and the new frog hopped off lively, but Dan'l gave a heave histed up his shoulder-so like a Frenchman; but it wasn't no use; he couldn't budge; he was planted as solid as an it was destroyed by the Governor as soon | who served under the General, vouches | anvil and he couldn't no more stir than as it was taken off. He never removed for the authenticity of the following if he was anchored out. Smiley was a good deal surprised, and he was disgusted, too, but he didn't have no idea

what the matter was, of course. The feller took the money and started away; and when he was going out of the door he sorter jerked his thumb over his shoulder-this-way-at Daniel, and says again, very deliberate, "Well, I don't see no points about that frog that's any better'n any other frog." Smiley stood scratching his hoad and ooking down on Daniel a long time, and at last he says: "I do wonder what n the nation that frog throwed off for; wonder if there ain't something the natter with him; he 'pears to look nighty baggy somohow ;" and he ketched Dan'l by the nape of the neck, and lifted him up and says: "Why, blame my cat, if he don't weigh five pounds," and turned hint upside down and he belched out a double handful of shot, and then he seen how it was, and he was the madest man! He set the frog down and took

A WOULD-BE-AGREEABLE, taking his seat between Madame de Stael and the reigning beauty of the day, said:---'How happy I am to be thus scated be ween a wit and a beauty !" "Yes," ceplied Madame de Stael, "and withou ossessing either."

LADY teacher, addressing one of the boys: "Willie, do you study very hard?" Willie : "I don't hurt myself very much !" "But do you know you will of others by violent to fraudulent means at something?" "You got out! ain't I inducements to hypocrisy and deceit. learning to smoke as hard as I can?"

THE boy who, when asked to what

trade he would wish to be brought up, replied "I will be a trustee, because ever since papa has been a trustee we have had pudding atdinner," was a wige Dreadful doods were done during the window; and he was wont to rise mighty child in his generation. The greatest successes now-a-days are those connected with the dealing with other people's money."

OUR GRANDMOTHERS. Gail Hamilton is writing a seri

f vivacious papers in Harper's Bazar, called "Blotting Papers." She criticises the grandmothers of the past in a then. He traveled twenty miles one day very sprightly and just fashion: "It is simply impossible-listen now. I pray, all knights of high and low dehim a little punch behind, and the next gree, marching along thousand scores strong great hearted gentlemon singing this song of woman's sphericity—it is simply impossible for any woman to do the whole work of her household, and make her life what a woman's life

ought to be. This is a rule that admits then when the family was gathered of no exception and no modification. The machinery of the family is so complicated and so exacting that one woman cannot have the sole charge of it without neglecting other and equally important matters. The duties which a woman owes to society, and to 'the moral and spiritual part of her household, are just as imperative as those which she ower to its physical comfort. And if she alone ministers to the latter, the former mus be neglected, and the latter will hardly be thoroughly accomplished.

"I know all about our noble grand mothers. I have heard of them before I think we could run a race with them any day. But if we cannot whose fault is it? If the women of to day are puny, for all he was so gifted. And when it fragile, degenerate, are they not the came to a square jumping on a dead grandchildren of their grandmothers bearing such constitutions as their grand mothers could transmit? It was the you ever see. Jumping on a dead level duty of those venerable ladies not only was his strong suit you understand and to be strong themselves, but to see to it that their children were strong. A sturdy race should leave a sturdy race. It was far more their duty to give to their children vigorous minds, stalwart bodies, healthy nerves, firm principles, than'it was to spin and weave and make have got along just as well with less grandmothers could only have waited, ve would have woven them more cloth in a-day-than-their-hand-looms-would

emanhood. Nothing less costly than uman life goes into the construction of numan life. "We should have more reason to be rateful to our ancestors if they would have given up their superfluous industries, called off their energy from its perishable objects, and let more of their soul and strength flow leisurely in tobuild up he soul and strength of the generations

his grandmothers. All agree in award don't understand 'em; maybe you ain't ing them praise for heroic qualities. And the feller studied a minute or two, and fasten our eyes only on that which heir necessity is 'exalted into our eh my box a minute, I'll go and get you a was fault and greed and narrowness, frog," and so the feller took the bex and grandmother or no grandmother. Inopen hir mouth and took a teaspoon and that they did set most too great rather to lay up treasure in the bodies and brains and hearts of their children,

> RISING IN THE WORLD .- You should car constantly in mind that nine-tenths line's most unpleasant peculiarity is that of us are, from the very nature and ne essities of the world, born to earn our ivelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we then to presume that our children are not to do the same? and if they never had that opportunity, the if you do not you will never accomplish ants of laborers are always to be labor- sent. Make a stir! Swing your soythe ers. The path upward is steep and long and cut down the grain. Use your to be sure. Industry, cares, skill, excel- hands, binding into bundles all that is lence in the present parents lay the four- ready for the garner. Make a stir! dation of a rise under more favorable The ground needs plowing for other seed. circumstances for the children. The There is no room for idlers, and busy peo, children of these take another rise; and ple are sure to make a stir. Make by and by the descendants of the present stir! Cut down the weeds that grow

much misery is produced in the world; with care, and with skill; to show them ample of industry, sobriety, cleanliness and neatness : to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be lialet them always see a good living proceed ing from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods never be President unless you study hard and to keep far from their minds all the

> Two countrymen went into a hatter' to buy one of thom a hat. They were who buys the hat to see how it fits him."

ability. butter and cheese all day. We should le lattice box, and he used to fetch it linen laid up in lavender; and if our your question?

that were to come after them. Nobody s to blame for being born weak. If this generation of women is feeble, compared vith its hardy and laborious grandmothers, it is simply because the grandmothers put so much of their vitality, their physical nerve and moral fibre, into their work that they had but an insufficient quantity left wherewithal to endow their

children; and so'they wrought, us evil.
'One, would not willingly quarrel with They fought a good fight-perliaps the best they could under the circumstances with their light. We would gladly overlook all in their lives that was defective and then says, kinder sad like-" Well, was noble. But when their fault is dis- has black eyes and black hair. When-I'm only a stranger here, and I ain't got tinetly pointed out as their virtue, when ever she comes home from a wake her sample, when their narrowness is held right. That's all right. If you'll hold up to our ambition, we must say that it gaged, and her young man is the most eed, those excellent gentlewomen no doubt long before this have seen the error of their ways, and if they could find voice would be the first to avow store by chests of sheets, and bureaus of blankets, and pillow cases of stockings, and stacks of provisions, and cases and forks within a given time than that, if it were given them to live their any other girl of the same size and ives over again, they would endeavor

> where moth and mildew do not corrupt, which time does not dissipate nor use destroy, and whereof we stand in sore need than of purple or scarlet or fine WHITE THE COUNTY FOR POLICE If they be-as now and then bne will be-endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, those powers may have an opportunity of developing themselves; harm is not very great to us or to them. Nor does it hence follow that the descend-

laborer become gentlemen. This is the rank between the corn. natural progress. It is by attempting, to reach the top at a single leap that so you'll never win a victory. Only the igand the propensity to make such attempt in this hottest of strifes. Satan and has been cherished and encouraged by his hosts are on the alert. They press the strange projects that we have wit- sore upon the poor earth soldier. nessed of late years for making the la- test, eagerly, every inch of ground over borers virtuous and happy, by giving which you pass. Never yield except in them what is called education. The death. So shall the Lord, who watches education I speak of consists in bring- each battle, crown you with victory's ing up children to labor with steadiness, laurel. how to do as many useful things as pos- "Be quiet, don't make a stir! The sible; to teach them how to do them all occans are deep enough, are, they not? in the best manner; to set them an ex- They are never still. Wave after wave ble to fall into the contrary practices; to too, that the senses can appreciate.

William Cobbett. delighted with the sample, inside of the crown of which was inserted a looking "What is this class for ?" said claimed : "What for? why, for the man sand years, neatly printed on a large

HOW ABOUT ELWAH. A Methodist minister was on his traw els through the west of Illinois, twenty ears ago. Illinois was a wild place before coming to a farm house. But there he was received with hospitality. Chicken potpie and corn dodgers com-

posed his supper; but to a hungry man these are as a truffled turkey. An old grandmother of the house was most profuse in her hospitality. She ressed the potpie upon the holy man's plate until he could eat no more. And around the great log chimney and its blazing fire, the venerable dame opened her mouth and thus spake—

"Ah, well-a-day it's rather a comfort to have a minister of the Gospel in hese parts. It's twenty years ago now since I have seen one on 'em.. I've been reading o' my Bible all that time, and a waiten to see a minister to ask him a question about something I don't rightly aderstand".

"Madam," answered the cautious min istor, "I am so tired with my long ride hat I could not enter into a serious ques tion till I have slept; but if you will ask me to-morrow morning, before I set out, I will answer it to the best of my

The old lady expressed herself satisfled, and the cunning minister secured a soft couch for the night. The next morning grandma was up early, and hard at work frying slapjacks for the minister's breakfast. The last being dispatched, the old lady was still in a nervous fidget about her question, while the holy man's horse was saddled and brought to the door.

After adjusting his saddle bags, and shaking hands with the family, he mounted his horse, and turning to her, asked: "And now, madame, what is

"Well, minister," said she, "yer know how it says in the Bible, that arter Elisha-was made a prophet, the heavens turn out in a lifetime. But there is no opened, and Elijah was taken up to royal road to a healthy manhood and heaven in a chariot and horses of fire. Ît's better nor twenty years sin' I seed that ere in the Bible, and I have puzzled over it ever since; and there ain't a soul round these diggins knows any more nor I. But you're a minister o' the Gospel, and ought to know all them things. Now, what I want to know is this : Did the Lord take up Elijah right straight to heaven, or didn't he go kinder slantendicular ?''

History has not recorded the minister's reply. WANTED--A CHARACETR.--John Quill, who is rapidly making a reputation as a very funny-and quaint writer, tells the following story in The Sunday despatch: We recently discharged a servant girl

named Emeline, and she wanted a certificate of good character. As she couldn't read, and we desired to be honest, we gave her the following: She must have showed it to her brother, because there has been an Irishman sitting on our front doorsteps with a discouraging club for a week past, and we have gone in and out through the alley gate: Emeline is a native of Ireland. She three or four handsful. Emeline is en successful assimilator of butter and sugar and milk that ever emigrated from Ireland. He is equal to any demand of this

kind upon his stomach. Emeline has been vaccinated, but it didn't take. This is the only thing about Emelin that we know of that won't, take: Spoons take, and hem stitched handkerclitefs take, and she can nail more pillowweight in this land of the free. He "Sunday out" comes twice a week, and she can wash stockings in the tea kettle more efficiently than any living woman, Her way of taking care of a baby is to hold it upside down by the leg until it bursts a blood vessel; and if she washes

windows she never sluices water down on the pavement unless a man is going by with a new high hat on; then she she always blows the gas out when she goes to bed; but it will be better to encourage this practice, in the hope that she will suffocate herself some night. She would be much more efficient as a

good guiet, docile corpse than as a MAKE A STIR. -- What for? Because vest hands in great numbers have been

Life is a battle field. Make a stir or noble, the cowardly and base are afraid

"Still waters run de pest," many say, disturbs the surface. They are always making a stir. Deep minds, pure and earnest hearts, will make a stir; one, MRS. J. S. WANGHOR

An Irish officer, on seeing a beautiful icture sketched upon a wall, exclaimed 'It is a fine painting, but it was never done in America." "Oh, sir," says his friend, "do n't you see it is on a solid wall, and therefore must have been done in this country?" "Ah," replies he, "I see that plain enough, but I only meant the man who did it was never in

Tur oldest paper in the world is said one of the men. The other impatient at to be printed at Japan, China. It has such a display of rural ignorance, ex- made its appearance weekly for one thou-