

STOLEN ROSES.

(From the St. Simon's Garland for July.)

The clouds with Aurora's first roses were glowing, And dew jewels sparkled all over the earth;

While daisies and butter-cups trembled with mirth. II. The lark, in the air, his first matin was singing,

While sparrows and robins chirped back from the tree; When a beautiful golden-hair cherub came

Tripping tripping So light that she brushed not the dew from the sea. III.

A bonnet pushed back from her fair childish face, Where the rose and the lily were blended in one,

Gave place to the rich auburn ringlets that curled Like gold threads that glist in the light of the sun.

From her innocent heart burst a surge of delight, And she rivalled the lark, though his home was so high,

And, passing to gaze at his wonderful flight, The blue of her soft eyes seemed caught from the sky.

There was joy, there was mirth, in the exquisite smile That played round the sweet lips so rarely at rest;

There was grace in each step of the beautiful child; There was love in the high heart that throbb'd in her breast.

VI. Through the fallings of a garden Blushing roses thrust their way,

Luscious in their early freshness, Laughing in the golden day.

VII. Pressing one another forward, Climbing o'er the garden wall,

Cheek to cheek in gorgeous masses, Bursting through each crevice small.

VIII. Martha saw the rosy warfare, Hushed her song and nearer drew,

Raised a small hand to the paling Where the richest clusters grew.

IX. Eagerly she stood on tip-toe, Leaning up her prize to win,

And without the human rose bud, Stole the roses from within.

X. Gathered up her snowy apron, Filled it with the treasures sweet,

Then, like frightened fawn, went flying Round the corner of the street.

XI. On she went with curl thrown backward, And her laughing lips apart,

Till the stolen roses wended At the trembling of her heart.

XII. Many years have passed, sweet maiden, Since that early summer day,

Many changes have come o'er you, Other flowers strew your way.

XIII. And the stolen ones lie withered, But a fragrance all their own,

Wakes sweet memories of springtime And the days forever flown. ADDISAC.

New Orleans, June 17, 1878.

A VOICE FROM THE CONFEDERACY.

Harris' Mississippi Brigade at Spottsylvania.

The following letter will be found of special interest to our Mississippi friends. The original of it, signed by Gen. Ewell, was given to us some weeks ago by Mr. Peter Baker now of Mobile, who was an officer of one of the Adams county companies in the Sixteenth Mississippi regiment. The brother of Lieut. Baker was colonel of the Sixteenth at the battle of Spottsylvania, and was killed in that bloody conflict. A. M. Felton, lieutenant colonel of the same regiment, was also killed there—shot through the heart while receiving some instructions from Gen. Ewell. Major Council was terribly wounded and the adjutant of the regiment killed in the same fight. The other regiments of the brigade, the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Forty-eighth, were as badly cut up as the Sixteenth, losing many of their officers. The fact that an oak tree, twelve inches in diameter, in front of the entrenchments held by this brigade, was literally cut down by the bullets of the enemy, shows the terrible fire on that part of the line.

When this brigade was organized after the battles around Richmond, in which all its regiments there in separate brigades participated, Gen. Featherston commanded it. After his transfer to another command Col. Posey, of the Sixteenth Mississippi, was promoted to the command of the brigade. He received a wound at Bristol Station, of which he died a few weeks afterwards in Charlottesville. Col. N. H. Harris, of the Twelfth Mississippi, succeeded Posey and commanded the brigade until it surrendered, a handful of ragged, foot-sore, wounded, half-starved and battle-scarred veterans of Appomattox.

Gen. Harris, who commanded the brigade at Spottsylvania and to whom Gen. Ewell's letter below is addressed, is now a resident of Vicksburg, Miss., and borne in affectionate remembrance by the surviving soldiers who served under him.

OUR POLITICS.

A LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS ANALYZING THE POLICY OF OUR RULERS.

The Natchitoches Vindicator is publishing a series of letters from a correspondent in this city, who signs himself "Amicus Curie."

There is no writer in the South who wields a more vigorous and trenchant pen than the New Orleans correspondent of our Natchitoches contemporary. On some points we differ with Amicus Curie, though as to the theories of our late struggle, which he presents, and the principles he advances as the proper ones which should guide our State policy, we fully and candidly agree with him.

In his last letter Amicus Curie, referring to the fact that while he was writing his previous letter exposing the designs and evil tendencies of the Louisiana State Lottery, that institution involved the courts in a conflict of jurisdiction and very nearly precipitated a scene of violence, proceeds as follows:

THE LOTTERY MEN are only of the average run of their species. They are engaged in an enterprise that requires a large amount of money, and a plenty of it. It is clear that their principle of action is—"the end justifies the means"—and the means they determined in their calculations to be the most efficient way to invade successfully the prime natural rights of those around them; and the rest was plain sailing.

To effect this they laid their foundation sagaciously, and all their calculations were accordingly made. They made a proper calculation against two characteristics of man, or they were ignorant of them, viz: patriotism and obstinacy—the latter at the present day being often called "pure cussedness."

These are very good reasons why they should not have calculated on encountering the first named trouble. In the first place they have clearly shown that they have none of the characteristics themselves. In the second place their perfect control of the existing administration furnished the best reason why they should doubt the existence of such a thing in others.

But it is not so easy to account for their successful invasion of the State. There is no doubt that the State authorities had made the path as smooth as they could for the lottery, but they ought to have known that man is possessed of at least as much pride as a peacock, and that his sense of honor is not to be trifled with. Any plantation negro will tell you that.

"Pure cussedness" on any subject is to be expected of man, but it is pre-eminently apt to be displayed when you ruthlessly invade what he calls his rights; and most especially if you undertake to confiscate his private property, or to stick him in the parish prison because he sells Havana lottery tickets on commission, in order to feed his family. And there is another thing to be considered, and that is, that you are not only using, as against yourself, the servants whom you pay to do your own work, your "pure cussedness" is almost sure to assert itself. This is what Charles Howard is doing with our police, and notwithstanding the Legislature and all the rest of the authorities sustained him, the people kicked in the traces. And so it will be to the end of the world. Charles Howard will learn before he gets through that it is one thing to run a lottery and another to run a State.

It was not a mere coincidence, then, that THE AUGUSTI HADRES CORPUS CASE occurred just as I was engaged in criticizing the course of our administration towards the lottery. No, the whole thing occurred under the direct and avowed cause and effect, just as much so as the occurrences of the fourteenth of September. The seed was planted by the Radicals, the tree has been nursed and cherished by our administration, and this is the natural and inevitable fruit.

But I proceed with my analysis of the platform on which the State is being conducted, and which I stated in a former letter under nine different heads. I charge that the policy of the administration is the continued fostering of

MONOPOLIES. No man can gainsay the truth of the charge. In the case of the Louisiana State Lottery, the most gigantic and most dangerous monopoly, the proof is overwhelming. In regard to any other monopoly, I defy any man to show that the weight of one legislative or executive finger has been raised against one of them—and if these great evils exist, and are so repulsive that the people are ready to rise up and smite them, and yet they have not been attacked, but have, to a greater or less extent, but the powers that be under imagined obligations to them; I therefore argue that they are favored by our government. In the relation, both of the will of the people and of the pledges given by those entrusted with State control.

Head No. 3, says the policy of the powers that be is to "encourage the growth of the State constitution; consequently

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It is one of the features of reformation above all others on which this people had set their hearts, which their judgment told them was above all others necessary, and which they considered their chosen rulers solemnly pledged to them to carry out. It is a constitutional convention for the purpose of establishing an organic law emanating from the people. The organic law under which we have for years been living is the spawn of military despotism, and shows its despicable parentage all over its hideous face. It has been loathed and cursed by every intelligent and thoroughly patriotic man in the State ever since its birth, and its utter annihilation has been the dream of every patriotic man who loves his country. It is an undertaking to say, that not one of the servants of the people now holding office, from Governor down to constable, could have procured a nomination, if he had proclaimed himself opposed to thorough revision of the constitution by the people in convention assembled; and if any one of them, in the face of all we have suffered at the hands of despotism and anarchy, had dared to suggest that we were electing a legislature that would arrange the present constitution for us, to the extent of twenty amendments—leaving untouched the most objectionable features—I think that individual would not only have failed a nomination, but would have been put in a lunatic asylum by his friends.

It is very difficult for a man who reads and thinks, and is at the same time at all zealous for relief of his State from bad government, to speak or write temperately of conduct in public officials like this we are considering. I cannot do either without a rising of the gorge. I am indignant at the utter faithlessness exhibited, and I am disappointed at the delay put upon our material reformation; or, if I am to believe for one moment in the sincerity of these men, then I am shocked at the utter dearth of political sagacity exhibited.

But I do not believe in their sincerity, and, therefore, for their intelligence I have more respect than they care for me to have. No, the conduct of these men amounts simply to either amazing political cowardice, or to wanton abandonment of the general interest in favor of that of the few, or to both. But you that it is both. I am sure that some of these men never sought the positions they hold, except to work for individual ends or the ends of "rings," and these men have proved on the weakness of others. But I do not offer a word of apology for this wickedness. On the contrary, I depise it, and I regard it as more dangerous to liberty and the cause of good government, than dishonesty itself. There is something repulsive about a dishonest man; he is a warning in himself; but the wicked man is a constant and secret danger.

All these anti-convention public servants will pour into your ear floods of honeyed words about the "sincerity" of such radical action. They will tell you: "Oh, yes, I thought as you do before I got behind the scenes; indeed, I think with you now; but there are points that you don't know, and that I can't tell you for us to go slow."

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45 SOLID GOLD GUARD CHAINS, 350 SETS SOLID GOLD STUDS,

85 SOLID GOLD NECK CHAINS, 220 PAIRS SOLID GOLD CUFF BUT-

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