Sec. 1979 1 3 1 3 185

THE PLAYED OUT LAND OF CARDS. ARIZONA." A TWOOD, RANCK & CO., S. S. RANCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 North Wharves,

Arizona, sends us a number of verses some of the neighboring points of interwith the above title. They were written. est, and will, no doubt, be carefully pe-Raco street, PHILADELPHIA

COYLE BROTHERS. NOTIONS, WHOLESALE AT CITY PRICES.

Constantly on hand, such as hosiery, gloves, suspenders, neek ties and bows shirt freats, cambris and lines handkerchiefs, lines and paper collars, and outs, trimmings, braids, speel cotton, wallets, combs, stationary, wraping paper and paper bags, drugs, sonps and portunery, shoe black and stove polish, indigo, clears, &c., &c. COYLE BROTHERS.

No. 24 South Hanover street, Carliste, Par. 30mh71tf

DENTISTRY!

DR. J. B. ZINN. Having recently removed to No. 61 North Hanover street, In the house lately occupied by Dr. Dale. Carlisle, Penn'a. Will put in teath from \$10 to \$20 per set, as the case may require. All work warranted.

DR. J S. BENDER,
BOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office in the room formerly occupied by Col. John
108e0f

R. E. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Omoo is South Henover street, opposite Bentz's dr
goods store.

FOLL, KIRKPATRICK & WHITEMAN, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisto. 10

JAMES H. GRAHAM; JR., No. 14 South Hanover street, CARLISLE, PA.

Office adjoining Judge Ga ham's. JOHN CORNMAN,
Office No. 7, Rheem's Hall, in rear of the Court Houldston

JOSEPH RITNER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SURVEYOR,
Mcchanicaburg, Pa. Office on Radiroud street, ti
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Carligle, Pa. No. 9 Rhoom's Hall.

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ATTORNETS AT LAW

144 South Sixth street, Philadelphia.

P. H. SHAMBARGER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Pininfield, Westpennsboro' township. Comberland County, Penn'o All business, entrusted to him will rec

W. F. SADLER Office, 22 South Hanover street, next the Good Will Hoose House.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, JFSHEARER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office in northeast corner of the Court He

WES. B. HIRONS, TTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, 723 Walnut Street,

LEGAL NOTICES.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENN The undersigned hereby gives notice of his a pentiment 'as 'Assigned of Miller F. Walker, 'Nayton township, in the county of Cumberland, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, where been said of the county of the District, where the said of the county of the District Court of said District, at Carlisto, P. A. M. RHOADS.

17au713t EXECUTORS, NOTICE. Letters testimentary on the estate c William Bleiser, decaused, late of Frankford town ship, have been issued by the Register of Cumberlain county to the subscribers, residing in North Middle ton townslip. All persons inducted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims to progent them, duly authenticated, to the unity-signed, for settlement:

WILLIAM R. BLOSER, BOLOMON GRIS-INGER, Execut-re

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. - Letter Laboratory on the catalog of John Noblate of the borough of Carllele, deceased, have be granted by the Register of Cumborland county, the undersigned executors residing in said borough all persons indebted to hald estate will make him distribuyonent, and these having claims, to problem duly arthenicated.

PREDK. WATTS. R. M. HENDERSON. 27]n7[6# 1

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Fless of Cumberland county, for a charter incorporation for "the Mechanics" Hall Association of West Wairylow," and that the end Charter will granted on the thirteenth day of November, 1871, be said Court, unless au Micine cause to the contrary shows.

Attorney for Applicants. Carlisle, August 23, 1871. 24au714t

CTICE:—Notice is hereby give that application will be made to the next her islature for the . Incorporation of a Bank of Dephs and Blacount, to be closted at Carlisle, Cumberian county, Pennsylvania, it be called the Peoples as ings Bank, with a capital of twenty-five thousand collars, with the privilege of increasing to one him dred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTOY.

U. B. Marshal's Office,

E. D. Of Pennsylvania.

THIS IS TO GIVE Philadelpile, August 0, 1871,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 1871,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: That on the 1872,

Inith day of July, A. D. 1871, a. Warrant in Bisself Philadelpile, August 0, 1871, a. Warrant in Bisself Philadelpile, and Estate of Thomas J Reference of the 1872, and 1872,

Tanyiat U.S. Marshal, as Mossongo Pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c

POR PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS
No. 6. Bouth Handrey attreet. Also, a splendidemort
ment of Tollat Bongs, Restumeries, and Fancy Tollat
Articles. No. 5 South Hapover street, Carlisle, Pa.

YOU can obtain Dye Stuffs, Perfu-incries, and Yancy Articles, at J. B. Haver-stick's Physicians' prescriptions, carefully com-pounded at all times.

J. B. HAYBHERTOR,
1806170

The state of the s

A surgeon of the United States army, who claims Delaware as his birth-place and is now located amid the delights of with the above title. They were written, he says, by a prisoner, while confined in the guard house, and our corresponder declares them "the most truthful description of the country and its natives" he has yet seen.

Here, then, is the opening : Fierce wars I bid a glad farewell, And turn my back upon Bellona, To photograph in doggorel rhyme, The played out land of Arizona. The stinging grass, the thorny plants, And other prickly tropic glories, The thieving, starved inhabitants, Who look so picturesque in starles. The dusty, long, hot, dreary way,

Beneath a blazing sun you lolter, fo reach a camp at close of day, To find it destitute of water, The dying mule, the dried-up spring, novel writers soldom notice The song of blood mesquitees sing, The vicious howling of coyotes.

Tarantulas and centifiedes, Horned touds and piercing mesquit daggers With thorny bushes, grass and weeds, To bleed the traveler as he staggers. Why paint things in a sorry light,

And often squats upon a cactus As deserts, mountains, rocks and sand Compose the topographic features, There's little left at my-command, { Except to paint the living creatures Having introduced the general subj our author proceeds to speak of the peo-

ple, and considers the swart Apache en-

titled to the first place : In point of energy and sonse, The wild Apaches are the head men. And so in fairness I commence To tell you something of the red men Each mountain chain contains a tribe Of these marauding sons of thunder

Who somehow manage and contrive To live on moscal and on plunder. From towering crags they watch the roufe O'er which a train is slowly cresping, And with a wild blood thirsty shout, Across the desort they come speedin But here their valor takes a turn, On meeting with some grim resistance,

They dread a fight and quickly learn,
To keep a most respectful distance. The Indian travels, when he hears Around his head the bullets whistle, And most unpleasant to his cars, The sound of carbine or of pistol. The Indians disposed of, he pays his respects to the Maxican-Spanish popu-

terms: Now turn me to an ther class, Inhabiting this region sunny, Devoid of flowers, trees or grass, A land of neither milk or honey. There is no fairer rule than that, That gives to Cosar all that's Cosar's, Yet this is not a land of fat,
Because the people are called Greasore

Their language is a mongrel whine, From which the meaning seems to vanish,
As strength from lager boor or wine,
A parody upon the Spanish. They have as queer a bill of fare, As human stomach o'er digested, On what they live beside the air,

To hear, you may be interested. They eat frijoles, carne and corn, And on a hog's intestines riot,

Tortillas, sheepshead, hair and horns, With chillie for the favorite diet. The greaser cares not what he drinks His soul is wholly wrapped in clothing Of books he never dreams or thinks. And letters are his special loathing But little cares he for his meals,

With monstrous spurs upon his heels And on his head a broad combrero He looks so grim and full of fight, You might suppose his temper sour But danger turns him nearly white And proves the "hero" is a covered He grimly sniiks at Gringe felks,

So he but apes the Spanish hero,

Though he has not a single clace. With dignity he calmly smokes His cigarette of bad tobacco. Smoking and lolling in the shade,

Their lazy soul no thought perplexes, They blow a cloud as undismayed, They tell a thousand bare faced lies, To all the Saints in Heaven appealing. Confess their sins with tearful eyes. But bless you, ever keep on stealing

They go to church, believe in hell, Their future terments all are het ones They play on fiddles, tring on hells,
And worship God with drums and shot gun With face conceated from human sight, And leas exposed to all that passes

Their color varies in the light, Botween new leather and molasse In efforts to improve the race, The ladies never seem to waver They labor with a Christian gra-Their mode of travel on the most Would frighten one who never me-A lazy, screaming, stupld load.

Of Greasers in the old carrette; iront wooden wheels devoid of grease, An oxon pushing with a vengennes A noise like fifty thousand goose, Or like a score of new steam engin

They plow their land with forked logs. For fuel dig the earth with shovels, Cut grass with hoes, chain up their hoz And keep their horses in their hovel When Gabriel blows his final temps.

And all the nations are paraded, For grand inspection in a lump, This race will prove the most degraded, And now he closes with the follow spiritedostanzas : An earthquake ought to sink this land,

Some terrible spasmedic movement, And then subside and leave a lake; 'Twould be a most direct improve My photograph I must confess.

-Exchange. A MAN named John Franklin, a "charcter" of Sidmouth, England, died recently. He was a rhymoster and a hard drinker, and is said to have left behind : verse which he stated he should like to

it it's the truth, that's what's the matter.

have on his gravestone : Who lies here? Who do ye think? John Franklin. Give me drink. Give a dead man drink? For why? When he was allve he was always dry, When he had money he was very funny When he was rober he was always sad.

When he was drunk he was ropring mad ---GOOD RULES .- The following rules for the government of children, which were first presented in one of Jacob Abbott's oks, are said to have been of great rvice to many successful teachers : When you consent, consent cordinly. When you refuse, refuse finally. When you punish, punish good na-Commend often, never scold.

LETTER FROM CARLISLE. [The following letter, gives an inter-

esting description of an overland journey from Baltimore to Carlisle, sixty years ago, as well as an account of a visit to rused. The letter is taken from the Portfolio, handed us by our young friend. B. T. Bellman, of this place.—Ed.] August ——, 1811. I arrived at this place on Tuesday last,

after having, for near four hours, been jolted over the worst road I ever had occasion to travel. I took the stage from Baltimore on Monday morning, and slept that night at Hanover. The next day we reached the springs, where we stopped for about an hour, to change the mail, and then proceeded on our way. The road between the springs and Carlisle, in point of roughness and general irregularity, is among the mos unpleasant in the United States. My weakness prevented me from resorting to my feet, for safety and relaxation until we commenced the ascent of the South Mountain; but here, the view of the road before me, so entirely dissipated my reluctance to quit the stage, that I

lescended, and crossed the mountain (distance of three miles) on foot-After leaving the valley, we entered upon a very romantic path, bounded, on one side, by a small stream, and winding. for some distance, round the base of very high hill, remarkable for presenting to the eye, a pile of loose and broken tones, the greater part of which are not pigger than a hat, and to me much smaller. They call it the "Devil's Race Ground." This object afforded a spectacle so truly curious, that our attention was immediately arrested, and we ex-

amined the soil and the species of the stone. The earth is everywhere loose and sandy, and the rock is entirely of very soft limestone. There are a few trees and bushes at the summit, and one or two small caks near the bottom, but otherwise, it is bars of every species of vegetation. The novelty of its appearance induced some of the company to exercise their ingenuity, in framing theories for explaining the cause that loosened the stones, and, by precipitating them down the side of the hill, gave to the surface so remarkable a regularity of elevation. The following, given half in jest, half seriously, by a young gentleman who did not seem deficient in-tellect, appeared to be the most probable He assumed, that formerly, at the top of the hill, there had been a number of very

lation, and it must be admitted his stanzas paint them in no very complimentary large rocks, which, by some sudden and violent convulsion, either volcanic or atmospheric, were torn from their beds, and scattered in all directions toward the base. At first, we all laughed at the notion, but on reflection, and narrower inspection, I was convinced that the idea was by no means improbable, for the stone is of a peculiarly soft texture, and may be broken with a very slight

We caught sight of Carlisle a little none of its attractions from being ob- dicia of comfort in their appearance. ured by the gloom of evening The contrast between the country through which we had passed, and the Eden-like region we now approached, gave a charm to the scene, of a nove and truly fascinating order. During the whole day, we had been rattling in an uneasy vehicle, over an uneven, and, in many other respects, unpleasant road, only here and there, deversified by glimpse of romantic, though never ex

tensive scenery-winding over hills, the monotony of whose succession, added to their sterility, was an unsuperable obstacle to the reception of delight, from the scanty prospects which they at inter vals afforded-but after passing the last hill which intervened between us and the town, our eyes were permitted to roam over one of the most delightful extents of country, that fancy ever gave to the rapt vision of the rural enthusiast. Carlisle is situated in a valley, four teen miles in breadth, equally remark able for fertility of soil and beauty of natural arrangement. Its site is perfectly evel, so that nothing interferes to prevent an almost entire view of its various

charms. As far as our eye could reach they encountered objects of interest and pleasure. The driver pointed out the college, the court house, and the barracks—the rest of the buildings had a confused appearance, peeping here and there through the trees; but even this very confusion was not unassociated with pleasing sensations. We saw, as it were, the farmer and the merchant in unison the plough, joined in intimate connexion with the emblems and materials of trade -a flourishing town in the midst of, and ningling in undistinguishable association, with fields and forests of extended

fertility and luxuriant foliage. The town presented a diversified picture of iouses and trees, and the melange gave delightful variety to the view. As it was near dark when we reached the tavern, we concluded on taking our supper, and deferring our review of the own until the next morning, when due of my fellow-travellers and myself were accordingly awakened very early. Our curiosity was excited to witness the "town" in the aggregate; and, to do this with satisfaction, we thought there was no better place than the public market—for the "country," as well as the "town folks" are liere always assembled, and, of course, we would have a fair opportunity for judging, with general accuracy, of the common run of faces

and figures. We were by no mean disappointed in this expectation, for I was afterwards told, that on market days there is mostly a general exhibition of the inhabitants. Our impressions, from the review we took, was very favorable to the personal attractions of the fair sox, in this part of the country. Many were beautiful, the greater part pretty, and all had the rosy hue of licalth to recommend them. Indeed beauty appears to have been diffused both lavishly and equably, among the women here—perhaps no part of the United States can furnish an equal number of handsome country girls, with Carlisle; the general charac-

**

vell-looking, perhaps, there is a slight ajority of the first-class.

environs, which strangers usually visit, and offered, if we pleased, to be our gnide to them. In the course of the day, we visited the

court house, the jail, and the college. As neither of the two first of these build ings have any thing about them or within hem remarkable, being very plain, and rather in the Dutch style of architecture, will not trouble you with a description of them, but will call your regards to the third. The college is a large, unfinished building, which, though externally, i presents a handsome and proportioned appearance, in its interior is both planned and constructed defectively. Through the influence of the gentleman who ac companied us, we obtained access to the chemical room, and examined the collection of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Excepting a good electrifying machine, and the necessary accompanying articles, it is very incom expected here, with his apparatus, which, I am informed, is the best in America. be careful of pronouncing positively. two fir three days before, was entirely The key of the library could not be pro- covered with mud and water, to the cured, and I was prevented from seeing depth of from one to five inches, so that

In regard to the laws of the college, ful regulation prohibits the students from boarding at taverns. Before the enacsince they have been restricted to private boarding houses, licentiousness has. gradually diminished, and now, no scope nordinate propensities.

quitted our beds at an early hour, for a long spell of dry weather to effect this the purpose of examining the cave. We dessication, the vulgar flud some counteleft the town nearly in a northwest di-After passing this curiosity, we found rection, and took the barracks in our being almost always full. the road, comparatively good, and the course. These buildings are of brick, remainder of the journey was performed and sufficiently large to lodge a considerwith some degree of bodily case and able force. They are old, and, at prest three bones. One seemed to be a piece before sun-set, so that the first view lost ever, tenanted, and these had some in human being, my knowledge of anatomy On one side there is a semicircular pro-

Leaving the barracks, we crossed two r three fields, and at length reached the canks of the Conodoguinet. This creek distant from Carlisle, one mile and a arter. There is a house at the place here the road terminates, at which we rocured fire for our candles, and then. orch in hand, marched towards the cave. After clambering over a rock, which our shins, we reached the object of our xeursion. As a necessary precaution, ve then sat down to rest and cool ourlves, before we ventured into its damp

he cavern is in a percendicular limestone and has, itself, seven feet of elevation. t is nearly semi-circular, and this, pined to the smooth surface of the rock. gives it a singular and striking appearice. From the turn of the arch we vero led, on first looking at it, to think that art had contributed somewhat to its regularity. It approached, so closely, to circular arc, that although no vestiges some trifling ones of a late date, w vere strongly impressed with this idea And, indeed, it is, in some measure, orroborated, by the smoothness of the oof, which, for some little extent, though regular, is not jagged; but wherever here is a projection of a chasm, its

dges are generally even. The shores of the creek and the cot-bridge, thrown over the water, little above the place where we sat, with ing. Something, also, of sublimity is outributed by the mountains which bound the prospect. These are high, and the day being lieavy and cloudy, they had a sombre and almost grand offect. After taking, to guard against

the disagreeable consequences of the damp, a draught of aqua vita, diluted | funerals were always accompanied with with a reasonable portion of aqua putci. we commenced our search. Some sensa tions of awo were pretty generally felt by the party on entering the cave. Our footsteps were collect with a heavy ance of there having over existed magdead reciprocation of sound, and the glenm of the candles through the thick, oist air, gave a pallid and melancholy uo to the countenances of each, that, or a few moments, prevented us from ndulging in any thing like merriment celings of this kind, were, however soon dissipated: mirth and jollity quickly succeeded, and our scrutiny was enlivened by the liveliest sallies of humor, and

wit.... The larger part of the cave extends ninety yards, and then branches off in covered with earth. When one family three directions. The passage to the tired of their place of residence, they reright is broad, but low, and, from the sagned the possession to the next who, moisture of the stones, was very difficult was willing to accept it, and from this of access. After passing this opening, cause, it is likely, it was constantly opthe cave is enlarged to the dimensions of cupied. Its first division, and we were, in some | Before the company separated, places, able to stand upright. A very agreed to most in the morning, for the to postpone the matter for a reasonable minute search was made to see if there purpose of proceeding to another natural were any other passages from this part, | curiosity, called the "Hogshead Hole," teristics are, an agreeable plumpness of but our security was unsuccessful. We shape, and ruddiness of complexion—I were incited to use considerable pains in shape, and ruddiness of blue" than of any this examination, from learning that the middle of a large field, and about a suffering is a far stronger link than comother color; and, as an agregable termi- some time before a stranger had visited quarter of a mile from the read. It is an mon joy.

nation of the pleasing enumeration, this curiosity, and, in one of the com- excavation in the ground, nearly conical good teeth appear to be very common. partments, discovered a chasm sufficiently and presents to the eye, on one side, a face In regard to the male portion of the latge to admit the body of a child, and, of limestone rock, luxuriantly fringed opulation, there is nothing remarkable to all appearance, of considerable extent. in their persons—some are ill, others From the description given of this gentleman, we were led to think it had been

CARLISLE, PENN'A., THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871.

Mr. Wilson, the ornithologist. Should On the other, a regular, beautiful descent After this amusement, which I have we have found the opening, we were told the vanity to think was equally rational he had discovered, we would have spared during my stay, has treated me with as to the division where Mr. W. had nopolitoness entitles him to my kindest we might have recognized it—but our degrees, sufficiently large to admit

half feet deep, in the solid stone. After a very attentive and anxious inous and ineffectual endeavor to ascer- from the leaves and dirt which had tain its precise extent, we desisted from collected in it, and subjected every part pursuing it. It is inaccessible after pro- to a rigid scrutiny. We were unable to ceeding little better than nine yards, and discover any outlet. ends in a perpendicular excavation, the height of which we were without the means of determining.

but it takes a sudden turn to the right, to enable a boy to creep along it; but appears to be a good one, although as to be penetrable, except by very diminuby which I formed my opinion, I should owing to the rain which had fallen for proach of the dinner hour H. C. O. this part of the establishment, and al- we had, by no means, a cleanly appearthe most valuable appurtenance to the drippings from its roof and sides, and

quart, and a little better, each. I had seemed to have deprived it of any bad many disreputable irregularities; but number of curious tales were told me of the water they contained. The slightest not replenished with rain, sinking The next morning, notwithstanding through the small fissures of the stone, the fatigues of the preceding day, we and remaining dry. As it would require feet square at the apex.

nance to their conjectures in the holes At the farthest extremity of this cular opening from base to apex, which branch, I found, on a small projection, you can ascend by a circular iron stairent, very much dilapidated, particularly of the thigh bone, and the others of the such as are not inhabited; two are, how- vertebro, but whether of a brute or windows cut in the side of the shaft was insufficient to the determination. jection of the mason work, of even The ledge, on which these bones were lying, was ten inches from the floor, and door on a level with the ground. This extended in length about four feet. There appeared to be a cavity between the ledge and the ceiling, six inches in width; but I was unable to thrust my arm farther in than to the elbow, though

it seemed to be rather deeper. Having now given a very close examina juts from the steep bank into the creek, tion to every accessible compartment of with some inconvenience and danger to the cave, and fully satisfied ourselves, that no penetrable outlet would have been 'discovered had our search continued for years-we made our exit, after having been deprived of the light of the and chilly atmosphere. The opening of sun for two hours and more. The change of temperature was so sudden and so ock, of about twenty feet in height, great, that most of us dreaded the effects of our excursion would terminate in troublesome colds-but fortunately all escaped.

In company the next day, our con versation, at one time, took a turn toward the place we had visited in the South. morning. One gentleman told us, an On the terrace will be placed four opinion very generally prevailed, that groups of statuary in bronze, represent formerly, the Indians had made it a of chisseling were perceivable, except place of temporary deposit for their spoils of war, and, sometimes, a kind of the United States—one opposite each inctuary for personal concealment, Many too, he observed, thought it might once have been used for the sepulture of warriors who had died in battle. This iden, he remarked, was strengthened by the discovery, some years back, of skeletons and scattered bones of human beings, in various parts of the cavern. He urrounding scenery are remantic, and a did not, however, remember ever having seen any weapons, or remains of military habiliments, to indicate that there had some buildings, prettily situated, mails been any thing either sacred or honorary the view, though confined, very interest attached to burials there. And, independently of this want of essential circumstances to corroborate the supposi-

dians would not be likely to turn a place of the kind into a receptacle for the deceased warriors of their tribes, (whose considerable, though rude pageantry) without attempting to bestow on it, an air of artificial grandour, or sculptures, nificence of this kind, is at present to be perceived, so that the notion seems, entirely unfounded. The most rational idea is, that anciently, it was used as a habitation, when either the weather or season, or perhaps natural indolence interfored to provent the construction of more commodious dwellings; and, that such members of families as died, were carried to the inner apartments, and conthe brightest effusions of gayety and signed, without any other coromonies tated, to some nook or ledge, and slightly

with flowering vines, where "crooping shrubs of thousand dyes, Wav'd in the west-wind's summer sighs;"

covered with long, soft grass. At the top it is circular, and, as near as we and amusing, I proceeded to present my no labor to render it accessible, but we could determine, by stepping round, letters. Mr. * * * received me with were disappointed. One difficulty in our fifty-four feet in circumference. In the all the hospitality I had expected, and, way was, the ignorance we were under rock, and six or eight feet from the summit, there is an opening, handsomely marked and assiduous attention. His ticed the opening. Had this been known arched, with a descent of near forty esteem and remembrance. He montioned searches were directed at random, and man stooping, and ten feet in depth the different parts of the town and on that account, alone, perhaps, were With some danger, from the slipper unfortunate. All we could perceive, was ground, we got to the bottom of the a small round hole, near the ground, not cavity, where we found a pool of deliciou quite a foot in diameter, and two and a water, to all appearance stagnant, ye sweet, cool, and refreshing. For thes qualities I was told the water is always vestigation, we quitted this compart- remarkable, though there are no visible ment, which is called, very elegantly, apertures by which it either enters of 'the Devil's Dining Room," and pro- runs off. When this wonderful account ceeded to the centre passage. This is was first given us, we felt disposed to very narrow, and, in direction, somewhat laugh, and to satisfy ourselves that there similar to a winding stair. The ascent was deception of some kind-with is steep and irregular, and, after a tedi- little trouble we cleared out the spring

I was much better pleased with my visit to this remarkable spring, than with the search in the cave. Here, after The left hand passage next claimed our walking half an hour, under a scorehing attention. At first view, it seems to ex- sun, we were gratified by finding a spot tend not farther than three or four feet, attractive both for its shade and its in trinsic beauty, and refreshed by a plete. Judge Cooper is, however, shortly and would measure, in length, near thirty draught of water, more preferable to us, yards, with sufficient breadth and height at that time, than the purest crystal o Helicon. We enjoyed the voluptuou They have a small air pump also, that after this, it becomes so narrow as not breezes which played around us at this delightful place, for almost two hours appearance was almost the only criterion tive animals. The floor of this passage, and were only drawn from it by the ap

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT. A correspondent of the Boston Adveriser writes from Springfield, Illinois though, other opportunities offered for ance on issuing from it. About seven August 7: The monument now being the satisfaction of my desire, I neglected feet from the entrance of this minor raised to the memory of Abraham Linto avail myself of them, and shall be excavation, there are five or six little coln is the chief object of interest here obliged to quit the place without seeing pools of water in the rock, formed by The sight of the monument is a high natural mound, with gentle slopes, and which are sufficiently large to contain a standing at a goodly distance from the main cemetery on the side nearest the did not make many inquiries. One use- the curiosity to taste this water, and main entrance. The architectural part found it not unpleasant; filtration of the monument, which is now nearly completed, has been done by W. D. ion of this statute, the privilege given taste it may have originally had. Many Richardson, of Springfield. It consists to the young men, of choosing any in Carlisle, are ignorant enough to think of solid base built of the best of Quincy domicile they pleased, was the parent of that there are seven springs here, and a granite. This is 31 feet in height, and 17 feet square, 16 feet of the height being below the surface. It is surrounded observation is sufficient to show, that by a terrace 74 feet square. On this they are but stagnant pools of water, base stands the monument proper, or exists for indulgence in capricious and only full during wet weather, and, when obelisk rather, which is also of Quincy granite. Its height is 85 feet, it is 12

The shaft presents an imposing ap-

characteristic grandour not to be seen

in more ornamental shafts. It has a cirway. Near the apex a good view of the surrounding country is afforded through night' with the terrace, en is called the catacomb, and has six the fashionable Baltimore bells, at one crypts-one for the remains of Lincoln, and five for the members of his family. Opposite the catacomb on the south side of the base of the monument, is another

projection, also of granite, inside of which is a room bearing the appropriate name of "Memorial Hall," it being in tended for articles which may many way be regarded as souvenirs of the lamented Presidents From the terrace to the ground are four flights of stops made of olid granite, but the terrace, catacoml and Memorial Hall are all covered with large slabs of a superior quality of lime stone, the exterior walls of each being of solid granite. Over a door on the south side of the obelisk is to be placed "the coat of arms of the United States in bronze, and on the projection where the door is to be placed is to stand a bronze statue of Mr. Lincoln facing to the

ing the infantry, artillery and navy of face of the obelisk. The architectura part of the monument will cost \$136,550 The statuary is to be the work of Larkin G. Mead, the famous Vermont sculptor The statue of Lincoln has already been modelled in plaster, and is to be cast from cannon captured during the late war." Mr. Mead is now at work in Italy upon the coat of arms, and as soon as the model is completed it will be shipped to this country to be cast in the same mai ner as the statue of Lincoln. The other pieces of statuary will be completed as soon as the funds of the association will warrant the outlay. The statue will tion, the appearance and structure of the cave militates against it. The Intime the work was contracted for,

amounted to \$160,000. The largest pro portion of these subscriptions came fro the colored people and from the Sunday schools. It is probable that a publidedication will take place early in the oming fall. COURAGE.—There is a great deal o courage sometimes in small boys. A ad in Bridgeport had three fingers of his right hand taken off a few days since by a drop press in a brass shop. Look

ther will cry when she sees that?" . HE is but half propared for the journe of life who takes not with him that friend that will forsake him in no emerthan those which natural affection die gency-who will divide his sorrows, in crease his joys, lift the veil from heart, and throw sunshine amid the darkest scenes.

little follow exclaimed: "I'll bet mo

In love affairs, a man should always follow the dictates of his heart and o his head, . If his heart decides one way and his head the other, he would do well time, and then let judgment give the casting vote. Guzz knits two hearts in closer bond

BILL MASON'S BRIDE. BY BRET HARTE. Half an hour fill train time, sir,

An' a fearful dark dights too,
Take a look at the switch lights, Tom,
Fetch a stick when you'r through,
"Oh time?" well, yes, I guess so— Left the last station all right-Sho'll come, round the curve a flyin'Bill Mason comes up to-night. You know Bill ? No! Ho's engineer; Been on the road all his life -

I'll never forget the mornin' He married his cluck of a wife.

Twas the summer the mill hands struck—

Just off work, every ond;

They kicked up a row in the village And killed old Donovan's sou. Bitl hadn't been married mor'n an hour Up comes a message from Kress, Orderia' Bill to go up there. And bring down the night express

He loft his gal in a hurry,
And went up on number one,
Thinking of nothing but Mary, And the train he had to run. And Mary sat by the window To wait for the night express;

And, sir, if she hadn't a done so, She'd been a widow, I guess. For it must a' been nigh midnight When the mill hands left the Ridge They come down—the drunken devils! Tore up a rail from the bridge.

And guessed there was somethin wrong-And in less than fifteen minutes Bill's train it would be along! She couldn't a' come here to tell us, So she just grabbed up a lantern And made for the bridge alone

But Mary heard'om a' workin'

Then down came the night express;
And Bit was pikkin her climb! But Mary held the lantern, A swingin' it atl the time Well! by Joyo! Bill saw the signal, And he stopped the night express. And he found his Mary cryint. On the track, in her weddin' dres;
Cryin' an' laughin' for joy, sir,
An' holdin' on to the light— Helio'l here's the train-good-bye, sir Bill Mason's on time to-night

THE ROMANCE OF A COLORED WAITER'S LIFE.

Year after year Robert Jackson has en the second waiter at the Union and the head waiter at Congress Hall, but the careless crowds have not known that through his veins courses the proudest Virginian blood.. Robert is a small, well-made quadroon, fashioned, perhaps, in about the same mould as Stephen A Douglas, for his head closely resemble that of the Little Giant. His grandfather was General Harry Lee, of revolutionary light horse cavalry fame, and his mother was a slave woman named Jenny. father, Jenny was sold to Colonel Stewfeet square at the base, tapering to 8 times with his master. There he met | General : pearance, its very simplicity giving it a John McLean, Postmaster General under Martin Van Buren, and a friend of his old master. Judge McLean appointed him a messenger in the Post office De

partment, at a salary of \$600 per annum. WM. JACKSON WINS A WIFE. While a messenger in the Post office Department William Jackson met a beautiful long haired octoroon, the slave ofold Judge, John Stewart, of Baltimore, she came to attend Miss Stewart, one of of President Van Buren's receptions William lost his heart with the dusky maid, and soon went to Baltimore to get Judge Stewart, who owned her, to con sent to their marriage.

"No, sir," said the Judge indignantly 'Rachel is a slave, and she must marry a slave. If she marries a free nigger she will be running away herself, and, besides, I don't know when I may want to sell her to the New Orleans traders."

"Then I can never marry her?" "Nover, until somebody buys he from me," replied the Judge. Rachel was sent to the Frederick county farm, and thither William went n the night to hold a consultation with her. First it was resolved to run away. But there was no chance of success The Fugitive Slave Law was in effect; passes were required by the slaves on he plantation, and to run away was surely to be caught, returned, and then dreadful whipping followed.

"What can wo do ?" sobbed Rachel. "I know," replied William; "I will ny you myself." But you have no money. "I can work and earn it," replied the termined lover.

"How much will you take for Rachel?" e asked of Judge Stewart the next day Well a thousand dollars will bu or," replied the hard-hearted Judge. William went to work-every cent wa wed, he even going on foot into Fredprick county by night, to see Rachel where they held solemn consultations and hoped only for the time when he could buy her and own her and make or his wife. or his wife. Think of that, nierconary beaux, heart

ess fortune hunters of Congress Hall

think of toiling night and day, and then think of paying your last cent fo the love of a woman. Two years rolled around, and nine undred dollars gladdened the sight of William Jackson. Christmas came. What shall I give you for Christma this year William !" asked the good post-

nastor General of his trusty, messenger. "Anything, Mr. Secretary." "But what would you like most?" Then William told the story of his an Rachel's, troubles—how he, was afraid ing upon the bleeding hand, the brave she would be sold, how he loved he dearly, and how he lacked still a hundred dollars to buy her.

The old Postmaster General took his spees, wiped his eyes, and then put his pockets. "Five—ten—twenty—thir y," he counted, and then he handed Villiam a hundred dollars. Too happy to live, William started for udge Stowart's. "Here, master John," said he, with

oryonsly. sho'll be in Lynchburg in three days, by

Broken-hearted and crushed in spirit William hurried back to Judge McLean in Washington. The Judge heard his Debt bearing interest in story. Daniel Webster and John C. Calioun were in the Judge's room, and they Debt on which interest both took a deep interest.

liam after her," said the generous Web-"He would be seized a dozen times a

"I'll send my private secretary," and

Mr. Webster, and so he did. There was no telegraph then, nor cars, but the Secretary took the Potomac river | Reduction in ten years unboat, and with \$1,200, contributed by William, Jackson's friends in the Departnent, overtook Rachel, showed Mr. Calhoun's letter, endorsed by several War debt since Virginians, bought her and brought her back. Calhoun, Webster and Judge McLean saw them married the nex

sell him, too."

week.

Our head waiter, Robert Jackson, afterward waited on Webster and Calhoun in their old age at the old "Indian Queen Hotel" in Washington, and called the Metropolitan, where in '34 he met Mrs. Difference in favor of the Joseph C. Luther, a present habitue of Congress Hall, on her wedding tour Mrs. Luther took Robert to Swansey, Massachusetts, instructed him, and a few years afterward he made an engagement at the Union Hotel. During the winter he catered for those eccentric bachelors in New York, Mr. T. H. Faile, Mr. Ed-ward Penford, or Mr. Robert McCloskey. Only the former survives. In 1868 Robert | tion of taxation, but under a total repeal became head waiter at Congress Hall. of all direct taxation upon the property He caters for New Yorkers in the winter of the people. at 206 Waverly place. Robert has, perhaps, the largest acquaintance of any one in Saratoga. He knows old savans, poets, statesmen and historians. He lives in a beautiful vine-clad cottage on Washington street; in Saratoga, where

icatest housekeepers in Saratoga.__ A STRIKING CONTRAST. TWO DECADES.

HOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN THE CON DITION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVA-NIA FOR TEN YEARS UNDER DEMO-CRATIC RULE AND TEN UNDER REPUI LICAN MANAGEMENT. The Harrisburg Telegraph has

following: The Democrats had an almost unbroken rule in Pennsylvania, from 1850 a maid of Mrs. Lee. Soon after the birth to 1800, and the Republicans, have been of William Jackson, the head waiter's in power-most of the time from 1860 to 1871. The record made by these parties, art, of Frederick county, Maryland. The | within those periods, in the management boy William showed extraordinary in- of the finances of the State, is a fair test telligence and became a pet of his master, by which to try them. The State debt

and on the death of Colonel Stewart on the first of December, 1850, and on found himself free, by a clause in the the same date of the ten years following, will. William went immediately to is given in the following table, compiled Washington, where he had been many from the annual reports of the Auditor State debt Dec. 1, 1850, \$40,775,485 42 no rose is more fresh; yet the eyes, the mind, blessed eyes, they are still grand-1852, 41,524,875 37 40,566,270 54

1854.

1855.

39,881,788 22

1859, 1860. 37,969,847 50 It will be seen from this table that the State debt remained above forty millions -some years increasing and in others decreasing slowly-until 1856, when the Democratio ascendancy began to be shaken. The public works were sold in 1857, in 1858 the Republicans carried the House, in 1859 they carried both House

and Senate, and in 1860 they elected the Governor and a majorty in both Houses. During these ten years the ruling party had the benefit of the revenue from the State tax on real and personal estate, and the tax on tounage on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The revenue from these two sources, during the de

cade referred to, was as follows: 7, Tonnane Tux. State Tax. 1851 \$1,372,170 37 \$9.514 71 1,359,636 20 1852 21,270 66 67,257 22 1,510,403 39 118,205 11 161,125 25 250,947 24 1.682.035 21. 204.564 11 1857 224,535 62 47,582 68 1860 31,425 -15

\$1,136,397 75 \$15,024,984 19 1,136,397 75 Total revenue from these sources in ten years \$10,161,381 94

And yet with all this revenue, and \$300,000 additional paid in three installents, 1858, 1859 and 1860, by the Connsylvania Railroad in redemption of its bonds, given in purchase of the public works, the public debt remained almost nchanged for six years, and was finally reduced in the following four years, but a trifle, as these figures show:

State debt Dec. 1, 1850... \$40,775,485 .42 State debt Dec. 1, 1860... 37,969,847 50

Total reduction in 10 ... \$2,805,637 92 years..... Or an average of about \$280,000 a year. Shortly after the Republicans came fully into possession of the State Government in 1861, they were confronted with the necessity of arming the troops of the State called out to suppress the rebellion, and to put the State into condition of defense. Hence the negotiations of the war loan of 1861. They therefore over forty millions, as follows;

pealed, so, that these large sources of revenue only yet by the Democrats were cut off from their successors, the annual payment into the Sinking Fund by the Pennsylvania Railroad being increased, Pennsylvania Railroad being increased,

service for the service

Debt bearing coin interest \$4,507,300 00 U. S. currency...... 24,782,445 30

has been stopped...... 155,976 66 "Let's raise the money and send Wil- Debt bearing no interest. 100,866-05 Total debt July 1, 1871.. \$29,546,587-71 We can thus fairly compare the result

fugitive," said the Judge, "and they'd of the two decades: State debt, Dec. 1, 1850.....\$40,775,485 42 State debt, Dec. 1, 1860..... 37,969,847 50

> der the Democrats..... \$2,805,637 92 State debt, Dec. 1, 1860..... \$37,969,847 50 added..... 3,500,000 00

> > \$41,469,847 50

Debt July 1, 1871, \$19,546,587 71 Reduction in ten years under the Republicans..... \$11,923,259 79

Republicans....... \$9,117,621 87 Annual average reduction under Democratic rule. 280,563 79 Annual average reduction under Republican rule.. 1,192,325 97 Annual difference to the people of the State...... 011.769 18 And this, be it remembered has been

ccomplished with not morely a reduc

THE GRANDMOTHER: Grandmamma is so old, she has so many wrinkles, and her hair is duite white; but her eyes shine like two stars. Yea, they are much more beautiful; they the guests of Congress Hall frequently are so mild, so blessed to look into. And call upon his wife, who is one of the she can tell the most delightful stories, and she has a dress of thick silk that rustles; and it is covered with flowers: Grandmamma knows so much, for she lived long before papa and mamma, that is certain. Grandmamma has a psalm book with thick silver clasps, and she reads in it often; in it there lies a rose; it is quite pressed and dry; it is not so fine as the roses she has in her vase, and vot she-always smiles-most-kindly at it; there even comes tears in her eyes. How an it be that gandmamma looks always so fondly upon the withered rose in the old book? Each time that grandmamma's tears fall upon the flowers, its colors revives, it freshens again, and the whole room is filled with the scent of it; the walls disappear as though they were only fog, and all around the green, beautiful wood, with the sun shining through the leaves, and grandmamma -yes, she is quite young! She is a cautiful girl with golden locks and blooming cheeks, engaging and lovely;

mamma's. By her side is seated a youth -so young, handsome, and strong l He offers her the rose, and she smiles-but 40,106,904 22 not thus smiles grandmamma! Yes! -the smile comes. He is gone; many thoughts and many forms pass by; the handsome youth is gone, the rose lies in 38,638,961 07 the psalm book, and grandmamma—yes, there she sits again, as an old lady, gaz ing at the whithered rose that lies in the Now grandmamma is dead. She sat

in the easy chair, and told a long, dong, delightful story. "And now it is over," she said, "and I am quite weary; let me sleep a little." Then she lay back, drew a heavy sigh, and slept; but it became more and more still, and her face was so full of peace and joy, it was as if the sun shined upon it; then they said she was dead.

shrouded in pure white linen; she looked so beautiful, and yet her eyes were closed. But all the wrinkles were gone a sweet smile played on her-mouth; her hair was so silver-white, so honorable. no one could be afraid to look at her ; it was still the same benign kind grand mamma. And the psalm-book was laid under her head, as she herself had de-1,510,403 39 1,721,114 79 1,692,095 31 and so they buried her.

On her graye, close under the church-1,554,667 34 wall they planted a rose-tree, and it stool full of blossoms; the nightingule 1,005,002 18 sang over it, and from within the church the organ played the most beautiful psalms in the book that day under her head. And the moon shong right down upon her grave, but the dead one was here,; every child could, fearlessly, go there at night, and pluck; a rose, there by the churchyard wall.

One that is dead knows more than all we living know; the dead know the dread we should feel at anything so strange as that they should come to us the dead; are better than we all, and so they do not come. There is earth over the coffin, there is earth in it. The psalm-book with its leaves is dust, the roso with all its associations has crumbled into dust: but above, fresh roses bloomabove, the nightingale, sings,, and the organ plays; one thinks of the old grandmother, with the mild eyes, ever

young. Eyes can never die! Ours shall some day see her young and beautiful as when for the first time, she kissed the fresh red rose that lieth now dust in the grave

STRANGE EVENT. Fifty foot of the war loan of 1801. They therefore worded their decade with a debt of draining the whole level. The was constructed over descrited chambers State debt. Dec. 1, 1860... \$37,969,847 50 of a coal mine, and the accident was War loan of 1801...... 3,500,000 00 caused by the falling in of the roof. The water which washed through, filled the ...\$41,469,847 50 adjoining chambers, and had the disaster not occurred on a holiday, there would and subsequently, in Fobruary, 1866, have been a terrible loss of life. Hotal the three mill tax on real estate was re- You can't have ocal mines and canals on

"Here, master John," said he, with his year all aglow with loy, "here is a thousand dollars—now I want Rachel." by the repeal of the tonings tax, from thousand dollars—now I want Rachel." With the tonings tax repealed since with a bardy covered himself wholl the so," exclaimed the Judge. "Why, I sold Rachel year and the Judge. "Why, I sold Rachel year and the three mill tax abolished since and had bardly covered himself wholl the sold Rachel year and the three mill tax abolished with hortof, he lay, still until the sanke had left him, and then half dead with with terror, fled from the bed and argund to Mobile."

"Whon is she going?" asked William, nervously.

"Whon is she going?" asked William, nervously.

"Whon is she going?" asked William, nervously.

"Who gone already—went yesterday, cially, by the Commissioners of the cially, by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, shows the public debt, his absence costs him a fine using the distribution and his home. (the boat military of the material of July I, 1971, to be as tonows to the first of the first o