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ADVERTISEMENTS -- Accompanied by the CASH, and not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for \$1.50, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

JOB-PRINTING—Such at Hand-bills, Posting-bills Pamphlets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with couracy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

M'CLELLAN, THE BRAVE:

Tulte-Rosin the Bow. Come ye who would have reformation, Turn out for M'Clellan, the brave, The hero, the pride of the nation, Who our country from ruin can save.

While fighting for freedom and glory, And much by his soldiers beloved, The jealous still called nim a tory, And said he must be now removed.

M'Clellan our country defended, And well might her sons have relief, And the thrinoil and carnage be ended, Had they left him Commander-in-chief.

A hero of high estimation, Long, long, brave M'Clellan has been, He soon at the head of the nation Shall in honor and glory be seen.

For him we will hold a convention, And by thousands be marching along, Rejoicing in nigger declension, And unite in loud cheering and song

The Star Spangled Banner in splender O'er patriots proudly shall wave, While Republicans calmly surrender. To M'Clellan, the honest and brave.

Thus gathered from mountain and valley, From the hills and the plains all around. For M'Clellan our freemen shall rally, And the echoes of music resound.

Away with all wild abolition, That caused every battle we fought, That changed our country's conditio Made debt and taxation for naught.

How long must our money be squandered? How long must our nation yet bleed? Ye Gods! Oh! how much I have wondered How long we must suffer, indeed.

See the fortuncless, sad-hearted mothers, low mourning the loss of their sons, The heart-broken sires and brothers,

Made sad since the war first begun Republicanism must vanish, And peace restered as it should be;

Now oppressing the brave and the free Oh, a change! may it soon be effected Ere tyrants shall doom us be slaves ! If Lincoln again be elected; Then freedom will sink to its grave

Mistellaneous.

ON WIFE CHOOSING.

The carclessness with which some men thoose their wives is wonderful to me; they seem to bestow more trouble and pains upon the choise of a coat. One or two instances which have lately come to my notice will account for the charge I have brought against the lords of creation; but only some of them for others finding no one good enough, end by remaing old bachelors; and it is best they should, for men of that sort would have worried angels, had they happened to marry

Then there's young Balmayne; I am sure I never thought he would have done so well as he has, after that imprudent; harried marriage of his, and then be here to so much. it's all right now, and I'll tell you how it caim's to piess;

You must know Balmayne hadn't much to do last winter in town when he was up with his father, who was ill of the gout; so he used to spend a good deal of his time looking out of the dining-room window; and as his father has one of those houses in Piccadilly not far from Mr. Beresford's, of course he saw a good many people go by in the course of the

One morning it rained very hard-quite a pelt; and as he was at his post, he saw a pret-ty girl run across the road from the park straight to the sheiter of the porch, which was over the the front of his father's door. She had no umberella; so, of course; Balmayne's first impulse was to lend her one: He put on his hat and coat just as if he was going for a walk himself, and opened the door.

She really was very pretty, and very wet. She wouldn't come in to be dried, for she was in a hurry to be at home; so, as the offered ambrella was a heavy one, Balmayne carried it for her himself. She was a girl of a good family, but very poor—that evil worse than sin, in the eyes of some people. However, to make a long story short, Balmayne married her before the season was over; and more than the transfer to the season was over; and more than the transfer to the season was over; and more than the transfer to the season was over; and more than the transfer to the season was over; and more than the transfer to the season was over; and more than the season was over; and was over the season was over the season was over t than that, he told his father that such was his intention. This brought on another fit of the gout; and the old gentlemen vowed and declared that he would never see her; and so impossible in the future. His reminiscences matters were in this fix till it was time to go down for the 12th; and as the moors were in capital order, and a large party coming to the old gentleman's. Highland box, Balmayne must come with him; and leave his beautiful young wife behind. This grieved him sadly; but at last a bright idea occurred to him, which he carried out, as we shall relate; for all these are true course.

all these are true stories. At the Euston Square railway station, when balmayne arrived with his father, there was such a rush for seats, that they had some diffoulty in finding one; and as to a carriage but they see that was out of the question; but they secured a sompartment which, as we all know, contains only four. One lady was already in this; but with the old gentleman's inner. innate politeness; he would not hear of her moving, though as his gouty foot was obliged

son opposite to her. The lady was very pretty, and seemed so sorry and sympathizing whenever a twings of the gout forced a strong expression from the old gentleman, that at last he began to take some notice of her, and to talk to her. Balmayne, absorbed in his newspaper, left them entirely to themselves; and before they had reached York, they were quite good friends. It so happened that the young lady, too, was going to spend the night at York; and as she was quite alone, the old gentlemen told ner she had better come to the same hotel that they did, and his servant should look after her things, for evidenty Balmayne did not intend to take the smal-lest notice of her; and seeing his son's want of proper politices, perhaps made the good old gentleman all the more attentive.

Next morning they again set cut on their northern journey, and all together as before,

for the lady seemed quite to belong to them now. Having ascertained that she was going down to a place within a few miles of his own hooting box, the old man promised he would see her safe to the end of her journey, which was rather a longone, as she traveled slowly, being in delicate health; and owing to his gout, the old gentleman did the same; so is t turned out, they remained together the tion, before leaving the rail-way for country roads, the two gentlemen got out, the father desiring, the lady to remain where she was in the waiting room till he found her a carriage, and had her luggage put on tit. She obeyed with a very sweet smile, but looked uncommonly nervous. Balmayne also looked nervous, which was odd. He followed his fether who was looking for the way was looking for the way. father, who was looking for a fly for his pret-ty protege. "Upon my word, as nice a girl as ever I met," said the old gentleman. Re-ally I'm quite sorry to lose sight of her.— How she would enliven us at the moors,

wouldn't she Balmayne? But Balmayne was as white as a sheet, and could hardly speak. At last, however, he did say: "You needn't lose her unless you like,

"How now, young gentlemen, what do you mean?" said his father, bristling up. "I mean that she's my wife !" gasped out the unfortunate Balmayn's.

"By Jove!" said the old gentlman, turning as purple as a turkey-cock; "who would have thought it? You impudent for ng ras-

For some moments it seemed doubtful whether anger at being taken in, or the real pleasure at his son's unknown wife being so much better than he expected, would gain the mastery; at last, bowever, his natural good humor triumphed, and his son led him back to the little waiting room, where was the par young wife, more dead than alive with fright, not knowing how her husband's ruse

would succeed.

Nothing could be better. The old gentleman embraced her with real paternal affection; and one carriage took them all to his shootin box; and from that day to this, the good father has never ceased to bless the day when his son gave him such a daughter, inlaw .-- Chambers' Journal.

DEATH IN A DIVING APPARATUS.—An in-St. George, at Falmouth, on Saturday after-moon, on the body of Samuel Warren, aged 2), a seaman and diver belonging to that ship who was suffocated on Friday afternoon while diving in Falmouth harbor. The deceased Manager on board her Manager on board her rom a heat between two and three o'clock on Friday afternoon in thirteen fathoms of water, at the spot where the Sr. George is lying, for the purpose of recovering a set of boat's crutches that had been lost from the St. George He selected his own attendants for the occasion from the ship's company, and arranged with them the signals, which were to be "one pull less air," "two pulls more air," "three pulls to come up." About a half a minute after he was down he signalled for more air, and more was pumped down. Warren then walked about one fathom and a half, there being about fifteen fathoms and a half air pipe out, when he signalled to come up. The pulling up was immediately commenced. He had been about four minutes down, and the boat's crew were about two minutes in pulling him up. The monthpiece of the dress was taken off before he was taken into the boat, and he put his right hand across his nouth. The diving dress was immediately taken off, and Warren was carried on board the Sr. George; his face, ears, no-trils, and helmet were covered with blood. He did not speak, but gave a convulsive struggle, and died just before he was got on hoard. The living dress was new one, which the deceased had borrowed from the Falmouth Dock Company. It was found en examination that the air pipe had burst about nine fathoms from the helmet, and that the valve for the outlet of of the foul air was fastened. . This had occasioned an extra pressure on the tube and hence the accident. Means were resor-ted to for more than an hour to restore the deceased, but without any apparent result.-The jury returned a verdict. That deceased was sufficiated by over pressure of air while was sufficiently by over pressure of the wife diving, in consequence of the escape valve of the diving appearable being set, and that no blame attached to any one except the deceased himself."—Western Morning News.

A CALL ON GENERAL CASS .- Mr. Cassidy writes to the Albany Atlas and Argus of the passage of the New York delegation through Detroit, and thus alludes to a call upon Gen-

eral Cass: Our arrival at Detroit afforded the occasion for a visit to Gen. Cass. Govs. Sey-mour and Hunt, Judge Parker, Kernan, and about twenty others, called at his house-Feeble in body, the agod state man seemed to be clear in intellect and hopeful in spirit .-If e realized to the fullest the calamities that had befallen the country; and yet he had faith in the future. He had seen so much

were instructive.

His first residence in Detroit was 54 years ago, as a military officer. He has sailed with Indian guides, in a bark canoe along the site of Chicago, when its inhabitants were but a single family. He had been supported to the sail of the sail single family. He had held councils, made treaties, and fought battles with the Indians all throughout the region of the Northwest, now througed with populations and the seat of prosperous cities. He was born before the acknowledgement of our Independence; he saw the Union formed and the Constitution made; he has lived to see both destroyed by fanatioism and force. May he live to see them restored again, and close his patriotic

ST Slavers buy negroes in Africa to put and a state of the state of the

career smid the regrets of a united people.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

One of the gravest accusations against the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, is the heart-less brutality displayed by himself and his Secretary of War in the matter of the exchange of prisoners. For months back the Abolition papers of the North have been crowded with loathsome stories about the sickness and starvation, the suffering from sold wounds and hunger, endured by the It has been alleged, a thousand times over, that these infortunate men are dying by scores every day, of disease induced directly by exposure and insufficient food. The pictorial newspapers took up the tale, and published ghastly views representing tottering and ragged prisoners, emaciated to the last degree, standing exposed to a bleak rain guarded by corpulent Contederates in fashionably-cut uniforms, and comfortably protected from the blasts. The adage that the second to the proposition of the pr by exposure and insufficient food. The pic-torial newspapers took up the tale, and pub-"liars ought to have good memories" held particularly good in this case, for the Harpers and other caterers to the popular taste, who projected these pictures, in the very issues of their papers which contained them, described the people of the South as almost less carry on war apon bacon-skins and half rations of bad flour. But the apoplectic guards posted by the imaginative artists of Harper over the skeletons of Federal prisoners, gave the lie to the tales of the crafty editor when he described the exhaustion of the rebel army. Out of this discrepency arose a sorry dilemma. If the "rebs" had nothing eat themselves, as the chitor avouched. they certainly could not be expected to fatten prisoners on roast beef and ale. On the con-trary, if they were as fat and sleek as depicted by the pencils of the Harperian artists, the prospect of speedy exhaustion must be given up, and the hopes of the North directed to a general extinction of the traitors by olethora, gout and oily fevers.

Meantime, while the "loyal" papers were

vigorously lying on the subject of rebet bar-barities and the sufferings of the captives, contradicting themselves as well as one another, the unfortunate prisoners were languishing in Southern camps, dying of weariness, home-sickness and impatience, even disease spared them and food was plenty. Congress, to which thousands of them anxiously looked for some measure of relief, after long study, concluded that it would be a good political move to leave them where they were, and to manafacture party capital at the North by publishing a well-colored story of their sufferings. This view of the case was entirely acceptable to Messrs. Lincoln and Stanton; and a book, written in tured in the War Department. There was some ingentially shown in the construction of this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind which deftly barbs poisoned arrows. A numall liable even amid the comforts of home, and which will make shadows of the fattest and which will make standows of the lattest men in the midst of plenty. These unhappy invalids were cruelly stripped by the Yankee surgeons and their attendants, were propped up in attitudes the most uncomfortable that have been constructed by the country of the country of the poll-books are signed away by stealth.

This or respondence on the subject to the country ber of voters must be counted, set down, and their attendants, were propped up in attitudes the most uncomfortable that have been country of the proposed by the proposed of the poll-books are signed away by stealth.

This orrespondence on the subject to the country ber of voters must be counted, set down, and they must either fight their way out or get the poll-books.

Sec. 10. At the close of the poll-books. deguerreotypist fitted to their wasted necks, instead of the pillows that pity would have placed there; and while they groaned and writhed with suffering, gasping almost with their last breath to be laid down again, were photographed for the Congressional picture-book. Anybody who will look at the engrawretches who got them up. Savages torture their victim as he dies at the stake. It remained for the Abolitionists not only to torture their miserable victim, but to photograph his last agonics—instead of wiping away the death damp, to catch it in the camera—instead of smoothing his dying pillow,

for it, he will not find in all Pennsylvania anybody, except an Abolitionist,

sufferings of a stricken brother.

But this notable book, conceived in the War Department and fathered by Congress, had but a limited and temporary success. It served for a while to furnish ignorant and blatant Abolitionists with a subject of conversation, and added immensely to their zeal against "Copperheads," who strange to say, were clamoring most earnestly for the exchange and release of all our prisoners, while these very Abolitionists were quite satisfied with the pictures of a few invalids already

Soon, however, the public came to undersame obstacle to the exchange and release of our prisoners that it had already get up to of peace-to wit, the negro. The whole truth at last came out and proved to be this: Among the tens of thousands of prisoners captured by the Confederate armies were a few hundred negroes, who had been kidnapped from the plantations on which they born, and bought as substitutes by New immaterial to our present purpose to decide) they refused to acknowledge negroes as prismers of war, or to exchange them for white North. But their camps of confinement and the interpolators were playfully pilloried. The play is called "Russian Scandal.", number of more than fifty thousand—many of them men who had been captured in the battles of last year, and all of them looking for an exchange with a longing and heart prisons swarmed with white veterans to the for an exchange with a longing and heart-sickness which a humane Government would not have suffered to endure a moment beyond the time necessary to the most speedy nego-tiations for their release. The Confederates of Congress.

exchange these men, and pressed the subject upon the Administration at Washington many times and with great earnestness. They said, and most justly too: "Suppose we do refuse to exchange negroes as prisoners of war—the negroes are not one-tenth or twen-tieth of the prisoners we hold —we will ex-change white man for white man until all of your soldiers in our prisons are sent home under a requisition from the President or to you, and all of ours in your prisons are given back to us. Should it turn out that day of holding general, special or presidenty on hold Surplus of our men we will not take negroes for them, and should cise the right of suffrage as fully as if they you ask us to give you negroes for them, it were present at their proper places of voting, will then be time enough to settle the status and the right of such veter is not to be im-

paired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual ities, and as often flatly rejected by ours. There were three reasons for these multiplied refusals to exchage, which, although in the view of humanity, they are not only

idle, but heartless and barbarous, were amply shall vote at such headquarters, and no other sufficient to make Mr. Lincoln and his Secre-

at their long neglect and manifold wrongs would make them join the party that had steadily demanded their exchange, and vote the Democratic ticket. Hence their vives and babes, it was resolved by Stanton, should cry and starve, until the political fortunes of the Administration could no longer be affected by a figure of the political fortunes of the hadministration could no longer be affected by significant and and and deceit, the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the hadman and fathers best law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the hadman and fathers best law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the hadman and fathers best law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the hadman and fathers best law the law the political fortunes of the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, when the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, the law and gaard against fraud and deceit, and the vote chall not be contents. Without such on the two the chall not be contents. Without such on the law of the contents. Without such on the law of the contents. Without such on the law of t

liberation of the first white. ... of General B. F. Butler rendered him precisely the person to carry on negotiations secretly intended to protract the sufferings which it was their open object to cut short Lincoln and Stanton; and a book, written in the Sylvanus Cobb style, and embellished with sandry pictures of sick men and skeltons, was issued, nominally by a Committee of Congress, while it was actually manufactured in the War Department. There was some ingenity shown in the construction of this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of that fiendsh kind this work, though it was of the fiendsh with santial was actually manufactured in the work well. He never stripped, flogged or imprisoned a robel lady, or docked the tril of a Norfolk day with more dexterity then he has shown in raising incommunitable objections to the restoration right of the el -to sacrifice the hopes of the thousands of insurmountable objections to the restoration ber of patients were selected from the hospital at anapolis, were out with typhoid fevers and other wasting maladies, to which we are all liable even amid the conforts of home. Exchange, recently published, is a piece with all the rest of his correspondence on the sub- Sec. 10.

> comfort in the blessed assurance that at some | same. far future day, when the very last negro has theu.-Age

LIGHT FOR ANIMALS .- We are often inpressed with the gross neglect of otherwise intelligent men, in not securing abundant light for animal life. To the animal and the Secs. 15 and 16 prescribe the form of pollera-instead of smoothing his dying pillow, to shake it from under his fiead—and all that a camping document might be made pictorial and spicy.

This book, pictures and all, has had an Put it in a dark place and yet give it air, and Put it in a dark place and yet give it air, and This book, pictures and an as not an immense circulation. It is needless to say that anybody curious in such matters can find in any village in Peansylvania, if he will visit its sick rooms, sufferers nursed with the visit its sick rooms, sufferers nursed with the visit its sick rooms, sufferers nursed with the visit is sick rooms, sufferers nursed wit visit its sick rooms, sufferers nursed with the tenderness affection, who present a spectacle as ghostly and macinted as those selected for the official pictorial from among the resist of the official pictorial from among the resist years without discovering the fact, and sixty years without discovering the fact, and the Return Judges with a certified copy of the first words he addressed to us were: "Well, you told me why my pigs would not anybody, except an Abolitionist, brutal anough to intrude the camera and the chemicals into the chamber of death; base enough to forge political falsehoods out of the last of the spring I took them out and they look. The spring I took them out and they look turned. ed like rats. They hadn't grown a pound."

A farmer of our acquaintance was, some time since, driving a fine mare. We asked monwealth are to be compared with the countries of t time since, driving a nue mare. We asked how she became blind. He told us that he put her and two other three-year old horses into a perfectly dark stable in the fall, and in the spring, abon after they came to light they went stone blind.

They went stone blind.

they went stone blind.

These illustrations show, conclusively, that Soon, however, the public came to under-stand that the Administration had raised the children in living housed and imprisoned, when they encourage them in enveloping their faces under impenetrable veils, lest tion is to be invalidated better their checks should blister. You cannot blister the check of a cherry or of a peach.—

Secs. 24, 25, 26, 27. The of and sunlight.

were born, and bought as substitutes by New England Yankees, who, everybody knows, have no stomach for fighting, except by proxy. The authorities of the Confederate Government alleged that indemdel as slavery was a lawful existing institution in the States which they represented, they were conducted the state of the next man, and so on until everybody round the table had done the same. But the ry was a lawful existing institution in the States which they represented, they were bound to return negro slaves, captured in battle, to their masters, precisely as they he had heard, and the matter was then comwould be bound to return any other species of property, reclaimed by the fortune of war, to its proper owner. Acting upon this doctrine, (whether it is a valid one or not; it if the control of the cont fun lay in his efforts to discover where the alterations took place. His analytical powers of detection proved, as usual, accurate,

were not only willing but very anxious to THE MODE IN WHICH SOLDIERS SHALL VOTE. The following is an abstract of the bill pre-

> scribing the manner in which the soldiers shall vote:

Sec. 2. A poll is to be opened in each company, composed in whole or part of Penn-sylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the cap-tain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not be prevented from returning by the proximity of the enemy or orders of commanders,

described the people of the South as almost tary of War firm in their purpose to let our pany, the other voters detached and absent white soldiers languish rot and die in the prisons of the South. The first we have the part beginning the prisons of the South. prisons of the South. The first we have already suggested. It was the desire to make political capital out of the alleged suffering of the prisoners—it being deemed more inportant to strengthen the forces of the Abo-litionists than to fill up the ranks of the ar-open a poll at such place as they may select.

the law and guard against fraud and deceit, to them.

Third. It was resolved to gratify the radical Abolitionists by setting the negro above the white man, and making the exchange and release of the last black preliminary to the liberation of the first white.

The law and guard against fraud and deceit, the tradical has a signed by the judges and clerks.

Sec. 6. All voting shall be by ballot and the applicant to vote, if challanged, must be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he liberation of the first white.

daims-residence. Influenced by these cogent reasons, the Sec. 7. Separate poll-books shall be kept, Administration selected the fittest agent to and separate returns made, for the votes of carry out its policy that could have been found in all the North. The cultivated brutality name the company and regiment, and post. place or hospital in which the election is shall be competent to take affidavit and writheld. The county and township, city, borten statement of said elector. ough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll-books, of which each clerk

Sec. 8. The tickets shall have upon them ector desires to vote. Sec. 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must prondunce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not

SEC. 10. At the close of the polls the num-

way by stealth. the ballots are to be counted, each judge This Administration will do nothing for them reading the names thereon, and the third inless they happen to be black. Let the impatient hearts of wife, sister and mother take rate string, and carefully preserving the Sec. 12. Where two tickets are folded to-

gained his liberty, and been greeted by the gether, both are to be thrown out, and where Abolitionists with a public reception, negotiation looking towards a rescue of those after office, neither is to be counted for that office. vings in the report we have referred to, will need no proof of the inhumanity of the design of making them effectual—but not till tion to the poll-book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of

Sec. 14. The number of voters on these

book, and the manner of entering the re-

Sec. 17. After canvassing the votes, the judges will seal up and send the poll book lists, and ballets to the Frothenotary of the proper county, and secure the other pollbook and lists, to be called for by the Commissioner appointed under the act. If not called for within ten days, the second book,

returns so received
Secs. 19 and 20. The return Judges are to meet on the Second Tuesday of November to count and enter the vote of soldiers thus re-

SEC. 21. In Presidential elections, all re-SEC. 22. All elections are to be subject to

copies of this law, together with extracts light is necessary to every living and growing thing. Our barns are not light enough. Our houses, too many of them, are too destitute of light. Farente pursue a blind and be insistence, to the same by commissioners, or othewise, to the commanding missioners, or othewise, to the commanding officers of companiós, detached posts and hosnitals, who shall deliver the same to the election judges on the day of election, but no elec tion is to be invalidated by reason of such

Secs. 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, no exceeding one Better remember that the ruddy glow of point such commissioners, no exceeding one priceless health, and the life and animation to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as that radiate beauty, can niever exist in perfection unless in full and free exposure to dir and stinlight.

"Russian Scandal."—A favorité play prisonnient, for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws, and at least two er four copies of the laws, and at least two er four copies of the laws, and at least we gets of blanks, to the comanding officer of every company and part of company; provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll-book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile for traveling to and from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company polls. No failure of commissioners to visit regiments shall invalidate any election under the act.

SECS. 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for the non-fulfillment of duties.

They are to receive no compensation.

SEC. 30. When the Sheriff issues his proc-

lamation for an election, he shall transmit immediately copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.

Sec. 31. \$13,000 is appropriated to carry

the law into effect.

Sccs. 32, 33. Where less than ten qualified Johnson, the Republican nominee for vice President, is not a citizen of the United from any other sufficient and legal cause from any other sufficient and legal caused heard hurraing for Lincoln since he caused qualified electors are separated from their proper companies, or shall be in any hospital. Convention at Baltimore:

pavy vard, vessel, or on recruiting, provost or other duty they may vote as follows: Each voter is authorized, before the day of the e lection, to place his ballot properly folded in a scaled envelope, together with a state-ment signed by the voter and his command-ing officer, or some other witness, and duly sworn to and certified before said officer or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following facts:

The name and proper residence of the voter An authority to some qualified voter at the place of his residence, to east the ballot for

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct vhere he proposes to voto.

That he is is in the active military service, and give the name of the organization of which

he is a member. That he has not sent his ballot to any other person than the one so authorized.

That he will not attempt to rote at any polls opened on said election day, at any place

That he has not been dishonorably dismiss. ed from the service.

Said scaled envelope ballots and statements are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, to the proper person, with the endorsement on the sealed part theref, "Soldier's ballot for township, (ward or borough,) in the county of _____," &c.

Secs. 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom this ballot is sent shall deliver it unopened, on the day of the election, at the proper polls. The election officers shall open it in the prosmy.

Second. The ferm of service of many of our veterans, who were prisoners, having expired, they had no military value in the eyes of the Administration; and it was feared that if they were brought home, bisgust at their long neglect and manifold wround the such place as they may select.

The election officers shall open it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and hours, or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the swall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and second the same state as when receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the skall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and second papers are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and second papers are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and second papers are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and second papers are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are of the ballots are of the ballots are of the ballots are of the ballots are of th ged or altered the contents. Without such oath the vote shall not be received. The right

Sec. 38. The Secretary of State shall prery out this act.

Sec. 39. In case of an elector in military service on a vessel, the master of said vesse

Sec. 40. Assessors are required to assess a county tax of ten cents on every non-commis-sioned officer and private, and the usual tax on every commissioned officer, known by them Sec. 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the cleator desires to vote.

Sec. 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must be added on application of any resident must be added on application of any resident of the district. Non-commissioned officers and privates are to be exempt from all other personal taxes while in the service. Assessors must receive this tax from, and furnish a certificate of payment to any citizen offering to pay the same for said soldier. Where the name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessments shall be required. The certificate of payment shall set forth the name of the persons for whom the tax is paid, the date of payment, and year for which it is assessed. This certificate shall be evidence of payment of taxes, and shall ight to rote. The penalty for non complior treasurers shall not be less than \$20. or more than \$200.

> A boat supposed to be seven hundred years old was found during the working of some of the convicts for the enlargement of the dock-yard at Chatham, whilst digging about eighteen inches below the surface the soil. It was about twelve seet in length. and from the nature of the build, it is supposed to have been there seven hundred years. It is roughly made. A keel runs from head to stern. It has two seats, and wells at the oottom for men to put their feet in.

A confectioner in Paris has had the carious mania of collecting portraits of Nathe other completely. He has succeeded in getting together 35,000 portraits. He thought the fact so curious that he offered the portraits to Government, who, however, snubbed him, leaving him to understand that he was endeavoring to fling ridicule, not shed glory, on the name of the first Napoleon, who was not a double-faced man.

The Emperor Maximilian's present popularity is said to be merely the glow of the honeymoon. 'When I first married my wife,' said a fond husband, 'I loved her so much that I could have caten her - and now. he added, with a sigh- I wish to heaven I

DA quaint writer says: 'I have seen women so delicate that they are afraid to ride for fear of the horse running away; afraid to sail for fear the boat should overset; and afraid to walk for fear the dew might fall.-But I never saw one afraid to get married.

An old hunks in New York, who is next of kin his nephew, a young scapegrace in the Federal army, received a letter from a contrade to say the young soldier had run his sword through his body. The old miser joy-fully sent \$500 to bury him. On inquiry, he found that his nephew had merely sold his sword for liquor, which he drank.

handsome equipage waiting in the street: "I should like a drive out, wouldn't you?" "Get in," replied the wag, "and I'll be bound for it they'll soon drive you out."

What the Lincolnites mean by the last man and the last dollar, is, that they will be to steal the last dollar from the treasury.

We once heard a woman of the world say, "The state of widowhood is the most inconvenient, for one must assume all the nodesty of a young girl, without being able

A very diminutive specimen of man ately solicited the hand of a fine buxom girl. 'Oh, no,' said the fair but insulting lady, 'I can't think of it for a moment. The fact, is John, you are a little too big for a oradle, and a little to small to go to church with.

It is remarkable that no one has been