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"Proportion.
"Jos. Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills
"Pamphlets, Blanks, Lubels, &c. &c., executed with
accuracy and at the shortest notice.

## WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARLISTE, PA. . Office with WM. J. Shearer, Esq. Sept. 14, 1865-1y.

JNO. C. GRAHAM. ATTORNEY AT LAW ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham,
South Hanover street, Carlisle. [sept. 7, '65-1y] W. F. SADLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Volunteer Building Scuth Hanover Street. | Bept. 7, 1861—1y.

#### J. M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FFICE on South Hanover street, in the

ATTORNEY AT LAW. FFICE with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., south-west corner of Hanover and Pomfret streets. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862—tf

#### CHAS. E. WAGLAUGHLIN. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. FFICE in Inhoff's building, just opposite

Garlisle March 13, 1862—1y. J. W. FOULK, Attorney at Law. Hall, All business entrus ed to him will be prompt-ly attended to. Feb. 6. 1863. Office with James R. Smith, Esq., Rheen,

### M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. FFICE in Rheem's Hall Building, in

the rear of the Court House, next door to the Herald" Office, Carlisle. [Feb 4,#41-19,

JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW. CARLISLE, PA.

of Mice next door to the American Printing office stew doors west of Hannon's hotel. F. E BELT ZHOOVER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CARLISLE, PENN'A.

FFICE on South Hanover street, opnosisto Bentz's store.

By special arrangement with the Patent Office, rationals to securing Patent Rights. s to securing Patent Rights. Esept. 22, 1864-1y

## TERUFUS E SHAPLEY. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

TTENDS to securing and collecting Soldier's Pay, Pensions. Bounties, &c.

Office on South Hanover street opposite Boute's store. Feb. 13, 1862.

Dr. GEO. S. SEARIGHT. ZORTIST.

## From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery Office at the residence of his mother, East Louth-pr street, three doors below Bedford. Carlisle, Dec. 22, 1862.

DR. I.C. LOOMES, DEN-TIST.

# Philips removed from South Hanover street to West Pointret street, opposite the Female High School, Carling. [April 28, 1864. COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

COAL AND LUMBER. in the Yard, together with an immense new stock, will have constantly on hand and furnish to order slikinds and quality of seasoned

LUMBER, BOARDS, SCANTLING. FRAME STUFF: Paling, Plastering, Lath, Shingling Lath, worked Plooring and Weatherboarding, Posts and Rails, and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yord. All kinds of Shingles, to wit: Whitepine, Hemlock and Oak, of different qualities. Having ears of my own I can furnish bills to order of my landth and size the shortest extraction. longth and size at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable torms. My worked boards will be kept under cover so they can be furnished dry at all times.

All times.

1911 have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMI1912 have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMI1912 have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMI1913 have constantly in the lower of the borough. To wit: Lykens Val1914 have constantly have been supported by the lower of the lower of the lower of the lowest prices.

1914 have constantly of the lowest prices.

Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal, always on hand which I will sell at the lowest fig.

ANDREW H. BLAIR.

TICE.—I still retain the same position rm of DELANCY & BLAIR, which will be on as energetically as over at their elder the Gas house. As our purchases will together at the head of the market, we pfident by so doing to be able to accommodur customers and the public on the most able terms. Having relinquished the tan will deovte my entire attention to the Coal amber business. All kinds of Coal and ber kept coustantly on hand and in the best lion. Fle Lumber Yard will be managed by e. Zuloff, whose experience and skill is well to the community. By strict attention to ess, short profits, and a desire to do right we see secure a liberal share of public patronage.

ANDREW H. BLAIR. together at the head of the market, we e 15. 1865-tf

PROWS, PLOWS.—Just received and fo k's Plows

York Metal Plows, Bloomfield do
Eagle do
Cultivators, &c., &c., <sup>heap</sup> Hardware Store of

Chlisle, January, 1864.

II. SAXTON,

# Boetical.

## "SOME DAY."

["Some day" is the burden of many ong that's never done into rythm. Florence Percy has thus given one of them :

You smooth the tangles from my hair With gentle touch and tenderest care, unt the years ere you shall mark, Bright eilver threads among the dark-Smiling the while to hear me say 'You'll think of this again some day,"

I do not score the power of Time, Nor count on years of fadeless prime, But no white gleams will ever shine Among these heavy locks of mine;
Ay, laugh as gaily as you may,
You'll think of this again, some day,
Some day!

Some day! I shall not feel as now. Your soft hands move about my brow-I shall not slight your light commands, I shall be silent and obey—And you—you will not laugh that day;

I know how long your loving hands Will finger with these glossy bands, When you shall weave my last crown Of these thick braidings, long and brown But you will see no touch of gray Adown their shining length that day-

And while your tears are falling hot Upon the lips which answer not, You'll take from those one treasured tress And leave the rest to silentness-Remembering that I used to say, 'You'll think of this again, some day;'

# Migcellaneous

## THE BURGLARS CAUGHT.

A Bushman as a Thief Taker.

We lived in a terrace at the time in which our tale is laid, in what we may term a sub-district of London, for we were within five miles of Charing Cross, and the dark month of December was upon us. Robberies had been quite frequent in the neighborhood, and no less than three houses out of the ten in the terrace had been entered by burghars and robbed, and yet no discovery of the thieves, had taken place. So ably, also, had the work of entry been accomplished, that, in no case, had the inmates been alarmed; and it was not until the servants descended in the morning that the discovery of a robbery was made.
In two of these cases an entry had been effeeted through a pantry window, by removing a pane of glass, and cutting a small hole in the shutter. This window was on the ground floor, and could easily be reached. therefore, from outside. In the third rob

bery, an upper window was entered by means of a knife, which forced back the fastening, and, of course, allowed the sash to be raised. So rapilly had the robberies occurred that police shook their heads and looked knowing ly, but did nothing, and what was much to be lamented, failed to find any clue to the obbers, who, they at the time asserted, were evidently not regular cracksmen.

Affairs had reached such a stage, that we

sed to sleep with a revolver close to our reads, when we happened to have a friend who came to stay with us a few days. This riend was an old jungle-hunter, and was au ait at every artifice by which the animal reation might be captured. He was delighted with the idea of having an adventure with burglars, and scorned the belief that they vere more than a match in cunning for even the average bush hunter. It was in vain that we assured him it was an axiom that an accomplished robber could effect an entrance any house; and that instruments were used of such a nature as to cut holes in doors without noise, and, in fact, that through roofs and skylights, down chimneys and up water spouts, an accomplished burglar could

easily enter the best defended house in the Our friend's argument was that a burglar THE subscriber having leased the Yard was a man on watch, who took advantage of Formerly occupied by Armstrong & Hoffer, the residents being asleep and unsuspecting; "but," said he, let my suspicions be raised, and I will defy any burglar to enter my house without my having due warning; because, although I may be asleep, still I hear

nis approach, and can then make my arrangeto welcome him." Although we were not desirous of having ur house robbed, yet we wished much that

our friend's confidence should be taken out A few days after this convertation the police informed us that several suspicious characters had been seen about; and recommendel us to be on the alert. Here, then, was a good opportunity to test my friend's skill and wakefulness; so having informed him of the

ouse.
"Certainly," he replied; "I only demand a dark lantern, and stipulate that you have to the doors or windows, they find it out; a pair of goloshes beside your bed. I also must go to hed last, and no servant is to go down stairs before me in the morning; nor is any one to walk about during the night;

then I will defy the burglars." Thus it was agreed that my friend was to mence his charge on the ensuing night.

Three nights had passed and no alarms had occurred, and no robberies taken place, we of the ourglar, and thus I made my plans, began to think our alarms had been ground-less; but our friend said that now was the time to be most guarded, for that no wise

of the burgan, and thus I made my plane, which, you see, answered very well.'

'No doubt about that,' we replied.

'Well now, come up to my room,' he conburglar would rob them when he was expec-ted; besides, he said, that we have not had a windy night yet; it is when doors and windows rumbled that robberies are best effect

ed, thus, he said, he did not give up hopes of yet having something to say to: the robbers before his visit terminated. I usually sleep very lightly, and therefore awoke readily on hearing a tap at my bed room door during the fourth night of our swered me, and we were requested to come

Nonsense, man; a light will spoil the whole thing. dressing gown, and your goloshes and come | window on the other. The thread then pass

forced, for the shutter was gently moved.

"Don't stir till I do, and hold your breath if possible," whispered my friend in my ear.

I found the latter a difficult request to com-know all the rest."

rusted to my friend.

Nothing could be more cautious than the proceedings of the robbers. The shutter was pushed back in the most slow and steady I did so, and immediately a tin cup dropmanner. Had there been even a bell fasten-ed to it, I doubt whether it would have been made to ring. At intervals there was a rest from work, evidently for the purpose of lis-

black as Erebus. Our forms, therefore, were quite undistinguishable, and the only chance of discovering us was by touching or hearing | themselves to be efficient.

The first burglar was soon followed by

"Now, let's light up," said number two.
"Not yet, till you push the shutter to," replied the other, "or the glim'll be seen.—
Then you come and hold the box."
The shutter was quietly pushed to and both robbers moved away a few paces from the window by which they entered. By the quiet way in which they walked, it was evidoubt whether our position was an agreeable one, as I was armed only with a sword a weapon, however, I knew how to use, while of my friend's means of defence I knew no-

thing.
I had not long to wait, for a lucifer was struck by one of the men immediately, and the room consequently lighted up; at the same instant my friend drew up the side of his dark lantern and flashed the light in the faces of the two men, at the same time showing the muzzle of a revolver pointed toward

bullets in him,' said my friend, as he placed his back against the window by which the men had entered.

'Now, drop that crow-bar,' he continued in a voice of authority; 'down with it; and you,' he said to me, 'pull open the shutter you,' he said to me, 'pu and shout for the police.'

The idea usually entertained of a burglar is that he is a man of great size, strength and daring, and that he would, in an encounter, annihilate any moderate man. When, then, the light revealed the faces and the forms, of the men we had captured, our humble self, although no great pugilist, yet felt able to defeat either of them if it came to a matter of fists; and I must own that the pale and astonished faces of the men were not in-

dicative of any very great courage.

Our shout for police was shortly answered; and the burglars, having been subdued by the sight of the revolver, the muzzle of which pointed first at one and then at the other, were captured by the police, three of whom were speedily on the spot, and conveyed to the lock-up, whilst we and a detective who had been brought down from London some days previously, examined the details by which the burglars had effected an entrance

'You were very lucky to hear them, especially on such a night,' said the detective when once they're in, they move like mice. We know them, and I expect they'll get sev-

The man was about correct, for one, the older offender, was sentenced to six, the other to five years' penal servitude. 'It will, I suppose, be of no use trying to sleep again to night, for it's three o'clock,

said my friend. 'I cannot sleep,' was my reply, 'and I am

dying to hear how you found out that these men were approaching the house.'

Being then of one mind, we partly robed ourselves, lighted a fire in the kitchen, and soon being provided with segars and grog, got very comfortable, and satisfied with our work. My friend then began his account, which he gave much in the following words

The burglar, as I told you, has usually the advantage of surprise; he can select the time at which he makes his attack, and if his proceedings are carried on cautiously, he enters a house before he is heard. Few mer would, however, venture to do so, unless they previously had good information as to the ir policeman's warning I asked him if he felt obtain either, from the servants, tradesmen, confident to undertake the defense of the or some one who visits the locality, or they terior arrangements of the house; this they come themselves as tramps, or with some tri fle to sell. Thus if there are bells attached arrangements of the locality they propose trying their skill upon. There are, too, conventional methods of protecting a house, such as bolts, bars, chains, locks, &c., all of which require merely time and proper instruments act the part of guardian; and was to commence his charge on the ensuing night.

> tinued, 'and see the aparatus.' We entered his room, and there, close be side his pillow was a tin box, in the bottom

'This is nearly all the aparatus,' he said;
but you notice some thread fastened to the key. Trace that thread, and you will find it passes through that small hole in the sush. From there it goes down to the back yard, and now you will comprehend my plan. I watch. It was my friend's voice that an- knew that no man could approach the back part of the house without walking up the back yard, which is only four yards wide. 1 "As soon as I strike a lucifer match," I therefore tied across the back yard, and about two feet from the ground, some fine black thread. This was made fast on the one side Come in the dark ; slip on a but slipped through a loop, and led up to my ed the hole I had bored in the window sash I was soon provided as he wished, and and it was then made fast to this key. Un-

are seven steps to the first landing, twelve others afterwards, so be careful to descend night, before I went to bed, I just drew the without noise." The night was hoisterous and many a window and door shook and rattled, so that the keep the plan a secret. If then, a man, or slight noise we made in descending the stairs was not sufficient to have alarmed even the most keen-eared listener. We descended to the ground floor, entered the pantry, and then standing perfectly still, devoted ourselves to listening.

In a very few seconds we heard a grating noise on the shutter, then an interval of quiet, and again a noise; pre-ently the window was lightly raised and again all was quiet.—

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In a very few seconds we heard a grating noise on the shutter of quiet. In a very few seconds we heard a grating noise on the string back of the stri

was lightly raised and again all was quiet.—
the resistance being so slight. I must own
The noise of a heavy vehicle passing the The noise of a heavy vehicle passing the house seemed to afford an opportunity for a but as it was the latter answered very more decided effort, for while the rattle of the I was fast asleep when the key fell, but imwheels was loudest, a crack sounded from the shutter, and we could hear that the bolt was side my door, lighted it, and came to yours;

ply with, for my heart was beating with rapidity, and thumping against my ribs in the most excited way; still I—stood quiet and trusted to my friend.

\*\*Certainly, you succeeded, and so we ought not to be critical," we replied: "But suppose they had entered by the front window, instead of by the health and the suppose they had entered by the front window.

ped into the hand basin.

"That thread goes down stairs, and is fastened across the front window; but I broke from work, evidently for the purpose of 18st tening, and then one of the robbers placed his leg across the window sill, and lightly thus I could at once know whether a man was approaching the back door or had enterward the front window, and, in either case, ight, even out of doors, was very dark the corner where we steed it was I think I could have captured him."

Simplicity had certainly been adopted in the present case, but the means had shown

"People are usually very silly," continued our friend, "when they hear, or think they The first burglar was soon followed by a secon I, while we could hear that a third, who was outside, was to remain there on watch.

"Now, let's light up," said number two.
"Not yet, till you push the shutter to," rebeen heard and must escape; then they go about the house with this candle, and make a great noise, so that a man may have plenty of time to get away, or to hide himself.— Instead of this, if a person were to listen in tently, he would be able to hear any suspiquiet way in which they walked, it was evident they were either without shoes, or had india rubber coverings. Of their size and weapons we could see nothing, and I began two in the dark, and when, after arming himself, he has quietly opened his door, he may wait and listen until the robbers are heard moving around, when he may take such steps as may seem necessary. If every person were merely to plan what was to be done in case of robbers entering the house, and then were to carry out this if the occasion required it, burglary would be too danger-ous and unsuccessful a proceeding to be pop-ular or profitable, and thus might be given up for more honest means of obtaining a live-lihood; so that really we may consider ourselves to have done the community at large a benefit when we captured one of these genry; whilst those who allow their houses to be robbed with impunity, jeopardize their neighbor's property.

FACECLE —We find the following going the boards, on which the poor patients are hastirounds of the country press. We wonder if ly thrown and left to die, without doctors, the story has any connection with a scene without nuclicine, without even a friendly which was related some months ago as happening in the parlor of a hanker on Broad. pening in the parlor of a banker on Broad-

Last summer a bank clerk in New York stole \$100,000. He lost the money by fighting the tiger. He then called upon a lawyer and informed him that he was a ruined man and thought of suicide. This led to the

" How much does your defalcation amount

"One hundred thousand dollars." "Got any of it left?" " Not a cent."

"That's bad; you have left nothing to vork with." "What must be done?" "You must return to your desk and ab-

tract another hundred thousand." "What must I do that for ?" "To preserve your character and save you rom going to the State prison. With the undred thousand dollars you are to steal tomorrow I intend to compromise with the bank. Your stealings after to-morrow will amount to \$200,000. I will call at the bank and confess your offence; I will represent myself as your heart-broken uncle, but poor.' I will offer the bank \$50,000 to hush up the matter. The lank will accept. This will leave \$50,000 to divide between me

and you-that is \$25,000 a piece. With this sum you can retire from business." The young man listened and took on wisdom. He doubled his defalcation and com-promised as the lawyer said he should. He s now worth \$250,000, and is counted "one of the most respectable gentlemen in the city of New York.

John Bowers was smitten at Old Laham's-a jolly old fellow, blessed with two very pretty daughters. John was as regular in his visits as Sunday itself, but one memorable Sunday, when the house was filled with beaux and belles, old Latham issued forth to his work. John followed him from the house

Nice lot of hogs, Mr. Latham,' said John by way of introduction.

'Yes—pretty good pork, John, if I only have luck,' said old Latham, who really liked him, and often scolled his daughters for the fun they made of him.

John was silent for a few minutes, but at ength, with a terrible unconcerned look at ome wheat stacks a mile distant, he said gaspingly:
'Mr. Latham, I—I—come courtin', sir.'

'Well, John,' said the old man, amused,

young men will do that now-a days. I hope you are getting on all right?' 'Yes, sir,' said John, taking courage; 'and I come to tax you for one o' your daughters.'
Oh!' said old Latham, biting his lips, you've come to that already, have you John? Well, which one is it, John?'

'Oh, sir, as to that'-said poor John, with to that, sir, it don't make any difference; eiher one'll do, sir!' Old Latham used to tell the story afterward, much to his pretty daughter's discom-

Three years ago, says the Boston Post, young lady in Nashua knitted a pair of drawers for a soldiers' fair and in them en-closed her address. The soldier who drew the drawers corresponded with her, and now the loving hearts are one. Pretty, isn't it,

Artemas Ward says that as a Son of ready to descend the stairs in the dark.

"Now remember," said my friend, "there is and over the key was a bar to prevent its be
"Now remember," said my friend, "there is and over the key was a bar to prevent its be
liquors than the other sort!

## THE CHOLERA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Thrilling Scenes, as Described by an Eye Witness—2,000 Dying at Stamboul in a Single Day-Total Mortality at Constantinople Estimated at from 50,000 to 80,000.

To the Editor of the London Times : Sin: The interest with which the progress of the cholera in the East has been watched, and the very meagre, and even incorrect, information which has been transmitted by telegrams, leads me to think that further extracts from the letters of a resident of Constantinople may not be unacceptable to some

of your readers.

The writer of them escaped an attack of the more prevalent malady; but not that of more insiduous disease, the floating seeds nirers of the picturesque ought no: to reflect with any feeling of regret that the many ceking dens of contagion which constituted so glarious a panorama, when viewed from afar, are now smouldering heaps of rubbisli:
"August 5.—Here is an opinion of an undertaker about cholera: "My own opinion is, that the poison of the cholera is in every man's blood; if anything is caten which has an affinity with the poison the disease is pro-

"August 6, Sunday.-What a change in the gayest and most dissipated of European cities! The shop-keepers in their gay dresses, the mounted swells making their horses prance and looking round for a little admiration, the groups of idlers waiting outside the churches, self-constituted critics on the points of female beauty as the congregation breaks up, the singing in the cafes, the boats decorated with flags and crowded with laughing holiday-makers, have disappeared from the scene, and gloom and misery have taken the place. I am unable to say how many died yesterday. The number is stated variously rom 1,000 to 2,500. The newspapers still

ontinue to lie.

"August 7,—For the first time to day I begin to feel a little alarmed. The weather continues intensely close. I am almost prostrate with debility, biliousness and indigesgestion. A stink from the imperfectly bur-ied corpses, in the adjoining cemetery blows through every room in the house. There is a rumor that the plague has broken out in Egypt. Dead and dying men pass every half hour. 'Nothing but songs of death;' nothing but funerals, priests, sisters of char ity, processions and news of fresh losses nong our English community.

"August 8 .- I have learned more details about last Friday. By the testimor y of every one it must have been an awful day. A doctor who practices on the other side of Stamboul says that 1500 to 2,000 died at Stamboul above on that day. For days past, indeed Stamboul has presented a friether than the control of the stamboul above on that day. indeed, Stamboul has presented a frightful spectacle. The streets, he says, stink with decaying bodies. Whole families are carried off at once, and many are abandoned by the selfish terror of their relatives, when a little timely assistance might have saved them. . A sort of attempt has, it is true, been made for the relief of the sufferers. A hospital has been rudely constructed at Stamboul of raised worse than might have been expected. Dens foul could scarcely have been found in St Giles' 15 years ago. Imagine a room half the size of one in an ordinary cottage, lighted by a door only, and ventilated by a crack which lets in air poisoned by an open sewer. running without exit in front of the house.— Imagine from five to fifteen people huddled together in this room, the walls of which are decaying with damp, and their crucks stopped up with mouldy rags, and then fancy that the same linen and the same bed which two months ago supported a patient affected with typhus is now used for a sufferer with cholera. Add to this the stench which proceeds from people who are not over cleanly at the and you will have a picture of the inside of a Turkish house of the poorer class. Can you wonder at the disease having spread so

frightfully? "August 9 .- Gurracino, the vice consul, has been visiting the sick at Therapia. He found fifty of the houses deserted with dead bodies inside. There is little doubt that the malady is aggravated to a fearful extent by ignorance and imprudence. I will give you an example which occurred under my own eyes. The day before yesterday a consular canvass had a longing for some raw tomatoes. Remonstrances were ineffectual.—
'Nonsense,' said he, 'if the soul longs for anything, it is not a sin to gratify.' He ate them and was attacked with cholera. Prompt attendance cured him, and I think, also, it will have cured him for the future of his rethat he went to a kahn and asked the porter if there were any sick inside. 'No.' 'You are not telling the truth; let me in to see.'-He went in, and the first thing he say was a man in the last extremity who had not re-ceived the least attention. He went to another house, when the master informed him that his son had just died. 'What did you do?' said the gentleman. 'Well,' said the father, he only had a slight diarrhoa at first. He was only seized with 20 attacks in the day, so I gave him a glass of cold water after each time.' An Armenian, in English employment, had a slight attack of cholera, rom which he recovered; the next day he ought two pounds and a half of unripe pears, f mine has kindly copied my notes to send you. I fell down in a fainting fit, and af-terwards had typhoid fever. The doctor recommends my instant return. The cholera is going away; 50,000 to 80,000 have died.—Not a soul less."

A story is told of two Vermont cap ous rivalry, relating to their own gallantry and that of their companies. Both were dangerously wounded at the Wilderness. Capt. B., was insensible for two days, but on the W. was alive, and on being told he was doing well, said energetically, "well, if W. can live, I'll be d—d if I'll die," and he

A robust countryman, meeting a physician, ran to hide behind a wall; being asked the cause, he replied: "It is so long since I have been sick, that I am ashamed to look a physician in the face."

# Col. W. W. H. Davis Crushes the Slanderers.

Sept. 16, 1865. Editors of The Age: My attention has been called to the following article, published in the Press, of your

city, of the 15th inst., viz: The Harrisburg Telegraph says: Colonel W. W. H. Davis, the Copperhead candidate for Auditor General, has now resumed full charge of the Doylestown Democrat, a news-paper which he has owned for many years, and which heretofore and now sympathizes with the rebels. The peculiar forte of the Democrat, since Colonel Davis has returned a more insiduous disease, the floating seeds to preside over its columns, consists in asof which he must have been conscious he was serting that the rebels have not been whipabsorbing. The hiatus in his sketches indicates when this took place. The ardent advery is not and can never be abolished, and that, in justice to the rebels, the debt which they incurred in struggling for their "rights" is as legal as the debt which was piled on the people by the national authorities while wa-

> and if the national debt is to be jaid, so also must the debts of the Southern States be iquidated. Mendacity cannot go beyond this. All hat is printed above is a stupendous LIE. from beginning to end. I never thought, uttered, or advocated such sentiments, nor were they ever published in the Democrat:— In a late issue of the Harrisburg Telegraph that paper also charges me with opposing the amendment to the Constitution giving soldiers the right to vote. This is as base a LIE as the other. At the time of the election I was at Danville, suffering from a severe wound, but made it my business to go to Doylestown to vote, and voted for the amendment. The Bucks County Intelligencer of

ging a crusade on the people of the South

"Gen. John Davis, of Southampton, and his son, Col. W. W. H. Davis, both voted openly for the amendment."

the 9th of August, 1864, said':

The Doylestown Democrat did not oppose the amendment. The Bucks County INTEL-LIGENCER, the Republican organ of this county, is the only newspaper in Bucks, to my knowledge, that ever opposed the right of soldiers to vote. The following article is

from that paper of November 12, 1861, viz The State law of Ponnsylvania, providing for the holding of elections in military en campments, though doubtless enacted with good motives, has been productive of great evil and contention. Until the October elec-tion, there had rever been an opportunity of testing its operations. Voting was then carried on in most of the Pennsylvania regiments at the seat of war, or encamped else-where at a distance from home. In many cases the votes, were honestly received and counted, and the result properly certified and returned to the legal authorities. In others, particularly in the regiments partly or whole ly formed in Philadelphia, the elections-were conducted in a most shameful and rascally manner. Some of the regimental returns show hundreds of votes for candidates on one ticket, while those of opposite politics receive few or none. As the result in the city itself was doubtful, and the candidates we ly to be elected or defeated by the army vote, there were strong inducements offered for corrupt politicians to practice their villainous arts. It now seems probable that the difficulties thus raised will have to be settled by the courts, at the cost of great labor and much time. We hope the Legislature will prevent such EVIL in future by the TOTAL ABOLITION OF ELECTIONS IN CAMP.

i cannot account for the malignant hostility of the editor of the Harrisburg Telegraph toward me, except because my grandfather was one of the soldiers that captured the best of times, and whose dirty habits are now aggravated by disease and exhaustion, is very loth to forget old grievances. is very loth to forget old grievances.

W. W. H. DAVIS. A Dissolving Party.-The "Republican" party, now that slavery is abolished and the war the abolitionists made for that object, is ended, is rapidly going to pieces, as was long ago predicted. The "radiculs," under the lead of Stevens and Sumner, are directly opposed to the moderates, and both are in antagonism to the President. Mr. Johnson's recent off hand and manly speech to a numher of Southern gentlemen, shows that he is for "the Union as it was, (excepting slavery,) and the constitution as it is." and as no considerable portion of the "Republicans" are for either, the result must be a conflict, in which the executive, backed by the conservative democracy of the whole country, will ligious scruples. A gentleman who had been hunting up the sick at Stamboul tells me joice to see the wholesome and judicious policy of Mr. Johnson carried out to perfect consummation, in spite even of the efforts of those who once held opposition to Presidential views and measures to be rank treason to the government, though they now prac-tise the very same sort of disloyalty which they but recently denounced.

IF Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, has innounced that his first motion in the Senate will be the introduction of a bill to confer the right of suffrage upon the negroes in the District of Columbia. This is to be the entering wedge. The District of Columbia is not a State. Congress is its only Legislature. It has no representation there, but is under the control of Congress. It is the intention of the radicals to force Mr. Johnson to sign or veto a bill to allow negroes to vote in the District of Columbia

17 One of our city urchins hearing his father read an article in the paper in relation to a new invention of bricks of glass, ex-'Glass bricks?' 'I know what them is'-

Want are they? inquired one of the family. Tumblers of liquor, shouted the juvenille. The "radical" temperance people are circulating a petition to Congress, demanding that all civil and military officers of the Uni-

ted States shall be required to take an oath of total abstinence before being permitted to The Chicago Tribune recently said about the negroes: "They have taken our time, our first-born, and our money freely."

Thereupon the Louisville Journal remarks:

' Maybe they had some claim to your first-

Mrs. Dowdy says that one of her boys don't know nothing and the other does. The question is, which knows the most?

"My dear Nicholas," said Lord Strangford, "I am very stupid this morning; my brains are all gone to the dogs." "Pdor dogs!" replied his friend.

What color was it?"

## YOU WON'T, BUT YOU MUST.

Mr. Republican, this way, if you please, sir. We do not mean the candid, independ-

ont man, but he who is under the party. lash,
Ten years ago, you cried out for retreuchment and reform. You declared you would never support men so extravagant as the

Time passed. Your party obtained power. Its corruption and extravagance surpas-sed all precedent.

Your political masters cracked their lash

over you, and you justified extravagance, and apologized for corruption.

You declared the South was a bill of expense, and you would be better without her, and paraded your faith by carrying sixteen

star flags in honor of the sixteen Northern States. Your masters cried Union, and you shout-ed "it must be preserved." Your masters now say the Union shall not be restored until the South embraces the son-

iments of New England. You embrace the doctrine and declare there is no hurry about festoring the Union.
Your masters called the Democrats "Unon savers?'

You caught up the sound and hissed it from your throats.
Your masters called the Democrats "t rai-

You halloed it from hill-top and valley. Your masters declared that slavery should not be interfered with.

You became as strong pro-slavery men as the Democrats. Your masters said slavery should remain unmolested where it existed, but should not be carried into the Territories.

You applauded the doctrine and declared t just and right. Your masters said slavery must be abolish-

You cried aloud against the "accursed institution." -Your masters said the negroes were an incrior race, and should not be placed on an

equality with the whites. You adduced strong arguments to prove that negroes should never have the right to vote or hold office. Your masters declare the blacks equal to

the whites.

You curse all who dare to insinuate that God created one race inferior to another.
Your masters protested friendship for the poor man.
You were eloquent against the oppressions

Your masters exempted the bonds held by rich men from taxation.

You swallowed their opinion and pronoun-Your masters told you that you belonged

to the decency party.
You strutted in style and sneered at the and-fisted son of toil. Your masters now say you are no better than negroes.

You how in humble submission to their decree, wallow in the African mire and de-

chare it good.
You are the slave of corrupt men. An instrument used by knaves to promote selfish ends. You have no principle. No stability. No minds of your own. Like the weath-ercock, you turn as the winds of your mas-

ters blow upon you.
We respect a political opponent who dares to act independent and seeks to do right The man who, like an old fiddle, can be made to play any tune, we despise. If you are in favor of the burdens of Government being equally distributed as its bles-

sing, say so, and act accordingly.

If you consider yourself better than a nigger, speak out and act for the interest of the white man.

Don't wait for the whip to crack over your back to drive you into the party traces.

Act the man. Act independently. It will beget respect.—Holmes Co. Farmer TRIFLING EVIDENCE .- A well-known lawyer of an Eastern city being sent for to council some men accused of horse-stealing, and then lying in jail, was also sent for by an Irishman who occupied another cell of the

same building.
'Well, Pat,' asked the lawyer, 'what do you want with me?' 'Yer honor,' returned Pat, 'I jist hered there was a law for in the jail, and sure I wanted to see him.'
'Well, what do you want with me?'

'An' what should I want wid you but to get me out of this?' Well, what are you here for?'
'Jist for burgary, I beleave they call it. 'And what is the testimony against you? 'Och ! niver a bit at all, Only I tould the

which is the peace moself that I did it.'
Well, if you confessed it, I don't see but what you'll have to stay here.'
An' is it that you say? Sure, now, and in the country I came from, niver a bit would they kape a body in jail on such thrifling ividence as that!'

CROWDING A BACHELOR.— What did you come here after?' inquired Miss Susan Draper of a bachelor friend, who made her a call

when the rest of the family had gone out.
I came to borrow some matches,' he meekly replied.

'Matches I That's a likely story. Why don't you make a match? I know what you came for,' exclaimed the delighted miss, as she crowded the old bachelor into a corner; you came to kiss me and hug me to death. but you shan't unless you are the strongest,

and the lord knows you are.' Well Tom, does your girl continue love pou?' 'Yes, more than ever. She makes me

presents.'
'What has she given you lately? 'Oh, she made me a present of my picture, which I paid five dollars for before I

Bor Some time since, in a trial which took place down South, the counsel asked a negro

ther questions asked, was-Do you ever use your Bible ? 'Yes, sometimes.'

'I'trap my razor on him sometimes.' A young lady composed some verses for the Herkimer Gazette headed "Dow Drops' from Freshly Blown Roses." The printer's

devil printed "Freshly Blown Noses The blood hounds of Zion have again ceased to pray for President Johnson. Reasn-he wants the Union restored.

The Philadelphia working men are

holding meetings in favor of making eight hours a day's work-