

# The Huntingdon Journal.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1857.

VOL. XXII. NO. 27.

WILLIAM BREWSTER,  
SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITORS.

## RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be proposed to the constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

**FIRST AMENDMENT.**  
There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

### ARTICLE XI.

#### OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The state may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not be loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

SECTION 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, township, or other municipal corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, township, or other municipal corporation, or association, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

**SECOND AMENDMENT.**  
There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

### ARTICLE XII.

#### OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise), without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

### THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxable, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxable inhabitants to entitle it to at least two representatives shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

### FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:—  
The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corpora-

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]  
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
April 26, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 75, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]  
JACOB ZEIGLER, Clerk.

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:  
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,  
On the question,  
Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backus, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flemming, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Meyer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—9.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flemming, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Meyer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazar, Gregg and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flemming, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Meyer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withero, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—75.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrose—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the House agree to the first amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, Ely, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withero, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrose—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the House agree to the second amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, Ely, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mamma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Struthers,

Thorn, Vanvorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrose, Withero and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the House agree to the third amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Reed, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Voeghley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Westbrook, Williston, Withero, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carter, Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisinger, M'Ilvain, Manear, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Roberts, Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrose—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,  
Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?  
The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backus, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carter, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fassold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johnson, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisinger, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunnemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (York), Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorhis, Voeghley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withero, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrose and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:  
I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.  
A. G. CURTIN,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Select Poetry.

### THE GIANT.

BY CHARLES MACKIE.

There came a giant to my door,  
A giant fierce and strong;  
His step was heavy on the floor,  
His arm were ten yards long.  
He scowled and frowned he shook the ground;  
I trembled through and through—  
At length I looked him in the face  
And cried: "Who cares for you?"  
The mighty giant as I spoke,  
Grew pale and thin and small,  
And through his body, as 'twere smoke,  
I saw the sunshine fall,  
His blood-red eyes turned blue as skies,  
He whispered soft and low—  
"Is this," I cried, with glowing pride,  
"Is this the mighty foe?"  
He sunk before my earnest face,  
He vanished quite away,  
And left no shadow in his place  
Between me and the day.  
Such giants come to strike us dumb—  
But walk in every part,  
They melt before the strong man's eyes,  
And fly the good of heart.

## Select Story.

### THE WIFE'S EXPERIMENT.

This is a story of a new but untried and most successful experiment at house-cleaning, which, we feel assured, will be read with interest by those lady-readers, who—like us of the coarser sex—think house-cleaning a periodical plague—worse if possible, than the dreary days of old-fashioned soap making.

"Well, my dear," said William Stanley to his wife, "I think, if you will get out my portmanteau, and fill it, I will run off to town for a few days."

"Ah!" said Mrs. Stanley, arching her eye brows. "On business?"

"No, not particularly," he replied. "I like to go, occasionally; and I suppose that this week would be quite as convenient a time, all things considered, as I could choose."

"So, with the belief that William had something to call him from home that he did not care to trouble her about, like the trusting, confiding, trusting wife, that she was, she packed the portmanteau, dropping into it one item that had not been called for—a tear, shed at the thought of her going loneliness.

"Silly child that I am!" she said, hastily wiping her eyes. "Two years a wife, and still so childish! I'll dry my tears and be no longer foolish. And yet, would he have gone away so coolly a year ago, for no reason, except that he liked to go, occasionally? Is he tiring of me? or—no! meant to be him one of the best of wives and make his home like no other place on earth—that he must leave me for so paltry a reason?" And pretty Mrs. Stanley looked quite dejected, as she went about her work, and sought to drown her unpleasant thoughts in the performance of daily duties.

William Stanley took the next train for town, telling his wife, with a good humored, yet meaning smile, that he should be back again quite as soon as she would be glad to see him.

"Gone!" she ejaculated; and for how long a time I know not. How dreary the house seems! And how shall I spend all these weary days? My housework is but little, and, now only myself to care for, will take but a few hours of the day. Let me see! I'll look up some of my oldish occupations. There is the ottoman cover that never was finished; that pencil drawing of the old homestead, that I was to complete and get framed; that bad-tempered, half-hemstitched, for mother; and then those songs that William bought for me, the other day. Ah! I will finish these odd jobs. Then they will be off my mind, and I shall be so busy that I shall not have time to be miserable. What a happy thought! Now, if I were a real heroine, I should lie on the lounge all day on dishabille, with not a thought for anything but myself—thinking all the time, that 'I would not, if I could, be gay.' No, no; nothing of that kind will do for me. 'Away with melancholy!' sang the little lady, as she took the duster, and proceeded to dust the parlor.

Her morning work finished, she went up stairs into the little anteroom, where things long forgotten were stored. Opening an old trunk, she seated herself on a small cloth and the gay worsteds with which the ottoman cover was to have been worked. The sight of these renewed many youthful days, and she searched the trunk to the bottom, to see what else it might hold that had been forgotten since she left her childhood's home. Here was a bundle of letters from her schoolmates, full of demonstrations of lasting friendship—friendship that had not outlived the poor little newspaper that had testified to its existence. Opening them, she became absorbed in their contents, and hour after hour rolled by.

"Well, well, I have had two pleasant hours, and I have lived over some happy days," said Mrs. Stanley. "After dinner I will certainly commence the work I have planned."

All the afternoon, her fingers flew merrily over the canvass, and at evening the task was nearly completed.

"One hour more of work, and there will be one bit more of furniture to surprise William with when he comes home. Let me see; that will probably be in about four or five days. Oh, dear, what a long time! I know I shall have the blues before he gets home. Well, I will try and keep them off with employment. There is that tulip-bed to be weeded. I'll do it now."

Weeding is hard work, it faithfully done. Mrs. Stanley worked until, for weariness, she knew she could work no longer, so going into the house, she seated herself in the western bow window, and taking her knitting work, prepared for an hour of twilight rest and meditation. A city belle would have smiled at the homely occupation that busied her fingers; but our little heroine was country-bred, and had many old-fashioned notions, that made her a happier woman than she might otherwise have been. The soft clicking of knitting needles has something in its sound peculiarly quieting and soothing. Busy people sometimes have the feeling that they cannot sit and fold their hands, even when they wish to think. Let me assure my lady friends that, with a half-knit stocking in their fingers, all such feelings will vanish. They will have the happy consciousness that they are 'doing something'; and that goes a great way in making up the happiness of some lives. Instead, therefore, of leaning her head upon her hand, and then gazing out into the night, as heroines of romance are wont to do, at the twilight hour, our heroine took her knitting work, and, sitting in an easy chair, looked quietly at the fading sunset, as the slowly descending new moon, and the bright stars that came out one by one. Very beautiful she thought the scene. And then she wondered, where William was, and what he might be do-

ing. 'Perhaps he will go to the theatre,' she thought; that it was an opera night, and that he had always expressed a wish to see Madame Gristi.

The evening breeze at last drove her from the window; and, lighting the lamp, she sought the 'Amusement' of a daily paper, and found that Gristi would appear in 'Lucrezia Borgia.'

"Ah! I am glad that William will enjoy it highly." Self forgetful, she did not lament that she could not be there, too; but she pictured the gay scene, and was happy in William's supposed happiness.

A few scenes in Kingsley's "Saints' Tragedy," so said that she could read but a few scenes; and lastly, in accordance with another old-fashioned notion, a chapter in the Bible; and thus Mrs. Stanley ended her first day alone.

Few of us can remember ever having passed two days in succession exactly alike. The usual order is, a quiet day, then an active day, and then rather quiet one. So, as Mrs. Stanley had passed one still, quiet day, the one that followed might naturally be supposed to be of a different character. One would have supposed that she had appointed a reception day, so numerous were the calls she received. Very little time she had for the odd jobs she had planned. But the worsted work was finished, and the pencil drawing commenced.

On the third day, the parlor was strewn with drawing materials, working-cotton, etc., and slight showers kept Mrs. Stanley in doors, and busy.

"Oh, this hemstitching is getting tiresome! I would not make mamma a present that has cost me any unpleasant hours. I'll lay it aside, for a time. I'll draw a little while. No; I'll look at those songs. Yes! at this one." And, seating herself at the piano, she opened Mendelssohn's beautiful little song, "Far Away."

"O far away I'll fly in dreaming,  
Where there are no cares,  
Where everlasting snows are gleaming,  
And foaming brooks go lakeward streaming,  
Time shall not move me to complaining,  
Our hearts unaltered are remaining,  
Till thou return."

Charmed by the influence of the words and the music, Mrs. Stanley leaned her elbow upon the music-desk, and fell to thinking. She was aroused by a touch upon her shoulder, and a kiss upon her forehead.

"Oh, William! is that you? How you frightened me! I did not expect you so soon."

"Ah! then it was not my return you were awaiting? Hey, my dear?" Mrs. Stanley blushed; but her face told the truth—"Whose return should she be waiting for?"

"Yes, yes," said William, "but I have not been among 'everlasting snows' and 'foaming brooks'."

"Well, well; have it as you please, said his wife, 'only I am so glad you are here! But how did you get in without my knowing it?'"

"Oh, 'out of sight, out of mind,' you know!"

"Cruel man," she said, "you know nothing about it. Look around the room, and see how hard I have tried to keep busy, and not to grow lonesome?"

"Drawing, embroidery, sewing, reading, music! Do you know that I fancied that your occupations had been vastly different?"

"No, what can you mean?" she asked.

"Have you forgotten a year ago at this time?"

"Yes, yes—I believe so," she replied. "But what of it?"

"Well, it so happens that I had not forgotten it," said her husband. "Scrubbing and cleaning week was it not?"

"Perhaps so," she said. "What made 'Why, I set it down in my memory as the unhappiest week I had known since our marriage," he replied; "so this year I resolved to be out of the way while the 'three days' revolution was taking place; so I forced myself off to town."

"Oh, William, had you told me this before, you need not have gone, and I should have been spared some sad thoughts, and some sad tears—some, not many mind you!"

"Perhaps he will go to the theatre," she thought; that it was an opera night, and that he had always expressed a wish to see Madame Gristi.

The evening breeze at last drove her from the window; and, lighting the lamp, she sought the 'Amusement' of a daily paper, and found that Gristi would appear in 'Lucrezia Borgia.'

"Ah! I am glad that William will enjoy it highly." Self forgetful, she did not lament that she could not be there, too; but she pictured the gay scene, and was happy in William's supposed happiness.

A few scenes in Kingsley's "Saints' Tragedy," so said that she could read but a few scenes; and lastly, in accordance with another old-fashioned notion, a chapter in the Bible; and thus Mrs. Stanley ended her first day alone.

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A few scenes in Kingsley's "Saints' Tragedy," so said that she could read but a few scenes; and lastly, in accordance with another old-fashioned notion, a chapter in the Bible; and thus Mrs. Stanley ended her first day alone.

Few of us can remember ever having passed two days in succession exactly alike. The usual order is, a quiet day, then an active day, and then rather quiet one. So, as Mrs. Stanley had passed one still, quiet day, the one that followed might naturally be supposed to be of a different character. One would have supposed that she had appointed a reception day, so numerous were the calls she received. Very little time she had for the odd jobs she had planned. But the worsted work was finished, and the pencil drawing commenced.

On the third day, the parlor was strewn with drawing materials, working-cotton, etc., and slight showers kept Mrs. Stanley in doors, and busy.

"Oh, this hemstitching is getting tiresome! I would not make mamma a present that has cost me any unpleasant hours. I'll lay it aside, for a time. I'll draw a little while. No; I'll look at those songs. Yes! at this one." And, seating herself at the piano, she opened Mendelssohn's beautiful little song, "Far Away."

"O far away I'll fly in dreaming,  
Where there are no cares,  
Where everlasting snows are gleaming,  
And foaming brooks go lakeward streaming,  
Time shall not move me to complaining,  
Our hearts unaltered are remaining,  
Till thou return."