## AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. him." PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

JOHN B. BRATTON. TERMS:

d'until all arresrages are paid unless at AD VERTISEMENTS —Accompanied by the cash, and

and exceeding one square, will be inserted three sines for \$1.50, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

JOH-PRINTING - Such as Hand bills; Posting-bills Pamphlets Blancs, Labels, &c. &c., executed with coursey and at the shortest notice.

# Poetical.

### WHAT IS HOME.

Home's not made of palace walls, Though with pictures hung and gilded, Home is where affection calls-Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.

Home-go watch the faithful dove, Salling neath the heaven shows us! Home is where there's one to love. Home is where there's one to love us,

Home's not merely roof and room, Home is were the heart can bloom, Where there's some kind lip to cheer it.

What is home with none to meet. None to welcome, none to meet us: Home is sweet, and only sweet, Where there's one we love to great us

# Miscellaneous

### A SIMPLE STORY.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

It was six o'clock in the afternoon. At this time the great wholesale warehouse of Mes-srs. Hubbard & Son was wont to close, unless the pressure of business compelled the partners to keep open until later. The duty of closing usually devolved upon Edward Jones, a boy of fourteen, who had lately been engaged to perform a few light duties, for which he received the sum of fifty dellars annually. He was the 'boy,' but if he behaved himself so as to win the approbation of his employers, his chance of promotion was good. Yet there was some things that rendered this small salary a bard trial to him—circumstances with which his employers were not acquainted. His mother was a widow. The sudden death of Mr. Jones had thrown the

entire family upon their own resources, and they were indeed but slender. There was an older sister who assisted her mother to sew, and this with Edward's salary constituted the entire income of the tamiy constituted the enter mount of the status | Henceforth your duties will be increased, | 1, Yet, by means of untiring industry they and I will pay you two hundred. Will that scopping of course. Yet they and wanted please you?

Two hundred dollars a year! exclaimed none of the absolute necessities of life.

But Mary Jones-Edward's sister graw sick. She had taken a severe cold which had terminated in a fever. This not only cut off the income arising from her own labor, but also prevented her mother from accomplishing as much as she would otherwise have

been able to do.
On the morning of the day on which our

deny to those we love that which would be a refreshment and a benefit to them.

Mrs. Jones felt this and so did Edward.

'I only wish I could buy you one, Mary,' said Edward, just as he set out for the store. Next year I shall receive a larger salary, and then we would have to pipch so much.' Never mind, Edward, said Mary, emiling faintly, I ought not to have asked for it, knowing how hard you and mother find it to

get along without me. Don't trouble yourself about that Mary, said Mrs. Jones soothingly, though her heart sank within her at the thought of her emply

larder. Only get well, and we shall get along well enough afterwards.

It was with the meffory of this scene that Edward went to the store in the morning. All around were boxes of rich goods, representing thousands of dollars in money.

On'thought he, if I only had the value of these boxes, how much good it would do poor Mary. And Edward sighed.

The long day wore away at last, and Edward sighed.

ward was about to close the warehouse. But as he passed the desk of his employer, his attention was drawn to a bit of paper lying on the floor beneath.

He picked it up, and to his great joy found.

it to be a ten dollar bill.

The first thought that flashed upon him was,
how much good this will do Mary, I can buy her the orange she wants, and she shall have rome every day; and perhaps she would like a chicken. Rut a moment later his countenace fell.

It isn't mine, he sighed. It must be Mr. Hubbard's. This is his deck; and he

must have dropped it.'
Still, arged the tempter, he will never know it. And after all what are ten dollars. to him? He is worth a hundred thousand. Still Edward was not satisfied. Whether Mr. Hubbard gould spare it or not, was not e question. It was rightfully his, and must

be given back to him.
I'll go to his house, and give it to him this from. yery night, said Edward. Otherwise I will be to keep it."

He determined to go to Mr. Hubbard's before he went home. The sight of his sister would perhaps weaken his resolution, and

this must never be. He must preserve his integrity at all hazards.

He knew where Mr. Hubbard lived. It was a large fine looking house, on a fastionable street. He had passed it several times. and wordered whether a man must not feel and wondered whether a man must not feel happy who is able to live in such style. Without unnecessary delay, therefore, he went to the house, and ascending the steps

Aman servant came to the door. Well?' he said.

Is Mr. Hubbard at home? Yes, but he has just come in, and I dan't think he can see you, was the supercilious

thing happened?'
No sir,' said Edward, 'but I picked up No sir,' said Edward, 'but I picked up this said Two Dollars if paid within the his bill near your desk, and I suppose you must have dropped it. I thought I had bettered to in 'wory instance.' No subscription distance of the said Edward, 'but I picked up this bill near your desk, and I suppose you must have dropped it. I thought I had better bring it here directly.'

'You liste done well.' ter bring it here directly.'

'You have done well,' said Mr. Hubbard

and I will remember it. Hunesty is a very valuable quality in a boy just commencing a business career. Hereafter, I shall have perfect confidence in your honesty.

E Edward was gratified by his assurance, yet is the down cheest behind this.

he the door closed behind him, and he walked out into the street, the thought of his sister sick at home ugain turned upon him, and he thought regretfully, how much good could have been done with ten dellars. Not that he regretted that he had been honest. There was satisfaction in doing right, but I think my readers will understand his feelings with-

my reaches will understand his leatings with out explanation.

Mrs. Jones's brought home, toant to her daughter's bedside, intiMary motioned it way. I thank you for taking the trouble to make it mother, she said, but I don't think I could possibly eat it.

If there anything you dould relief, Mary? No, she said hesitatingly; nothing that we can get.

Mrs. Jones sighed—a sigh which Edward

It was with a heavy heart that Edward started to the warehouse the next morning. He had never felt the crayings for wealth

that now took possession of him.

He set about his duties as usual. About two hours after he had arrived at the ware house, Mr. Hubbard entered. He did not at first appear to notice Edward, but in about half an hour summoned him to the office, which was partitioned off from the remain-der of the spacious rooms in which goods

were stored.

He smiled pleasantly as Edward entered is presence.
Tell me frankly, did you not feel an impulse to keep the bill which you found

lest night. last night.'

[ 'I hope you won't be offended with me, 'Mr, Hubbard,' said Edward, 'if I say that I Tell me all about it, said Mr. Hubbard,

with interest. What was it that held you? I should never have known it. 'I know that,' said Edward...
'Then what withheld you from taking it?'
'First I will tell you what tempted me,'
said Edward. 'My mother and sister are

and we live but poorly at best. But a fort-night since Mary became sick, and since then we have had a hard time. Mary's ap-petite is poor, and she does not relief food, hut we are able to get her nothing butter. When I picked up that bill I could not help thinking how much I could buy with it for 'And yet you did not take it?'

'No sir, it would have been wrong, and I ould not have looked you in the face after Edward spoke in tones of modest confidence Mr. Hubbard went to the desk and wrote

'How much do I pay you now?' he asked. Fifty dollars a year, said Edward. eforth your duties will be increased,

ward, his eyes sparkling with delight Yes, at the end of the year that will be ncreased, if, as I have no doubt, you continoh, sir, kow can I thank you?' said Ed-

ward full of Gratitude.

By preserving your integrity. As I presume you are in present need of money, I will pay you one month in advance. Here story confidences, Mary had expressed a long-story confidences, Mary had expressed a long-lor, an original or the confidence of the conf Edward flew to the bank, and with his sudden riches nastened to the market where

he purchased a supply of provisions such as he knew would be welcome at home, and then made haste to announce his good fortuno. A weight seemed to fall off, the hearts of

mother and daughter as they heard his hur-ried story, and Mrs. Jones thanked God for bestowing upon her son those good principles which had brought his great relief.

And Mr. Hubbard slept none the worse, that hight that at a slight pecuniary sac-that hight that at a slight pecuniary sac-rifice he had don's kind action, confirmed a boy in his integrity, and gladdened a strug-gling family. If there were more employ-ers as considerate as he, there would be few-er disho nest derks:

# OIL ON THE BRAIN:

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Parkersburg, Va., gives the following description of the oil-pervading

mania in that locality : If you want to be bored, come to the oil regions. Here's the place where you bore and get bored. It is nothing but oil from more ing till night-oil on paper-billed oil-peo ple tulk, write, sleep and snore oil. Ask a ann how far it is to Charleston : 'Twenty-six miles from Slabside's oil

Wireeling?' ..... 'Just as soon as Slocum's oil is loaded.' . What was the fight about yesterday?"

'Jenkins married an oil well yesterdayor just as good-married Miss Snifkins whose father struck 'ile' a few days ago.' Preachers preach about oil being poured upon the troubled waters, and say this is the very spot where the oil for the occasion comes

Lalept on four barrels of oil last night every hotel full. The entire country looks every notel unit. the entire country looks greasy, people have oily tongues, and your oil-factory nerves are strongly impressed with the terrible search. Everybody has territory for sale, and there are plenty of fools and thir money" who anticipate their realization of the Beron Munchausen stories that are afloat.

Every sharper has a map, of the region, and can tell a stranger exactly where the nioest spot, is he has been there, knows the place, but is short of funds—has no personal interest in the matter, not he, indeed. But in mere matter of friendship, advices you to buy there, and then do what he is doing

bore, and oil must come.

Men seem cray, victims are plonty.

Seeking to become suddenly rich, many a tolerably well-to-be but over sanguine individual goes his pile and loses all he has, and reply, and the second state of the state of

A Dror roo Much.-One fine morning, last wery well you, can come in?

Bedward was left standing in the hall, while Mr. Hubbard was sought by the servant.

Well! he said inquiringly, 'has any-thing happened?'

Summer, a chap 'just from the country,' one would suppose, judging from the style of his harness, was sauntering on the Fifth Avenue, on his way to the great show—the Crystal on his way to the great show—the Crystal Palace. His whole appearance, actions and conduct marked him as a sure victim, in the eyes of the dropping fraternity, and just about this time, too, one of them was 'around,' and after going through the usual prelimina ries-suddenly seized an apparently well filled pocket book upon the ground, at the time touching his foot in manner to at ract his at-

'Ah, sir, your pocket book -just dropped 'My pocket book?' asked 'country' as if uprised, 'I-a-' l' he exclaimed.

surprised, 'I—a—'
'Yes, sir, your pocket book—just found it
at your feet, 'continued the 'dropper.'
'Look a-here, stranger, that ain's my pocket book no how,' porsisted the countryman. ' Not yours ?'

'No, sir! I've got mine safe enough in my trouser's pocket,' replied the ruralite.
'Beg your purdon, sir; I really thought you had dropped it. It is evidently a well filled one—contains a large amount of money—and no doubt a large reward will be offered for it,' says 'dropper.' fered for it,' says 'dropper.'
'Yes, no doubt of it,' put in the country-

Well now, continued sharpy, as I in and to leave the city to-day, won't you take the pocket book, and '''' take it,' eagerly

ing a huge hand to receive it.

But, you know, as there will be a large reward offered for it suppose you give me five dollars, and then you can keep all you

Yes, I'll do it. Here's a con dollar bill, You got five?"
'Yes, sir, here it is city bank bill, romptly answered dropper. Well, now, I don't know anything of

your city money; suppose you give me the balance in silver, suggested the verdant. I would my dear sir, with pleasure, if I had it,' says dropper. 'Well, haven't you got gold?' inquired country. Yes, I believe I have, and taking out of his pues a guinea five dollar gold piece he

gave it to the countryman. Good morning, says he. 'Good morning,' returned the supposed ictim, and as the dropper departed, probably chuckling to himself over the speculation he flatfered himself he had made, our coun-

try friend exclaimed sotto voco-'Ah! ha! Make money at that game with me. Guess so. Not a bad spee for one morning—got rid of a conunte feit 'ten' got a good 'five' and a new pocket book. Try it on again, old feller, won't you?

HARD AND SOFT WATER FOR COOKING.—
The effects of bard and soft water on different vegetables very materially. Peas and beans cooked in hard water, containing lime or gypsum, will not boil tender, because these substances harden regetable casein. In soft water they boil tender and lose a cortain rank raw taste which they retain in hard water. Many vegetables (as onions) boil nearly tasteless in soft water because all the flavor is dissolved out. The addition of salt often checks this, (as in case of onions,) causing the vegetables to retain the peculia flavoring principles, besides much nutritious matter which might be lost in soft water. Thus it appears that salt hardens the to a degree. For extracting the juices of meat to make broth or soup, soft water, unmore readily penetrates the tissues; but for boiling meat where the juices should be re-tained, hard water or soft water salted is preferable, and the meat should be put in while it is boiling so as to scal up the pores at

once, a BIG NOSE FOR A LADY. Two young ladies, genteelly dressed were riding in a street car. One of them, remarkable for an excessive prominence of nose, exhibited to the other-a prominence of nose, exhibited to the object, the photograph of herself and they were engaged in discussing its merits, when an elderly lady reached out her hand and said to the lady who had the picture;

Please let me look at it.

Her modest request was met with an indignant frown, and the reply, as the card was returned to the pocket of the lady.

'It's none of your business.' The old lady settled back in her seat very complacently, when the companion of the

What do you wish to do with it?' 'U, nothing,' replied the old lady, 'I only wanted to see how successfully the artist put uch a nose on so small a card !' The car was full, and the shouts of laugh-

er could have been beard a square. CARPETS. The Persian and Turkish systom of Carpeting rooms is infinitely better and prettier than ours. The Persian carpets are exquisitely beautiful; their colors are brighter the designs prettier, and they are farmore durable than European and Amerionn carpets. They are made in strips usually between two and three yards long and about one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of the rooms, with a square carnet of any size preferred for the centre. do not require to be mailed or fitted, and What time does the steamer leave for a sufficient number of them will of course carnet any room, however large or small. very rich and grand appear ance, too. In Summer they are easily taken up, beaten, rolled and put aside by a single man servant, and in hot weather why should we not more generally imitate continental customs by painting or polishing our floor?

> Novel and Simple Gun Cleaner .- Mr. I. W. Parmenter, of New York City, recenticulturist a simple and efficient gun cleaner, that he had been using lack of tow, which he could not readily obtain, and to which it proved superior. A bit of corn cob about three inches long was whittled down small enough to enter the barrel readily, but not enough to enter the parrel readily, but not so much as to entirely out off the rough projections—these serve admirably to soour the interior of the barrel. The lower end of the cob was split up about an inch, and the two-halves were kept spring thank to fall the haives were kept spring apart to in the bore, by a small wedge across the upper end of the opening. The interstices on the surface, of the opening. The interstices on the surface, of the opening may be filled with ashes, emery powder, or other scouring material to remove rust, std. The object propared and sorewed to the worder of the ramrod was used as a swab, and in very short time the gun was thoroughly cleaned. This not pa-tented.

> The young fellow who bugages himself to half a dozen young women is undoubtedly a beau of promise.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAWS

Letter from the Governor of Pennsylvania to the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ITARRISBURG, January 26, 1865. TO THE PRESIDENT:

Sin: The Act of the 3d of March, 1863. commonly called the Enrollment Act provided (section 4) that for the purposes of the act, cach Congressional District of the respective. pective States should form a District, and (sec. 11) that persons enrolled should be subject to be called into the Military Service of the United States, and to continue in Bervice during the present rebellion, not, howover, exceeding the term of three years, and further (see, 12) that in assigning to the districts the number of men to be furnished therefrom, the President should take into consideration the number of Volunteers and Militia by and from the several States in which said Detricts were situated, and the period of their service since the commence-ment of the rebellion, and should so make said assignments as to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the several States, considering and allowing for the numbers already furnished as aforesaid and the time of

The time of actual service which by this Act you were directed to consider and allow for, could not, without impracticable lalow for, could not, without impracticable labor; (or indeed at all.) he fixed with exactitude for each District, but it could have been so approximated by averages that little if any practical injustice would have been done. The commencement of the third year of the war, was close hand at the time of the Act. It would not have been difficult to assert and the second of the war, was close band at the time of the Act. It would not have been difficult to assert and the second of the work of the thought of the work of the thought of the work of the work of the thought of the work certain, of one thousand men enlisted for three years, what was the neering number that remained actually in the service at the end of the first and second years respective-ly, and thus the Act could have been sub stantially complied with. For instance, sup-pose it to have been found that one thousand men enlisted for three years, there remained in the service an average of forty, per cent, at the close of the second year. The result would have been under the provisions of the Act, that exteen hundred one year's men would have been taken as the equivalent of

one thousand three year's men. Unfortunately the Heads of Bureaus to whom the matters seems to have been entrusted, began by falling into a strange misconstruction of the Act. They did in effect strike from the 12th section the phrases "period of their service" and "time of their service," and insert in Heal thereof the phrase "term of their enlistment," and then parase term of their entitament, and their proceeded to apportion credits by multiplying the number of men furnished from a district by the number of years for which they were enlisted. Calculations made on this basis were of course most extravagant, and the people everywhere felt that somehow injustic was being done. In the attempt to soften this numerous and contradictory orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal General's Office, and long essays by himself and others have been in vain published to explain and justify their action.

In fact, as soon as they get beyond the morally certain limit of the netual service of the man, their calculation has no longer a practical basis. Its principle, carried to a legitimate extreme, would justify the enlist-ment of one man for 50,000 years, and crediting/him as the whole quota of the State,

with a small excess. (1711)
Surely every reasonable man can say for himself whether he has found that getting one pair of boots for three years is practi-cally equivalent to getting three pairs of

boots for otto year level and condition of the visionary character of the system con which they have proceeded cannot be better illustrated than by the result at which they have arrived on the present occasion. The qubta of Pennsylvania on the last call was amounced to be 61.700 when nuota to make up deficiencies under that call was announce ed to her66.999 ment. On the 24th instrait was announced that the quota of the West ern District had, on revision, been fixed at 22,543, which would make that of the whole State about 44,000; and late on the same day it was further announced that the quota f the Western District was 25,512, and that of the whole State 49,583; all these changes eing caused by no intervening circumstant es that I am aware of. In fact our quota on the last call was filled; and there can be no

deficiency to be now supplied.

Their plan is unjust to the districts and the Government: It wholly ignores the loss es of men by desertion, sickness, death and casualties. The losses from most of these auses are greater during the first year of causes are greater during this first year of service than afterwards. A town which has turnished three thousand meniforine year, has probably lost three fifths of them from these courses, before the expiration of the nished one thousand men for three years on the industrial population. Let the reinished one thousand men for three years on the industrial population. Let the reinished one thousand men for three years on the industrial population. Let the reinished one thousand men for three years on the law, provides for, and it will be chearfully compiled with Ritties hardnave lost seven-twentieths of them. The be deerfully complied with. But it is hard-first town will have thus given sixteen hundly to be be begated that your substitutions of the sound but sight hundred anefity. There is no equal: system of substituting, for the law, an eccentricity in this. The exhaustion of the industrial population of the two towns it in very measure. roportions. As to the Gevernment the overnment has in the tirst dase the actual service during the whole year, of fourteen hundred men :- in the second case the actual service say of four handred men, during the whole first year; of probably not more than two hundred men, during the whole second year, and say one hundred and fifty; men at most during the whole thrid year. Besides, the amount of service that may be required promptly is to be considered and not merely, the agreed term of service. At the late storming of Fort Fisher, one at least of the Pennsylvania one year regiments, as the enforcing a draft for the military ser was engaged, and behaved most gallantly.
Who will say that if one third of their number had been enlisted for three years it would on that account have been able to perform as much services as the whole namber did in that unsurpassed exploit?

But there is even more serious error than has been above exposed. The clause of the act of 3d March, 1863, under which your officers profess to be acting has not been in fooce since the 24th of February, 1864. in fooce since the 24th of February, 1862.

Whether induced thereto by the strangness of the system which had been adopted
under it, or for whatever reasons. Congress
thought fit to pass the act of 24th February,
1864, (entitled, "An Act to amend the act
of 3d March, 1863,") which provides (section 2) that the quota of each ward of acity,
town, cc. shall be as nearly as possible in
proportion to the number of men, resident
therein liable to render military service,
taking into account as far as practicable the
number which had been previously furnished therefrom.

ed therefrom.

Thus the former act was amended by giving credits, not to districts but to smaller lo

Tice in estimating credits; they were directed in futilite to be given as far as practicable on the basis of the number of men previously turnished, without reference to the time

And this was followed up by the act of 4th July, 1804, (passed at the same session,) which provided (section 1) that the President may, at. his discretion, call for any number of volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years, with bounties regulated according to their term of enlistment and (section 2) that in case the quota of any town, &c., shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota.
These are the clauses which now regulate

the subject. It is not for me or you, sit at discuss the question of their propriety. They

discuss the question of their propriety. They are to be obeyed.

It would be easy to show that they form a reasonable and intelligible system.

Formerly when calls were made of mentfor military service, they were easte by requisitions on the Governors of the respective States who then proceeded to draft the required number to fill the quota of the State. In this draft, men from any States or locality who had voluntarily entered the service of the United States. by on isting in the army the United States, by en isting in the army or otherwise, were not taken into account. No credits were given for them on the quota, any more than for men who had of their own accord engaged themselves in any other lawful employment. The system, however, of raising very large bodies of men as volun-teers, under the act of Congress of 1861, had drawn upon the military population of the respective States and localities very heavily. and not quite equably, and therefore when the Enrollment Act of 1863 was passed, it was thought best to provide for equalizing the exhaustion, by allowing credits to localities for the volunteers furnished by them.—
But the Government had accepted volunteers for warrious telepa of the contract of the for various terms of service, and hence the effort to render the equalization more perfect

effort to render the equalization more perfect by considering and allowing for the time of their service as well as the number of men.

The acts of 1864, above recited, have modified this system, by fixing a definite term of service (one year) for which men are to be drafted. Volunteers for not less than that term are to be credited to their localities on the graphs of cartain hourts from the quota and receive a certain bounty from the government. Such of them as choose to enlist for longer terms receive further bounties from the government, but so far as regards the increased term beyond one year, are not to be credited on the quota; but are to be left on the same footing that all volunteers were on before the act of 1863. That is the lawful demand which it will enforce.

It pays bounties in case of legalities to facilino demand for men to serve for two or three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for three years. The Government receives and pays additional bounties to volunteers for three terms, but, in that, deals with men only, and as the increased term of service beyond one year, is not agreed to be rendered in compile. Meantime the horse, which he had left at the same of the brine number further.

You see that the system thus established mediately started in pur ov law is not without foundation i

and can be readily understood.

Sir, you may not have been heretofore apprised of the fact that your subordinates are wholly disregarding the act of 24th February 1864. They are proceeding in open and direct violation of it, and are thus creating hat turally, great confusion and uncertainty innoing the people. They annothing on the turally, great confusion and uncertainty incoming the people. They annotince on the one hand that although a three-years man the man is instince. Henconfusione that the man is instinced at the confusions the confusions and the man is instinced at the confusions. quota on which he volunteers, yet that he ment which it causes. He distributed among the country as three one-years, men. towards the quote on a future call. This is directly, in the teeth of the law. On the other hand, they are cyphering out a deficiency on the last call, by counting three one-years' men as only equivalent to one three-year's man which is equally against law.

man which is equally against law.

Thus, the quote of Pennsylvania under the call of 18th July last was filled in accordance with the horrible attrocioity of the murder, so inconsed the crowd of specnot less than one year. The term of service of these men is not yet half expired, and yet your subordinates are threatening a draft to fill an alleged deficiency on that very call, the existence of which they attempt to make out by persisting in their unlawful and un-

Sir, on behalf of the freemen of this Com-inonwealth, who have always given a cheerful and hearty support to your Government ful and hearty support to your Government in the presecution of this war, it is my duty to insist—and I do insist—that you enforce upon your subjections as well as they and all of us, It is of evil example—it tends to enfect the control of us, I to destroy—the just power of the Government—that you should suffer your officers to treat with open contempt any acts of Jungress, and especially those which you have yourself approved, and which regulate have yourself approved, and which regulate a matter of such deep and delicate momen

Relying heartily on your wisdom and jus-tice to set right what has thus been going wrong, and to compal henceforth on the parl of all, a propen respect for and obedience to the laws of the land, the laws of the land, I am, sir, very respectfully, A. G. OURTIN,

The Lief Hove.—A man was dying. He had a friend—an author. The friend came to him! To comfort! No! to feed manuseript. He produced a packet, and draw his chair to the beside of the dying man! Only a feed of the dying man! Only a feed of the dying man! Only a feed the faint voice of the departing one, the doctor says ly conly at hour to lye! What was the reply — Yes; yes! I know all that the this will only take you twenty minutes." and a self-

[[Lan Musicians are often hard to get along withs they are a crotchety people with

Memory is at the enchanted threshold lie

TRIPLE MURDER AND ARSON.

House-His Arrest and Confession.

one of the most startling and atrocious mur-ders which surpass in their accumulated hor-rors the tripal murder of the Coy family a year ugo, in Medina, or that more recent and perhaps more terrible murder of the Roosa family, in December last. So terrible is the story which we are about to relate that it seems incredible. We were reluctant to be lieve it; and only accepted it as true on hear incredible author. ing its facts confirmed by indisputable author. ity—Mr. Quainlan, of this city, who was pres-ent at the time of the arrest of the murderer

lows:

A young man named David L., Bivins, about twenty five years of age, of prepossessing address and appearance, made, his appearance a few weeks since at Grafton, Lorance of the regiments new heing raiss office for one of the regiments now being rais; ed in this State, in which he hold a recruiting commission. He passed as a single man, soon after coming to Grafton he formed a marriage engagement with a lady living at Grafton Station, the daughter of a grocery keeper there, who had accumulated some property. Whether because he was in love with the girl, or merely because her father had promised to set him up in business, the scoundrel deliberately formed the diabolical purpose of returning to Coldwater, Michigan, where his wife was living, and killing her, in order to be free to marry the young lady

in order to be free to marry the young lady in Grafton. On Monday last he left Grafton for his former home, near Coldwater, Michigan, arriving there on the same day, and be ing cordially received by his young wife, who was living with his father and mother. On Tuesday morning he hired a horse and sleigh and drove out of town, returning in the eve-ning, and hiring another horse and sleigh at another stable. This was about eleven o'-

panis of chatterin, and, as his father was spending the evening at a neighbors, the old lady went out to find him and send him for a doctor, leaving the sick woman entirely alone. During her absence the husband en-tored the house, and, unmoved by the delicate condition of his wife, delicerately killed her. While engaged in consummating the outra-geous and horribly unnatural crime, his fath-er and mother entered and the fiendish vil-lain, not shrinking at any amounts. It pays bounces in ease of fecalities to facilitate. them in complying with this demand shot both his father and mother, killing both without a compulsory draft. But it has made no demand for men to serve for two or three. He then had their bodies in the cellar, set the house on fire, and hurried to the railway sta-

the quote is full—there is neither excess or the house, at once threw suspicion or Bivins. The Sheriff of the county, with a deputy, imrested him in Grafton on Thursday. On be-

the crime, and seems astonished at the excite-ment which it causes. Its distributed among ber of his autographs writen as follows:
"David:L. Bivins murderer of his wife, father and mother." He jocosely hade good bye to his acquaintances in Grafton, inviting them to come up and see him, telling them that they would find him "playing checkers with his nose on the jail windows.' tators ht Grafton Station that they were for the Sheriff who had him in charge been a Mason, and called on Masons in the crowd to assist him in preventing it, the indignant orowd would have dispensed summary justice to the scoundrel. He was however, saved e lo train and taken back to Coldwater. He is at least one good point in his character. A in no danger of meeting his deserts there, as gentleman, traveling do Sunday, was obliged. capital punishment is prohibited in Michitot to stop to have one of the shoes of his horse gan by special enactment—an enactment replaced. The farrier was just going to which this case, if anything will cause the phurch, hat suggested to the traveler that repeal of .- Easton Argus.

have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the produced a packet and draw list the French oblinies, where pure wine is more used that in England, as well as in like a trap; they get in easily, and like a trap; they get in easily, and the produced the faint voice beverage, not only the gout, but the gravel are scarcely known. Dr. La Pote relates, as a best well the faint was the reply?

What was the reply?

Area yes, in easily, and the faint voice beverage, not only the gout, but the gravel are scarcely known. Dr. La Pote relates, as a best for the purpose, the ease of the doctor says Preson are scarcely, known. Dr. La Pote relates, as an extraordinary instance, of the effects of the same will the scarcely adjusts her features for the purpose, the seen of this mine in the second that the second the second the second the second that the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second the second the second that the second the second the second that the second the second the second that the second the second that the second the second the second that the second the second the second the second that the second the second that the second the second the second the second that the second the sge of, 25 and had it severely till he was, upwards of 50, with shalls and feet, but for years preceding the fine when his case had been given to Dr. La Pote to lay before the public, he had by adjace need Samples in the first was also nothing to go nothing to go

A Recruiting Officer Murders his Wife. Father and Mother and Fires the

We learned yesterday the particulars o

and heard his confession. They are as foloffice for one of the regiments now being rais-

clock at night.

During the absence of Bivins in the eyeming, his wife was suddenly seized with the pains of childbirth, and, as his father was

terms, but, in that, deals with men only, and as the increased term of service beyond one year, is not agreed to be rendered in compliance, with any demand of the government, it glves the locality no credit on the quota for it. The government requires 100,000 men for one year, not a less number of men for one year, not a less number of men for one year. This is to fill the quota not more one year. This is to fill the quota not more in the quota is full—there is not there excess or the quota is full—there is not there excess or the discovered to be in flames, and the conflagration having been quenched, the bodies were found in the cellar. The presence of the broad in front of the quota is full—there is not there excess or

This bearing lynching him on the spot, "Indeed; had not from lynchlaw, and placed on board the Tol-

that the party that carried you through a war always vacates office when it is ended and the other party comes in In 1868; in to ingue cannot love.

Democracy is to preside at the White House.

No one can be sincerely in love with two This from so prominent an Abolitionist persons at the same time.

and shrewd a politician as he as should be taken as a warning by the new dominant party, and their acts and policy should be shaded in accordance therewith. Of the shaded in accordance therewith. Of the many false and crude things said by Phillips the above is not among them. In this ut-terance he but quotes history. He will get no thanks from the lenders of his party and yet he deserves their most regards for pointing out to them the inevertable course of e-vents. If they are, wise they will profit by acting in the belief that a brief period will break their rule, and that their places at the helm of the Government are to be assumed by new men of a new party.

EFFECTS OF WINE ON DIBEASE. Dr. Gale observes, in his treaties of disease, that the c, he had by advice used Sambuoin wine. ing oregits, not to disting the provision for the Past, but hope stands in the dorrway and had no return of the contact stands. It is the past, whether the provision for the fitting of the Past, but hope stands in the dorrway and had no return of the contact stands. It is the past, whether the past is a fitting of the f

RAIDS ON THE CONSTITUTION The architects of ruin having dissolved the Union and trampled on our liberties, are now plauning a system of raids upon the Constitution. When their work of destruction shall have been completed on that fair charter of the Union, they will have left, it as different from the original as Sharidan's torch has left the Valley of the Shamadosh. One amendment to the Constitution contemplates an express recognition in that in atrument of the existence of a deity. The deyll may be satisfied with that addition, but we see no reasen why the reverential spirit, by which it is proposed; might not, with equal propriety, seek to incorporate in the Constitution all the articles of the Christian religion. The architects of ruin having dissolved

gion. Slavery constitutes another point of attack

Slavery constitutes another points of attack in the raids on the Constitution. The religionists and moralists who urge that proposition will, we presume, push out their yiews to the full extent by demanding an amendment abolishing for any, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the system of santly villainy which regges in Utab.

Religion and morality are, however, not the only hobbies of the men engaged in the Constitutional patch-work. They have an excellent instinct for putting money in their constituents' purse. Their amendments of philanthropy and Christian ethics are excellent precursors to that end by bearing down

constituents' purse. Their amendments of philanthiropy and Christian ethies are excelling the precursors to that end by bearing down the barriers of State sovereignty. The domestic institutions of a State overridden by actual practice in a clause of the Constitution; the General Government becomes thence forth not the agent but the suzerain.

The States practically disembroued, as such the Constitution ceases to be a compromise between sovereignties. The paramount and only remaining sovereignties to be a compromise between sovereignties. The paramount and only remaining sovereignty may then govern the whole as one in fact, and interest. New England controlling the consolidation, holding the powers, will proceed to turn her morals and humanity into money. The taxation restrictions of the instrument of the Union will, therefore be all swept away in order to promote the interests of the evangelical connectors of the new sovereignty of Puritania. Already an amendment to the Constitution has been prepared with the view of taxing internal interchange by the Congress of the proposed centralization. Another has just been coffered in the Senate. That amendment asks power for the Legislature of the "new nation" to lay tax upon experts. The raw material may be thereby shut out by competition from foreign markets; but whether or not the saints of New England are determined to have a monopoly of its manufacture.

its inapulacture.

Turtiania is moving on rapidly toward its inapulacture.

Puritania is moving on rapidly toward its full development. Harsh cities and severe goddiness, will constitute its more foundation. The donuniation of New England will work its centralized power; and, as shown in the last proposed addition to the Constitutional patch work, will do so by susplementing its.

Drottenive thrifts by heavy detired.

patch work will do so by susplementing its protective thriffs, by heavy duties on certain exports. Wooden nutnegs will, under that happy regime, superieds foreign nutnegs and warm the toddies of the tariff riching who break the Maine Lidgor haw on foody. The West will be prohibited by protective? The West will be prohibited by protective? tariff from buying snywhere cles, and the West will also sell to New England, inas, much as it will be restricted in its sales to other countries by duties and exports. And the cant of what the Bestonians call prilose, only will those brileyon days for the new ohy will those heleyon days for the new Jerusalem of Phritama declare America for Americans—that is to say for those of them who live in the happy land east of the Con-

neoficut. . comer 152-Berton der , of man We like short courtships, and in this Adam, acted like a sensible man in the asleep a backelor, and woke, to find himself: a may led man. He appears to have popped mayrion man. He appears to have popped tee question almost immediately after meeting Miss Eve, and she, without firtation of shyness, gave him a kiss and herself." Of the first kiss, in the world we have had our own thoughts, however, and sometimes, in a poetical mood, wished we were the man that did it. But the deed is done—the chance was Adam's and he improved it. We like the potton of height many the internal control of the chance was Adam's and he improved it. wife were rather young to marry; some two or three days old, according to the sagest elder; without experience, nothing but love and Eden.

It has been said that every then has apital punishment is prohibited in Michigan by special enactment—an enactment replaced. The farrier was just going to stop to have one of the shoes of his horse to shop special enactment replaced. The farrier was just going to phurch, hut suggested to the traveler that the large of the special form Harrison might be found at home at the next forge. This proved to be true, and the rustic who led the gentleman's horse to the spot exclaimed— Well, I must say that

Love cannot remain scationary; it must of necessity increase or diminish of order Faculty of possession is fatal to love. difficulties increase it.

As long as men smell of whiskey and tobacco, the women have a right to defend themselves with musk, 1987 1881

Some hypocritical prayers in church are intended to cheat the congregation; others: the Lord hear - at a re saw ergistä bra He is the greatest man whose strength

rries up the most hearts by the attraction from Charleston (and the feet on anweath) of his

dire energ could read bud en tother atome of the court of

by t a few day betwa