OFFICE OF THE Weckly Lioncer Over Patton & McDowell' store-third story THE JOB DEPARTMENT of this establishment is furnished with the very beat amterial for the execution of all kinds of plain beat amterial for the execution of all kinds of plain and fancy Job work. A marked feature in this department is our new Liberty press, which works off over 1,000 impessions per hour. This economy in liber enables us to do work at Northern and Eastern prices. Urders for work, accompanied by the cash, will

VOL: V sect with prompt attention.

Speech of Mr. Philips, of Wake in the House of Representatives. December. 1870. upon the Bill for Calling a Convention. the Question Being upon its Passage on its Second Reading. aner it had been Read by Sections.

I have taken no part in the discussions which have sprung up during the reading of this Bill by sections. I was willing that its friends should modify its details freely, as to give to it any perfection of which it might be susceptible, and to bring it before the people in that particular form which they might regard as most favorable to its success. Believing that no amendments could make the proposition to call a Convention a wise one, I have thought it candid to abstain from making issues upon mere details, lest such a course might have given color to a contrary intpression of my views. In the mean time this bill, having been submitted, both in the Senate previously to its reaching this House, and now again here, to the friendly manipa-lations of its authors and supporters, may well be supposed to be, substantially, such as they desire it to remain. The present seems to be a fit opportunity for indicating any objections to the Bill, which rest upon other grounds than that of detail.

To me it appears that these objections are mainly two; one, as to the form of enactment. by which it is supposed that the Bill may be matured into a law; the other as to the value of the security which the Bill offers to the people that such Convention may not amend the Constitution in points which, in terms, are expressly excepted from its control.

As to the power of enactment, it seems enough to say that it is one which, in 1854. was rejected ; nav, fairy hooted down, as unconstitutional and revolutionary; and that this decision has been practically acquiesced



disparaging any one who argued it, with s-pecial ability and power upon the part of the minority. For them I well recoller that it was argued with a special force and course by Mr. Graham, then a Seintor from Orange county. But with all the sur-froundings which so instry gives this work presented that the Pople can: This Bill, they say, that the the pople which cells in the convention and the pople which cells in the saturation of the party friends, he failed to carry even the Whigs with him. Among others, those distinguished citizens and law. quite as far as gentlemen of their intelligence quite as far as gentlemen of their intelligence.

den, of Chatham, Caldwell, of Rowan, and 2. There is the preliminary oath, not to others whose names do not now occur to me, intermeddle with other parts of the Constitu

sembly, was composed of good men of each The former is a supposed restriction upon party, and of a majority of each section of the power, and the second is a restriction the State. More can hardly be, said of any mercly upon the conscience, of the Conven-

by party men, under party or sectional ies. I beg to add that those who made it were bound by their oaths to make it truly, and I hope this consideration, in view of other I hope this consideration the test of its obligation I hope this consideration the test of its obligation I hope this consideration the test of its obligation I hope this consideration, in view of other

and character could be, dissented distinctly and firmly. The vote in the Senate was too to one, it: a full house! In the House we did not fare so well as that. Nineteen whigs, of the best material that we had, among them Outlaw, of Bertie, Smith, of Halifax, Amis, of Granville, Winston of Bertie, Hea-

trious Convention which framed the United which a pradent man would be willing toto But more that this may be added. We and forty-five years, and who have been residen, of Chatham, Caldwell, of Rowan, and others whose names do not now occur to me, divided from ns, and the vote was 74 to 34. The minjority, in both branches of the As-

reasonable, practical protection of his own Aiter replying to one or two other ang. part of the oath? Does not that Constitu-precious and delicate rights, that all ad- gestions which have been made upon this tion Create an imperfect duty (of exactly of the Town of Marshall, or otherwise paymit to be at most, no facorites with such as floor, I will trouble the House no longer. the class of the duty created by the present one dollar when warned, and on failing to pay the sected with such as least at any merchy upon the conscience, of the Conven-legislative decision that has been made since tion. The second leaves the technical powers the foundation of the government. If gen-tlemen are disposed to undervalue it as is made

I hope this consideration, in view of other parts of my argument may not be forgot ten. ten. I hope this connexion, to ob-ten. I hope this connexion. I hope this connexion, to ob-ten . I hope this connexion . I hope this connexio It is a most respectable and solemn prece be enforced in favor of the party injured by departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the oath taken by provision his homestead rights will be any departed from the terms of the terms of the part of the terms of the terms of the terms of the movement. It has every other bond; for instance, that of corporative limits of the Town, shall pay the departed from the terms of terms of terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of term standing upon reasons which I have not men-tioned, but which may fairly be rekoned up-When so much is said, no more need be! Act is followed in the bill before us. In stand that what endangers their Homestead, on for influence over a large portion of the Constitution of the States has been citizens of the State in 1871. And if the fact that if was made by gentlemen sworn to make logic. The apprehensions of which we speak

## Wechly . Liou certingio A A LITERARY AND POLITICAL JOURNAL, SSUED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TWO DOLLARS & YEAR; ONE DOLLAR FOR SIX IoNTHS. Club Subscribers; Five copies, one year 8 75, and a copy of the American Stock Jon Payment to be invariably in advance. PINKNEY BOLLINS. Editor and Propriet

NO. 51.

nnon the only occasion when a question could have been made upon it. I mean in calling the proposed Convention of Febnary, 1861; and that after this construction had been placed upon the Constitution, the words so construed were, in the midst of vast and radie?! changes in that instrument in other respects, preserved exactly by two State, Conventions : that of 1865, whose Constitution failed of heing ratified by the people, and that of 1868, which framed our present Constitution.

Whatever, originally, may have been the merits of the position assumed by those who suggested the method of calling a Convention now advocated, it is idle to contend that after such a decision to the contrary, such an acquiescence in that decision, such an endorsement of it, it can be proposed noie without encountering objections much more powerful than those with which it was met n 1854. Circumstances which surround us in 1870 may render it permicious to endeavor to overthrow the institution of the State by means, which, under circumstances far more favorable, in times of quiet, at a period when our community was not in a state of surveillance, or of extraordinary apprehension was, by our own precedents, --of our own head, eral relations. denounced as portending a revolution !

Let us examine this important question more closely. The friends of this Bill propose to pass it by no more than a majority. It comes down to us endorsed by only a majority of the Senate, and it has not in its enacting clause the words heretofore used upon such occasions, viz: "Two-thirds of each House concurring."

Our present Constitution (1868) declares General Assembly," unless by a vote of twothirds of all the members in each House. It is said, by its superters, that this bill does not call a Convention by the General Assembly, but submits the question of such call to the people ; and that their right to call a Conthe Constitution.

I do not propose to treat the question thus myself. Being a member of the General As-sembly of 1854, I supported that view by indirect endorsement of your sovereign Con-we must be allowed to question this i.e. clearly the only manner! The people canning little ones. argument as well as I was able. But Con- ventions, are to be annihilated? These ques- guaranty also. We shall do so in a business had been wearied, perhaps rendered appre- If the people be willing that this shall take ever a decision upon their meaning is reached by a competent tribunal, it is not admissible to treat the question then adjudicated as unpleasant in our recent past, all that is sub- of it. That such respect is due as well to decisions revered and loved, would appear again up- upon such men. Here, however, we are told should be amended.

haps merely by a course of practice. there are classes of constitutional questions that cannot come before the Courts, and other such questions that cannot be brought before the Courts until after repeated occasions have required one or other of the Executive or Legislative Departments to ad in regard to some grave, matter, upon one or another theory or to such questions. Lawyers are familiar with such cases. Only at the last term of our Sapreme Court, that tribunal, following a long and respectable series of cases, in this and in other States, deferred to and adopted a decision by the versal, that, when ever in the course of ex-

it troly will not avail to save it from sneers, are such as thrill those wild entertain them, greatest respect for its memory, and cheer. tedbelieve that the Homesteadhas a retrospect is mere surplusage. a person who stands in my peculiar position in regard to it, whose views were set at naught in making it, and who has bowed to its authority, may well be excused if he appeal to that Democratic party, now said to phrases. There is no incantation that can vive, and are venerated, and beloved. I have whether that complexion can be changed, and ment to call a convention. Indeed, it seems due for the violation of any of the Town Or be in a majority in this Assembly, and ask them if they are willing to review their own decisions, and to give outsiders any reasons for saving that they settle and unsettle Con-stitutional questions to serve their party exi-stitutional questions to serve their party exi-

stitutional questions to serve their party exit their presence. Ours is a limited govern-gencies; and that under such compulsion ment; but its paper limitations are only The act of 1834, which restricted the Con-such new judges will be sworn to support, al Assembly was sitting, this very duty im-payment of the fine and all costs: And if they are ready in 1870 to take an oath that valuable, or worth mentioning so long as we vention of 1835, gave that Convention power above all things, the Constitution of the Unithat is not low, which in 1854 they solemnly have a tribunal to enforce them when trans- to take away the right of suffrage from ted States, and must enforce the laws, as they swore was such. All this too upon the eve gressed. Your so-called limitations upon this "negroes" and "mulattoes." Those were the may understand and construe that instruof their making drafts upon our confidence in Convention (I am speaking of those upon its only words used. They are both words of ment! Your words will keep promise to the as unvoidable. Nevertheless. I see gentlefavor of certain other oaths which they are powers) can be no where enforced! Is any- specific signification. The dictionaries give ear only, and break it grievously to the hope. The who endorse this argument, both in this about to take in the proposed Convention ! thing plainer? Suppose it were to touch, their definition. The former is the pure Nothing sir. among probabilities, is more cer-This precedent however does not stand whether knowingly, or inadvertently, any sub- blooded African, and the last session, and can give no good account alone. Some half dozen years afterwards, in ject prohibited to it, and its work as a whole cross between the negro and the white. the only instance in which," since such prece were ratified, whether knowingly or inad- Where then did that Convention get the State which is threatened by an execution for their present distress, of conscience, or the heretofore in force. dent, the calling of a Convention has been vertently, by the People : I ask whether this right of disfranchising not only those specific an old debt. Your great cry is against the zeal of their exhortations to others against submitted to the people (February 1861) this authority was pursued, and that after great discussion whether it was applicable to cases become a part of the Constitution? Most son of mixed blood to the 4th degree inin which, as there, the proposed Convention assuredly it would. There is no tribunal clusive." Was not this to go beyond the wives and young children throughout North prompt" payment of the interest for 1868 or was to effect not our internal, but our Fed- that could go behind the action of the Con- restriction? Why did they not adhere to Carolina. They will have the tribute of 1869, or January 1870, cannot be found vention and popular ratification, in order to the words of the restraining, act, leaving it many a tear in humble homes from Tennes- among the public documents of the last as-Add to this,-that after a notorious de- pass upon the authenticity of the change or to the courts to define them? It was a pro- see to the Ocean !- Fi.Fa's and Vendi's sembly. These gentlemen deservedly enjoy

Add to this,-that after a notorious de-cision, an acquiescence and usage upon this annihilation : There is no tribunal which vision in restraint of right, and would proba-doubt they have a good reason for their siconstruction, the words so construed were by would admit a suggestion that any part of bly have received a strict construction. The admit, that these Homesteads will probably Conventions, which recast the Constitution; the work of such a Convention was inad words added in the clause adopted, do not not last beyond the terms of office of the prespretend to be a definition of "mulatto,"- ent Judges. If this be so, if can furnish no make bold so to believe. preserved untouched, and then, in view of tent, or unanthorized. pretend to be a definition of "mulatto,"- ent Judges. If this be so, if can furnish no the well known rules of law, that notorious Such intended restrictions might be of but are, what our dictionaries informs us good reason why these terms should be

and authoritive constructions and authorita- service in case the Convention were not called they are, an addition of other classes to those brought to a premature end. That the man tive constructions upon legal phrases are to mon to submit its work to the people for over whom the act gave them power. Sup- may probably die some time or other, is no provide the people for over whom the act gave them power. be taken as endorsed by any subsequent leg- ratification, as was the case with most of the posing this to be so, it is obvious that these reason why nature shall be anticipated, by

islation which adopts such phrases, I submit Conventions about the time of our Revolu- classes beyond "mulattoes," had no remedy, a violent and premature death. Let the TOWN OF MARSHALL. that "no Convention shall be called by the that the objection to the form of enactment tionary war. But it is not too strong langu- after the amendments were ratified by the Homestead continue, at least for a few years adopted in the present bill is powerful, and age to say, that in any case of a Convention people. The restriction was as though it longer, and in the meantime their owners may its disregard by this Assembly may well be considered by the public as ominous, and at-action for ratification, such restraints are the restraints are to submit its action for ratification, such restraints are to submit its action for ratification, such restraints are to submit its action for ratification for tributable to some carelessness of their in- fanciful only, and for practical purposes, same sort which are obvious on comparing your election for the Convention in March, I the same, That any person or persons who terests. In 1854 when this doctrine was merely useless. The constituent Convention, the Amendments with the act of 1834, are imagine that I can already hear its fierce brocahed by gentlemen eminently conserva- and ratifying people have just as much power mostly perhaps merely verbal or formal varia- winds howling through the State. They shall hereafter engage in retailing or selling

vention is not subjected to any restraints by tive by nature and by habit, it was rejected over the Constitution with them as without tions. I will add but one other as being will be recognized by us as unfit emblems of ardent spirits, malt liquors, or any intoxias nothing less than revolutionary, come them! from whence it might, now, when it has not And such indeed seems to be the impres-from whence it might, now, when it has not And such indeed seems to be the impres-have discussed. The act of 1834 directed throughout North Carolina, roaring down discussed in within the corporate limits of the Town raised as being open. Were it open, the only been overruled, but branded, what is sion of the authors of such bills as the pres- the Convention to provide "in what manner" throughout North Carolina, roaring down cian, within the corporate limits of the Town will pay me to have you keep on preaching arguments by which the above view is sup-there so hallowing in party necessities; what ent, for after, in appearance, depriving the the Constitution of the State should be afterported, would not be without force. Indeed, is there that has occurred since 1855, so to members of such bodies of power to violate wards amended. That is, it was provided by of the log cabin; and, wherever it enters is there that has occurred since 1855, so to is there that has occurred since 1855, so to a decision of the question I held that view a decision, and the subsequent acquieso-bein decision decision, and the subsequent acquieso-bein decision decision, and the subsequent acquieso-bein decision decis

be amended; not a manner, but the manner, cherished sanctuary of his patient wife and person or persons selling distilled spirits,

stitutions are rules of life, and are not mere tions must be asked and answered here and like manner. What is offered is said to be hensive, by the long contest which issued in place, I am sure that I am not personally conthemes for speculative discussion. When- discussion. When- discussion. When- discussion and answered nere and inke manner. What is onered is said to be hensive, by the long contest which issued in practically the Convention of 1835, and by the irregular cerned to the contrary. It is enough for me, ted with them that will not down a mere bid-ding. Such apprehensions concern all that is mental views shall prevail with us to accept the convention of 1855, and by the frequar cerned to the convention of 1855, and by the frequar cerned to the convention of 1855, and by the frequar cerned to the convention, to call their nor more than fifty dollars, at the discretion methods of calling a Convention which in attention to it for consideration.

being still open. Such are the every day Jubits of our lives when the decision is one for the future. In the course of that contest had been threaded attention to it for consideration. We are told, however, by gentlemen of in-I may say that it is to turn the sun back an end of it. I may say that it is to turn the sun back an end of it. habits of our lives when the decision is one made by a Court. The safety of our proper-we were told that with the meeting of the substitute the oaths of calling to call this Convention, in order to minister to call this convention of 1835 would the people, in a point which demands Ay and the security of our persons depend this General Assembly, North Carolina as men who have power otherwise unrestricted, shut up all controversy, by providing the instant attention; for which the slow opera- the Town of Marshall, every person so offendthe security of our persons depend open an adherence to the law as adjudged, this General Assembly, North Carolina as she used to be, the North Carolina that we That such respect is due as well to decisions mockery. In this connexion we are told of dollars for each offense.

by the two other departments of govern-on the scene! I could have wished that of one of these classes of restrictions as if it Now, it is observable that when a report the provision in the present Constitution ment upon matters within their jurisdic-tion, is not so much an every day piece of present constitution of this Assembly had in the pit was only after upon it, which requires the General Assembly to make the tract he left for the street he street he left for the street he left for the street he left for the street he street he left for the street he street he street he left for the street he tion, is not so much an every day piece of information, but it is well understood by There are many to one way of amending the Constitution. That ment of the interesest upon the State debt; walks, for persons walking, and any person Saviour came by, and, hearing the erica, lawyers and statesmen. There are many it would have compensated for many an un-liberty by men solemuly sworn to its main-provision was the present second clause of that we have sworn, at yonder desk, to obey provision was the present second clause of that we have never it would have compensated for many an un-grave constitutional topics that have never been before the Judicary, which neverthe-less have been settled; settled by one or othe-rea it is not to be. My fears grow stronger them performs, formally and expressly, or per-them performs, formally and expressly, or per-them performs, formally and expressly, or per-

alleviate or omit the same when in his jadg-

day of June, A. D., 1869. Ratified in Council this June 1st, 1869.

House and in the Senate, who were here at | Marshall Council met May Sth, 1871,

> DR. J. K. HARDWICK. Town Commissioners. W. F. RUNNION.

D. F. DAVIS, Mayor. SAM MENTIRE, Marshal.

our esteem, and that of the public. No EFFECTS OF PREACHING ON COUNTING .--lence. At least, until I know better, I shall There is an Island on the coast of Virginia. where the people in times past have not been "righteous overmuch." During the past year a missionary has labored among them with considerable success. Not long ago, as this good man was busy working in his shirt-sleves on a new church which was in progress of erection, a stout sea-caprain bailed him:

"Are you the minister here ?" "Yes, sir."

"Well, I've got ten dollars for you." "For the Church ?"

"No, for yourself. I like your way of doing things here. I've come to this island for clams, a good many years, and have, always found them a thousand or fif teen hundred, short when I got home. It

A CHINESE SERMON .- The following dis course by a converted Chinese tailor, with reference to the merits of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Christianity, is worth preserving : "A man had fallen into a deep, dark pit, and lay in its miry bottom groaning and itterly nuable to move. Confucius walking by, approached the edge of the pit, and said Poor fellow ! I am sorry for you. Why were you such a fool as to get in there ? Let me give you a piece of advice : If you get out don't get in again.' A Buddhist priest if you could scramble up two-thirds of the tirely helpless and unable to rise. Next the

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That any malt liquors, or intoxicating drinks within the corporate limits of the Town of Marshall, shall forfeit and pay not less than five dollars

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained. That if any

----

ORDINANCES

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Commis-

ed not only to pass without a summoning of straints was, with great pains, as it were, her reason and spirit to aid us in the con-invented!

inneture, but has been employed as an oc- Are we then to be told that the former casion for underrating and deliberately flont, antiquated and exploded methods may now ing her considerate, conservative, characteris- again at last, under the peculiar circumtie wisdom. Your temper is not the old stances of our time, be resorted to with con-North Carolina temper ! Not thus was she fidence !

known! cept from its powers.

The decision made by the General Assem-the in 1864, was arrived at after a very suffi-cient presentation of the question upon both sides; and, in the Scnate, I may say, without is obviated by the provisions of this Bill:-

instructions were faithfully pursued. How- constituents by enormous taxation; and as for each offense.

ever, upon considering the report, it was pro- gentlemen no doubt are very much oppressed posed to amend by adding a clause allowing themselves by reflecting upon their situations also a Convention ; and providing that no in this regard, so, naturally, they are very such body should be called except by a ma- emphatic in presenting to all of us, our moral jorty of two-thirds, &c. When this point obligations in case a Convention be not call-

It must be admitted, upon reflection, that was reached, the instructions above men-this sort of restriction is at host of a that tioned were still followed! The method in For the present, I make myself very easy I will now proceed to inquire into the val- this sort of restriction is, at best, of a mere which the Constitution could be altered, was about this daty. I do not know what the ne of the security by which this Bill propo- secondary character. It is not necessary for still expressed. No extra Constitutional amount of the State debt is, and until I do ses to protect the people against an intermed- its violation that there should be perjury method could be suggested. Upon further know, I shall not vote for any bill taxing the dling by the Convention with such parts of or wickedness. Ignorance, or inadvertence consideration however, the clause was ma- people to pay its interest. The amount is in person or persons who shall engage in rauthe Constitution as the People wish to ex- will certainly suffice; and sometimes that tured into its present expression; viz? No litigation; gross frands have been committed ning a horse or engage in horse racing in the ignorance or inadvertence would be technical Convention shall be called by this General in contracting it, and to such frauds many of streets of Marshall, shall forfeit and pay the

deferred to and adopted a decision by the late General Assembly upon the limits im-posed by our Constitution on the jurisdie-tion of justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The rule is uni-tion on the justices of the peace. The versally conceded. It seems to be conceded it gave a practical guaranty, would be viola- true, viz: that the Convention, therein, either and ascertained. This is a duty which devol- persons who shall suffer a crowd by the friends of a Convention, that if the ted as fully, as if by the rankest perjury ! did or did not obey the instructions by which ves upon us in this regard. My conscience of persons to assemble at his or their house the reason of the sum decision have been acquiesced in for years it can only he by a shock to public confidence and a threat to public peace that the ques-tion is again opened; and such shock and threat become the greater and more signifi-cant in proportion to the greatness and significances of the political circanistances of the politi in the midst of which they occur. I will hot cularge upon the political circumstances in North Carolina in 1870. It is enough to allude to them. They lend the greatest solemnity to this question. They will be well more solemnity to this question. They will be well to constitution. They will be well to constitute to the risk of the enforcement; and, that they are practical solemnity to this question. They will be well to constitute to the risk of the enforcement; and, that they are practical to constitution, the method now offered to us, solemnity to this question. They will be well to constitute to the risk of the enforcement; and, that they are practical solemnity to this question. They will be well to constitute to the risk of the enforcement; and, that they are practical to constitution, the method now offered to us, sole outside of the express provisions of the holders of our Bonds, that we will do, and the sum of one dollar for each offense. They propose to put these rights solumnity to this question. They will be well considered by the members of this House; and again by the People, if this proposition fail be placed before them. The decision made by the General Assem-to a more propitious period!

Two members of the West Virginia SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, That if Legislature lately took a sleeping car at Crafany person or persons shall loudly curse or ton. The ears were crowded, and the twoswear, or use indecent or unbecoming lan- had to sleep together. One was fat ; the other was lean. The fat man snored, and the guage to the annoyance of the public within lean one had to lay awake. At about midthe corporate limits of the Town of Marshall, night the insomnie legislator could no longer shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars stand the stentorious breathing of hif mate

for each offeuse. SEC. 6. Be it further ordained, That any

So the old lady went to her berth, disposed of her garments, and laid down. Presently him on the back, and said : "Lie still, sonny; pa said I might sleep along with yon." "Oh, no !" roored the bison-a boy no more, but a

> The marriage contract of the Bride of Lammermoor has quite lately been discovered at St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. It was evidently unknown to Sir Walter when he wrote the novel.

and he arose and sat by the fire. An Ald

lady entered and wanted a place to sleep.

"Go to my berth," said the sardonic lean one

"I left my little boy there asleep. I shall sit

up. I must think of legislative things."

New Haven boasts of a borse-ohesinut tree that blossoms on one side only one year, on the other side the next year for six snoossive years, and then inturrupts the regularity by blossoming all over on the seventh year.

The Americans in Rome are much pleased because Harriet Hosmer's horse, Blazon, has