

CARLISLE, PA., OCT. 12, 1865.

STRUCK OIL .- Fifty Barrels best refined Coal Oil, the first full car load brought over Wm. Blair & Son, Carlisle, and offered by them with a house full of Groceries and Queensware, Cedar and Willow Ware; wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Wholesale and Retail purchasers will please call and examine their muck of goods.

PETER F. EGE, Esq., offers for sale two desirable residences in the Borough of Carlisle. Also, one first-rate hotel property at Boiling Springs. For particulars inquire of the editor of the Volunteer.

The Election .- The election in our town with the exception of a few free fights, caused by "tangletoot," passed off quietly. Men went to the polls, voted and then went to ken men around the polls challenging men's votes who were citizens of our town when they were swaddling clothes. The day was bright and clear and the weather warm and

LARGE APPLE .- Mr. PEFFER, of South Middleton, laid on our table on Tuesday, a good sound apple that weighed twenty three ounces. If any of our country friends can beat this let them roll 'em in.

DEDICATION OF ASHLAND CEMETERY .-- AC cording to previous arrangements the grounds of this new cemetery were dedicated for the future resting place of the silent dead, on Sunday afternoon last. All the ministers of this borough were present, and a large crowd witnessed the interesting ceremonies.

Our County Fair opened yesterday morning, and-was visited during the day by a large crowd of people. We learn that the display is quite large, and that the Fair will be a grand success. To day (Thursday.) will be the grand rush, as has generally been the case at former Fairs. Roll in, friends, but keep your hands on your pocket-books.

THE FALLING LEAVES .-- A sweet singer of merry Old Englad once wrote, "Leaves have their time to fall"-and that melancholy time is here, and as the wind whistles without, and we see the leaves sailing along like little vessels on the wide ocean, a pensiveness falls upon us-so much like the fading away of some dear heart, affectionate and beloved passing away to the silent land. But ought we not look up to their mighty monuments instead of becoming sadnened at their decay? Behold how fair, how far prolonged in arch and aisle, the avenues of the valleys, the fringes of the hills! So stately! so eternal! the joy of man, the comfort of all living creatures, the glory of the earth, they are but monuments of those poor leaves which flit faintly past us to die. Let them not pass, however, without our understanding their last counsel and example; that we also, care less of monument by the grave, may build it in the world's monument, by which men may be taught to remember, not when and where we died, but when and how we lived. So much for the lesson of the leaves.

CAN. A MOTHER FORGET?-Can a mother forget? Not a morning, ncon, or night, but she looks into the corner of the kitchen where you read Robinson Crusoe, and thinks of you as yet a boy. Mothers rarely become conscious that their children are grown out of their childhood. They think of them, advise them, write to them, as though not full fourteen years of age. They cannot forget the child. Three times a day she thinks who are absent from the table, and hopes that next year, at farthest, she may just "have her own family there," and if you are there, look out for the fat limb of a fried chicken. and coffee which nobody but everybody's own mother can make. Did Hannah forget Samuel? A short sentence, full of household history, and running over with genuine mother love, is telling beautiful: "Moreover," his mother made him a little coat, and bro't it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to sacrifice."

A mother mourning at her first born's grave, or closing the eye of child after child. displays a grief whose very sacredness is sublime. But bitter, heavier than the deathstroke is the desperation of a son who rushes over a crushed heart, into vices which he would hide from even the abandoned and

Napoleon was one asked by a lady what France needed for the education of youth; and the short profound reply was, "Mothers."

USEFUL RECIPES .- We copy the following useful recipes and hints from the last number of that excellent journal, the Agricultu-

Owerer. Take four eggs, one table-spoor full of flour, one cup of milk, and a little salt. Beat the whites of the eggs separately and add to the above, (which should be well stirred together,) just before cooking. Butter a spider well, and when hot pour in the omelet Cook very slowly on the top of the stove and

Reer Hasu.—Take cold boiled beets and potatoes, equal parts of each in summer and early autumn; in winter, one third beets and two-thirds potatoes; hash them, and fry or two-thirds potatoes; main them, and pep stew in milk and butter, with salt and pep per to suit the taste. Heat slowly and theroughly; if scorehed it is spoiled. This is a oughly; if scorched it is spoiled. This nice preparation for a breakfast dish.

FRUIT STAINS .- It does not appear to be generally known that the stains of strawher ries, and of most other fruits, as well as coffee stains, may be readily removed from ta ble linen and other white fabrics by pouring boiling water upon them before washing.

An un country exchange says "that s nearo baby was born in that section the oth er day, with the exact impression of a two cent U. S. revenue stamp on his forehead." The mother must have been chased by a government tax-collecte.

10

VICTORY!

OLD CUMBERLAND ALL RIGHT!

Average Majority for the Democratic County Ticket Some 550.

" We have met the enemy and they are ours." The election in this county passed off quietly, the vote being small in most of the townships. Our reckless and shameless opponents were unusually active during the last two or three weeks, and resorted to the most desperate expedients, in the hope of being able to defeat a portion of the Democratic ticket. - The people have answered their slanders, and refused to be corrupted by their green-backs, and old Cumberland once more the Cumberland Valley Railroad, received by | speaks out emphatically in behalf of the Constitution and a white man's government.

At the time of going to press, we had suf. ficient returns in to enable us to make a tolerable estimate of the vote of the county. The majority for the Democratic State and County tickets, will reach, we think, some 550 or 600. Below we give all the returns we could get up to the hour of going to

		-	
Upper Dickinson,	29		
Penn,	36		
Silver Spring,	184		
Hampden,	16		
Lower Alien,			j
Upper Allen,			· 3
Monroe,	•		
Mechanicsburg,			11
Shippensburg Dis.	31		
Newville District,	234		
Carlisle District	$^{321}_{42}$		C
D. Timiniora,			_
L. Frankford,	32		
L. Dickinson.	22		
N. Middleton,	58		
S. Middleton,	80		·
W. Ward, "	120		9
E. Ward, Carlisle,	129	114	iiiu
P	Davis.	Π_{α}	rtra.
press:			

THE STATE.

But few returns in. In Philadelphia the Democrats gained some 6,000 since last year. In Allegheny we gain about 1,500 or 2,000. These are the only gains we hear of. The Jacobins are already shouting over their victory, and claim that they have carried the State by 15,000.

THE CONNECTION ELECTION.

THE NIGGER IN THE DARK!

HARTFORD, Oct. 2 .- This city has given 654 majority against the amendment giving the right of suffrage to aggrees. Greenwich gives a like majority of 285 and a Democratic majority for the town ticket. Norwalk alo gives 125 majority against the amendment. Hartford, Oct. 2 — Sufficient returns have benn received to show the majority against the constitutional amendment to be several thousand.

Returns from 33 towns give 2,800 majority against the amendment which is probably efeated by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Hartrord, Jon., Oct. 3-Every county in Il . ment providing for negro, suffrage, except Windham county, which gives about 650 uniority in the affirmative . Hartford country gives 170 against the amendment; New Haven county 2,000; New London county 600 L'air field county about 1,500; Tolland county 400; Linchfield county about 500; Middlesex county about 600. The majority in the State will not be less than 6,000 votes.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. The Chicago Rephotican publishes a list of the names of the members of the next Congress. The Senate is represented by 38 Republicans and 11 Democrats, with one seat vacant in Iowa .-Four Southern States have elected Union sen ators, but whether they will be received a not is a question yet to be determined. the House there exist three vacancies in the delegations of loyal States, one caused by the appointment of Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, to the office of surveyor of the port of Bos ton, one by the appointment of Mr. Webster of Maryland, as collector of Baltimore, and one by the fact that the result of the election in Nevada has not been heard of; but all these vacancies will soon be filled by loyal men of a so called radical complexion, most probably. According to the party division hat existed during the war, the House now stands one hundred and forty Republicans to forty-one Democrate; but on the great quesion of at once admitting the representatives of the Southern States, or keeping them, or most of them, for a longer period in proba-tion, it is not probable that the same proportions will be preserved. From the present indications all the rebel States, except, perhaps, Texas, will have gone through the forms of reconstructing their constitutions and electing members of both Houses of Con gress before the second Monday of December, when the session opens. Should all the States now without representatives, whose senators and representatives are yet to be elected, chose Democrats opposed to universal suffrage, as it is to be expected they will do, and should they all be admitted, the Senate will then contain forty-seven Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats, and the House if R presentatives would contain one hundred and fifty Republicans to ninety-two Democrats:—Ledger.

The 17th Illinois regiment, at Lawrence, Kansas, positively refused on Monday last to obey an order to cross the plains, and manifested quite a disposition to fight it out on that line. Troops were sent for to Leav-skill invested here are certain to have their enworth, and apon their arrival, by some reward. It is no uncommon return for an stratagem, the camp of the mutineers was acre in apple trees to yield a hundred dollars, surrounded, and they were taken in. The while under favorable circumstances and high greater portion of them subsequently agreed cultivation, the yield is two or three times to obey orders, but about 40, obstinate still, greater. Farmers who have gone most largerefused to, and were marched to the guard ly into fruit culture, are generally the best

when the weather was oppressively hot, an eminent divine (not living a thousand miles from Petersburg) at the commencement of his discourse requested the Sexton to open their quality. Pears, though more perishathe door, in order to let them have the bene- ble than apples, and requiring more skill in fit of the breeze. During his sermon he was their handling and ripening, are enough highin and invariably closing the door after them. At last, his patience being exhausted, his called out to a luckless offender, "My friend, I verily believe if I were preaching in a botthe you would put the cork in." The gent's feelings may be better imagined than described .- Petersburg Index.

A SHODDY GUN SPIKED .- The South Car olina Convention has effectually demolished one of the Abelition arguments against President Johnson's plan of immediate restoration of the Union. The Convention refused, by a large majority, to make the whole population-white and black-the basis of rep esentation. It was thus determined that ONLY THE WHITE POPULATION SHOULD CONSTI-TUTE THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

Market price of Gold, 146.

OCTOBER.

But farmer, look, where full eared sheaves of rye Grow heavy on the tilth, that soil select For apples; thence thy industry shall gain Ten-fold reward; thy garners, thence with store Surcharged, shall burst; thy press with purest juic Shall flow, which, in revolving years, may try Thy feeble feet, and bind thy flattering tongue

Who'er expects his laboring trees should ben-With fruitage, and a kindly harvest yield, Be this his first concern: to find a tract Impervious to the winds, begirt with hills, That intercept the Hyperborean blasts Tempestuous, and cold Eurus' nipping force, Noxious to feeble buds."-PRILIP'S "CIDER."

Brown October is here with its bursting parns and full granaries, its fulling leaves and fruit. The season admonishes us to plant fruit trees, as well as to gather in the fruit harvest. Why is it, that so mony farmers' families are content to go without fruit, in a land whose soil and climate are so congenial to fruit that the humblest efforts at horticulture are rewarded with success? Intelligent of Europe, tell us that they do not excel our own, notwithstanding their larger experience and skill. The apple grows almost every where in our broad land, and most of the large fruits have quite as wide a range of soil and climate, though they are much less abundant. Apples have been most common, probably bethe father land, and were planted by the first and afterwards reired to rest. settlers of the country. They were found to the --- 1'-m- -Lish more com oniginated up. on American soil, were improvements upon to yield abundant fruit. - The pear was rather an aristocratic tree, and needed much | that he use to compose chiefly in winter. more careful culture in England than the apple-tree. Here the standards flourish quite as well as the apple-tree, and seem to have fewer enemies, and to be quite as productive. Yet the market has never been adequately supplied, and the finer varieties of pears bring two and three times as much as the best varieties of apples. A pear orchard of any considerable extent is still a novelty even in the oldest parts of the country. 'Apple orchards, though common, are still far below the wants of the country. Hundreds of farms where the apple is as hardy as the forest oak. are still without a good orchard. It is some what amusing to hear the reasons assigned by thriving farmers for the great mistake in

their husbandry, of not planting an orchard? It is never admitted that they do not love fruit. There is hardly a man or woman in a thousand that is not fond of every variety of fruit. Every boy sighs for his neighbor's apples and pear trees, and not only breaks the touth, but the eight commandment, in the engerness of his desire. Watermelon patches are powerful plunder on moonlight nights.-With many the reason of this failure is their

This is not only detrimental to themselves, from Georgia, had likewise changed his front unsettled condition. They do not own the soil they cultivate, or they are expecting soon itate votes against the constitutional amend- to sell out and emigrate. The planting of an orchard is regarded as a work for another generation,

Others do not believe that the raising of

ruit pays as well as other departments of usbandry. In the first place, one has to wait several years before he can expect any returns whatever, for his labor. In raising corn and potatoes there is something to sell every Fall. Fruit has many enemies not only in the shape of insects but of bipeds, who chard. Some are remote from a good marride of the farm, they have never thought of railroad conveyance to a market. Others admit the advantage of planting an orchard, and have always been intending to do it, but they have had so much work upon their hands that they have never quite got ready. Money is scarce, and the nurserymen wants cash. - These objections, however unsubstantial, are real to many farmers, and possibly

to some of our readers. A home surrounded with well grown fruit trees and vines adapted to the soil and climate, is one of the most beautiful objects we meet with at this season of the year. Every one admires the dwelling, however humble, that looks out upon the street, through shaded walks, through fruitful gardens and orhards. What can be finer than a well grown the 7th says: pear tree, hung with its yellow fruit, an apple, whose boughs are berding to the ground with their ruddy burden, or a vide loaded with its purple clusters. These are cheap and ubstantial ornaments, that any man may plant around his home. The green upon his window, and the paint on the dwelling will require frequent expensive renewal; every returning Spring will bring out the living ornaments in new dress without money and without price.

There is no greater misconception than the popular notion that fruit growing does not pay as well as other branches of husbandry. It requires some capital, some skill and patience to wait for returns. But capital and eatisfied with it. It furnishes something to sell from August until March. The early ap-RATHER SEVERE.—A few Sundays since, ples have to be marketed in their season, but er in price to make them profitable.

Not the least advantage of an abundant supply of fruits in the family, is their influence upon health. At this season of the year they are a great safeguard against fevers and diseases of the bowels, and were they freely eaten in all our families, the sick list would be greatly diminished. The craving of children for fruit, almost universal, is not so much an evidence of total depravity, as the working of instinct, seeking what it does not find in bread and meat.

Then as we have referred to the children, and mean to say a good word for them, there is no tie to bind them to the old homestead, does not recall among the happy memories | day.

of his childhood, if he were so highly favored the old trees whose shade was his play ground and whose fruits were his daily food, the purple in the October sun. How MILTON SPENT THE DAY .- At his

meals he never took much wine, or any other fermented liquor. Although not fastidious in his food, yet his tuste seems to have been delicate and refined, like his other senses, and he had a preference for such viands as were of agreeable flavor. In his early years in winter. If not then disposed to rise, he ter breakfast studied till twelve. He then dined, took some exercise for an hour, generpromologists, who have seen the fruit shows ally in a chair in which he used to swing himself, and afterwards played on the organ or bass viol, and either sung himself, or requested his wife to sing, who, as he said, had a good voice but no ear. He then resumed his studies until six, from which hour till eight he conversed with all who came to visit him. He finally took a light supper, smoked cause they were the most common fruit of a pipe of tobaccound drank a glass of water,

Like many other poets, Milton found the flourish much better here than there, and stillness, warmth and recumbency of bed favorable to composition; and his wife said. before rising of a morning, he often dictated any thing ever seen in England. In a virgin to her twenty or thirty verses. A favorite soil, the tree would grow anywhere with lux- position of his, when dictating his verses, we uriance, and only needed to have a clear field | are told, was that of sitting with one of his legs over an arm chair. His wife related

APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM .- The subject of regulating the laws of apprenticeship, says the Baltimore Sun, of the 28th inst., is being considered by the New York Convention of Trades Societies now in session at Albany This is one of the most important matters that could occupy the attention of such a body, and might be made to result far more beneficially to mechanics and the people generally than wrangling over questions of strikes and other matters which the laws of demand and supply will settle. Owing to the faulty system of apprenticeship in this country, it is well nigh a general complaint that the number of good workmen in nearly every branch of industry is growing less ev ery year. It is too often the case that young lads go to an establishment for a year or so. and having acquired merely the rudiments of a trade or employment, leave for another city and set up for journeymen, or, what is quite as bad, arbitrarily leave their unlearnat respectable proficiency or a proper age, and turn out incompetent, of course, at last. but to the community, and discredits the trades for unskillfulness. The remely for this great evil is in the legal es tablishment of a liberal system of apprentice ship, and we are glad to see at least some signs of steps being taken in the right quar-

ter to bring about reform. DIVORCE CASE .- A divorce case, which ppens rich and with the promise of many interesting developments, was commenced in the Connecticut Supreme Court, at New Lon don, on Tuesday of last week. The parties seriously interfere with the profits of the or- to the suit, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, are among the most wealthy and fashionable residents ket, and though the depot is within an hour's of New London, and have figured in the best society there. The husband made his tune by the manufacture and sale of the In the fall, his spine was seriously injured, quack medicine known as "Perry Davis, and when the hystanders rushed upon the Painkiller." He has been Mayor of New London, and was last year in the Connecticut Senate. Among others connected with the case are Samuel Thompson, formerly of secresy was passed and the encounter the case are Samuel Thompson, formerly President of the First National Bank of New that body of men knew of the circumstance York city; Allen P. Miner, of New York, for six months after. Meanwhile the victim and Major William Williams, of the regular did not recover. He drooped from day to army. The lady is charged with having day. He became listless, hopeless and vacant. He was transferred to his own home, been improperly intimate with the latter two. The evidence given thus far relates to the before his death, which was tranquil and imprudent conduct of the lady, but does not calm.—Nashville Banner,

actually criminate her. Horrible Affair in a Church-Death of Nine Persons .- The Rome, Ga., Courier of

On Sunday, August 27th, two citizens of Pickens county, named Gravelly and Nally, went to church during the hour of preaching and called for two men who were in the church, against whom they had an old grudge. The men refusing to come out, Gravelly and Nally went in, drew their pistols and commenced shooting. They shot several times and killed one man and mortally wounded a lady, before the desperadues could be forced desist. On Wednesday following, Lient. Harper, of company C, of the 29th Indiana, with three men and three citizens of Carters ville, went to Pickens county for the purpose of arresting Gravelly and Nally. They found Gravelly, his three sons and Nally all in Nal ly's house, thoroughly armed and prepared to resist an arrest. Mesers. Smith and Collins, as they were citizens, went to entreat them to surrender. As they approached the door both were shot. It was about 8 o'clock at night. A general fight ensued, lasting nearly half an hour. Two of the despéradoes being then dead, and a third one mortally wounded, the other two rushed out of the house and attempted to escape by running. One was killed, and the other, saying he would surrender, attempted to shoot one of the soldiers, and was himself despatched with a bayovet.

The New York Times, praising Secretary Stanton for his modesty, says: Undoubtedly there is some natural lack

in the Secretary of the elements which easily kindle popular enthusiasm." This reminds us of a story told by one of our good Democratic friends of his purchase of a load of hay. He had engaged of a neighbor, who possessed a high reputation for honesty, a load of hay at the highest price, and to be of the best quality. When it was brought to the purchaser, he thrust his hand into the hay, and upon examination found it alpably rank in smell. Upon presenting of t to the seller, with the remark that it was musty, the latter, after deliberately smelling must confess that there is a little lack of

the Freedmen's Bureau, at Shreveport against | fall of men and fortunes in this city. whom there are serious charges, has been suspended, by order of General Camby. Auoutside of the warm currents of domestic thorized delegates of the Democratic party didate, has been re-elected Congressional love, like the fruit yard and orchard. Who left New Orleans for Washington on Satur- delegate from Montana Territory. His ma-

" ACCIDENTS."

Three thousand one hundred and eigty-one persons lost their lives, and nine hundred garden walks lined with berries, and the and thirty-five other persons suffered bodily vines upon the arbor and houseside that grew roads or steamboats, or by explosions of pouder magazines or the fall of buildings, in America, during the period between the close of the war for the Union and the 31st ultimo -justfive months. These figures, supposing the whole year to present a similar record would give a total of seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two deaths, and two thousand two hundred and forty four persons wounded

within the space of twelve months. If we would arrive with any certainly at the number, not of the accidents of the above of its course it is obstructed by dams, he used to sit up late at his studies, but in classes, accounts of which appeared in print, his later years he retired every night at nine but of all that have occurred during this five o'clock and lay till four in summer and five months, the aggregate would be still more startling. But that would be impossible .-The first effort of railroad officials is generalhad some one to sit at his bedside and read ly to conceal disasters, and next to be little to him. When he rose he had a chapter of what they cannot ignore. The public must the Hebrew Bible read for him, and then af be content, therefore, with such information as it can obtain, and draw the clearest conlusions deductible from the evidence before It is to aid in drawing these conclusion

that we have prepared the statement to which attention is called. One of the commonest attribtues of our nature, and perhaps in a peculiarly high degree of American natures. s to forget soon a time of danger or a period of discomfort. An accident occurs on a railway line, or a steamboat, which is of a very fatal character, and we remember it perhaps until the coroner's jury has gone through its harmless verdict, but no longer. As for the suffering and death. Then, and not till then. ourselves, and we become indignant and alarmed and inquire what is to be done? Our own opinion is that nothing short of the vigorous action of public prosecutors will meet the evil. But what a disgrace is it hat no punishment, even under the present ystem, is ever meted out to public murderers, for those who control these death-dealing gencies, but do not prevent their horrible

who neglects the supervision he is employed o use, is morally the superior of the wretch vho slays his single victim for a little money or to gratify revenge.

Not in thus speaking are we using language one whit too strong to meet the case in point. In New York State alone there were 285 persons killed and 181 injured on per without having his eye arrested by an railways during 1864. Compare this with account of some new swindling operation, the 20 deaths from the same cause in Eng-

slaughters, are no better than murderers .-

Nay, we cannot see in what respect a care-

sound conclusion attainable?
The whole subject of criminal neglect on steamboats and railways is one requiring instant consideration. And we trust that what we print will act as an incentive towards its being brought about .- N. Y. Times.

land during the same period. Is there not a

THE DEATH OF YANCEY .-- Wm L. Yancey ame to his end by violence. It was toward the close of the second session of the first ed trades half a dozen times before arriving Confederate Congress that he broke from the counsels and influence of Mr. Davis, and beand was remarkable for the earnestness, per sonal interest and persistency with which he sustained the measures of an administration to which his allegiance had been given but late in the day. Mr. Yancey, it will be remembered, had returned from an unsuccessful mission to Europe, and was representing Alabama in the Confederate Senate. The uestion of a navy was under discussion in ecret session. The debute ranged beyond the parliamentary limits, and Messrs. Yancev and Hill became animated over the ab tract doctrines of State rights and the divinity at clavery. High words passed, and highly the lie was given by Mr. Hill. Mr. Yarreey leaned forward, and as he aimed a over a desk. Mr. Hill is a man of wonder-ful muscular development. Mr. Yancey was for never very heavy, though lithe and active .two and dragged the one from the other, the great fire enter lay unconscious upon the floor, with a little trickle of blood oozing from

> An Eloping Couple Pursued Seven Thou SAND MILES.—Captain Stansbury, late of the St. Louis police force, returned on Tuesday evening, having caught, in the city of Que bec, a runeway girl, who eloped with a man from her mother in Cincinnati some two months since. The girl was safely returned o her mother by the Captain, who was amly rewarded for his trouble. The Captain forms us that he has traveled over seven housand miles of rail and water travel more han was necessary, owing to the fact that the elepement was prematurely published in the St. Louis papers. The young lady got wind that the Captain was in oursuit while she was in Buffalo, and then commenced race unparalleled in police annals. The Captain chased her all over the New Eng land States, when he found that the fair fu-gitive had taken the Canada route. She was then followed to Banshire Falls, in Canada West; thence to Toronto, Bytown, Tribs Rivers and Montreal. The Captain got off the scent of the fugitives on the Grand liver, owing to the fact that they left the main lines of travel and took to a raft, descending the river two hundred and fifty miles. At Montreal, the girl's paramour getting tired out, the latter was left behind, when the girl steamed down to Quebec, where she was aught by her persevering pursuer. The girl -who, according to the Captain's stateent, "is the prettiest he ever laid eves on" -delivered herself up gracefully and was resurned to Cincinnati, to sin no more it is to be hoped. This was her second elopement, she having tried the experiment once before and was captured at the Planter's House, in this city, in company with a gambler, by the same officer who re-captured her the second time.—St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 21.

A gentleman largely connected with he oil speculation, and connected with a dosen or more oil companies, rolled up a fortune, it is said, of half a million in a few months. He made a splendid speculation in the purchase of a splendid building down town, for which he was offered fifty thousand dollars above what he gave for it the day af it, replied, "Oh! no, it is not musty, but I ter he bought it. He held on to his oil stocks until he lost all he made and failed. His building was sold for eighty thousand dollars From New Orleans the news comes less than he gave for it, and he is a bankrupt that Assistant Superintendent Calahan, of -a specimen of the sudden rise and sudden

> Colonel McLean, the Democratic cani jority is estimated at 1000.

LETTER FROM PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

DEAR EDITOR :- Having a few laisure moments at my disposal, and thinking that a word or two from this part of the country word or two from this part of the country might not prove unwelcome to some of your readers, I propose to give a brief description of the town of Pontiac.

This town, or city, (as everything in the shape of a town is called in the West,) is sitdeted in the midst of a fine level country.

dated in the midst of a fine level country -It is on the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, about 26 miles from the former place. Th town is well watered by Clinton River, which is decidedly the most crooked stream I have ever seen, as it flows nearly all around the town and twice through it. In the lower part give the water quite a stagnant and unheal-thy appearance. I am told that attempts are being made on the part of some of the citizens to have these dams removed, on the ground of damage to the public health. To This is a very brisk and lively place.

n stranger entering the city in the middle of the day, the principal business street crowdvehicles of every description, would remind him of Broadway, New York. It presents a much more lively appearance through every day of the week, except Sunday, than Carlisle or Harrisburg do on market days. There is more husiness done here in the way of buying and selling, than in many of our large cities. Detroit presents quite a dull and sleepy appearance in com-

Although the amount of business is so great the city has not increased as rapidly as maless active towns. Its proximity to Defarce of investigation and has settled upon its trait will prevent its ever becoming very large. I think, however, the great obstacle to bundred of minor casualties, who reads of its rapid growth is found in the fact, that a them or cares about them, unless they are large part of the produce from the surroun-shown forth in their horrible aggregate of ding country, which should build up the city, is carried off by the agents of eastern firms we begin to perceive that we have travelled with which this State is overrun. Provisfor months with a terrible average of risk to ions of nearly every kind command a higher ourselves and we become indignant and price here than in the city of Detroit, and thus persons seeking homes are obliged to go where the price of living is not so great. There are six churches here, the Presbyterian, the Jongregationalist, the Methodist

the Episcopal, the Baptist and the Universal ist. The Episcopalian has a beautiful organ one of the finest in the West. It cost \$3,500 Judging from the number of churches, one would suppose that the standard of morality was very high, but passing down the street he will find that impression diminish very less captain, or a reckless railroad employee rapidly as he counts the grog-shops and " saoons," each of which is but the face of a gambling hell. "The chief end of man is to make money." I'us reads the Western cat echism. Make money, no matter how, seems to be the motto, and it is practiced so successfully that one cannot take up a newspa account of some new swindling operation,

confilence scheme, or daring burglary. I am told that there is here, not one o those disgraceful dens which infest the retired streets of our eastern cities and are a reproach to many an otherwise better place .-It is well for the town, that it is free from those nurseries of crime. Long may it re-

main so.

The public schools of this city are far ahead trizens are justly proud of them. The High | to all those persons who have honoredt School especially, under the charge of an experienced Principal and able assistants, is to those who as Collectors or Committee model of its kind. It is supplied with a parlor organ, a set of philosophical apparatus. came, with Mr. Henry S. Foote, a leader of and a very good library. It is will attended, the opposition. Mr. Ben. Hill, a Senator not only by the sons and daughters of the itizens, but by many students from abroad. Pontiaz has about 4,500 inhabitants and is rongly democratic. It lies within the District so long and ably represented in the National Congress by Hon. Augustus Baldwin, The "Pontiac Jacksonian" is the organ of the party here. It is an excellent paper and well edited. More anon

WOLVERINE.

Pinal Report of the Carlisle Soldier's Aid

Society. Tue nappy communition of the war for the Union has called for the disbanding of those various Associations, throughout our land, whose object it as to aid the Government blow at his adversary, was caught in the whose object it as to aid the Government arms of the latter, and thrown violently back and to sustain and cheer the gallant soldiers of the nation, in their arduous military service or in their sickness and suffering, l voluntary contribution of all that heart or hand could bestow upon them. In common with many larger and more important Socie ties and with some smaller ones, the Soldier's Aid Society of Carlisle presents to its members and to the public generally its final report of the collections and distribution mad during the two years of its organized exist-

Much had been done here in the same cause before our association was formed; much has been done since through other agencies. Our simple duty is to account for that which was entrusted to our care. We feel that we are only rendering just tribute to the untiring energy and zeal of a few, who have solicited, combined and wisely used the offerings which else had been scanty, diffused and comparatively valueless. By God's blessing they have done a good work. That no more has been accomplished in a cause which plainly demanded more, is not wholly the hault of the Soldiers' Aid Society.

Report of the Stewardess of "Carlisle Soldiers' Aid Society" from 21st Sept., 1863, to Aug. 28th, 1865, viz: Contributions from the Society to different

Hospitals, Societies, &c.:
Box No. 1, sent Sept. 21, 1863, to the
Soldiers' Festival; held at Gettysburg on 22d Sept. 1863; valued at \$20 00
Sent on 23d and 30th Sept. 1863. sundries to sick and wounded at Carlisle Barracks, value 10 00 No. 2, sent Oct. 1, 1863, to Women's

branch of the Sanitary Commission valued at Oct. 12, 1863, sundries to sick and wounded at Carlisle Barracks, val-

Nov. 18, sundries to sick soldies, val-Dec. 18 1863, to soldiers families. January 6, 1864, box No. 3, sent to

Christian Commission,
March 18th and 23d sundries to hospital at Carlisle Barracks, valued April 19. Donations to Baltimore, Md., Fair, valued at April 23d, to soldiers in necd,

May 20th, Box No. 4, to Women's

branch of Sanitary Commission valued at June 5th, Chiristian Commission, by 118 65 W. Shearer, valued at 54 50 June 18th, box No 6, to soldiers' Home Phila' valued at 410 90 Dec 21st, box No. 7, Ladies Aid Society York, Pa., valued at **110 00** April 5. '65. to Women's branch Sanitary Commission valued at

April 6, Barrels No. 9 and 10 valued April 6. Barrels 11 and 12, to York Pa., Hospital, valued at

Total

Submitted respectfully M. E. EBY, Stewardess, Rev. J. J. CLERC, President. The purchasing Committee respectfully report the following sums expended in the purphase of material that was manufactured into useful clothing or comforts for the Sul-

Amounts previously reported at quarterly and annual meetings from means idleness, and continuous, 1863 to January, 1864. \$ 271 16 trouble to the authorities.

diers by the industry of the Ladles.

Expended in February,

March and April September. November, December.

Total.

Mrs. C. W. SHEAFER,) Mrs. J. P. Hassler,

In behalf of the relief Committee w port that during the inclement winter me or of 1863 and 1854, they gathered cheerful contributions, clothing and should the relief of suffering women and child. whose husbands or fathers were absent our defence. In all their subsequent appriations of money they carefully investigations ted the wants of all applicants for aid, while they do not claim entire exemp from mistakes, they have abundant prothe destitution of many Soldiers' fan ring periods of the war. The board end ed a watchful care over these disburseme and occasional reports which obtained in lation, alledging needless expense, make all more anxious to do wisely. The late ing sums were paid to more than seventy and fifty different occasions. No receipthe visits paid or calls attended to, has kept, but those who have any experience such duties must be well aware from facts that the Relief Committee have sile but faithfully borne a large part of thele and done a large part of the good work of Soldiers' Aid Society. The appropriate were as follows:

In January, 1864, Februar March and April,

May, June, July and August, September, October. November,

March, 1865, April, May, June, July, August,

December

Mrs. G. W SHEAFER, Mrs. J. P. HASSLER, Mrs. BIXLER. Mrs. ANN RHEY.

3 433

Relief Committee The Report of Mrs. Ann Alexander, To is audited by Messrs. J. W. Eliy and C cart presents the sum total of Receipts as \$14H \$1320

disbursements. Balance on hand.

This sum is left in the hands of the le Committee to be distributed during the ing winter months to the peedy familia soldiers who alone have been the recip

of these donations.
Without attempting any more minute ollection of the various efforts and label the association, the Board of Directa conclusion simply return their hearty this various important occasions have real their invaluable assistance. Let us the God that the war is happily over; and is ever be really to show care for the

and needy, as we may have opportunity. Respectfully submitted. Rev. J J. Clerc. President. Mrs. E. C. Johnson, Secretary, Mrs An Alexander Treasurer Mrs. M. E. Eby, Stewardess, Mr. A. Cathcart, Mr, J. W. Eby,

Rev. S Philips. Mr. E. A. Brady, Mr. II. S. Ritter, Mr. Wm. Blair, Mr. J. B Parker, Mrs. G. W. Shooffer, Mrs. J. P. Hussler.

Mrs. J. W. Patton.

Mrs. A. C. Law. FROM THE ROBBERY AND GARROTING PREVALE

Vigilance Committees Being For

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

PITHOLE, Pa., Oct. 9.—Highway robbs in this region are becoming of almost of occurrence. The scene of operations he roads leading to Titusville or Shar! and the parties are so numerous and bold! t is not safe to travel these roads alone. terday Mr. Bothford, of Jamestown, York, while on his way to Shaeffer, was laid and robbed of \$1500 and a gold was He was left for dead, but is still alive, the not expected to recover. Garroting is of almost nightly occurre

iere, making it unsafe to be out. ng business here are now organizing by elves into a vigilance committee for # own protection, and if any of the parts caught lynch law will take its course and mercy be shown. Рітнова, Ост. 9, Р. М.—Мг. Bothk

who was waylaid and robbed on Saturday still alive, and some hopes are now ed tained for his recovery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

PITHOLE, Pa., Oct. 3.—The most destrict ve conflagration that ever took place in oil regious, occurred this morning, about out loss of life.

The tanks of the largest flowing we

Pithole Creek, known as the grant Well, taining four thousand barrels of oil, tooking teen derricks and engine-houses on the lowing leases were destroyed:—Nos. 16. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 on Holden of and leases Nos. 2, 4 and 5 on Morey of covering a surface of five acros.

All of the oil belonged to the owner the land interest and the United States.

3(# 6

troleum Company of New York, The tail buildings and property belonging to the ners of the working interest in the well winsured for \$29,000 in the Associated Com ny of New York.
Рітнове, Ра., Oct. 9, Р. М.—The fit

the Grant Well was extinguished about no The well was not injured. The loss will! exceed \$100,000.

To CLEAN GLOVES .- Lay them on a cle board and first rub the surface gently will clean sponge and some campliene, or a ture of camphene and alcohol. Now phene, lift it out, squeeze it in the hand again rub it gently with the sponge, to but all the wrinkles. After this gatht the cuff in the hand and blank 50 00 out the fingers, when it may be hung up all a thread to dry. This operation should be conducted near to a fire, owing to the 2591 60 flammable nature of the camphene val The recipes given in all the printed books have consulted for cleaning gloves are barous.

> The New York Herald's Richmond respondent gives a good account of the teaming in the late rebel capital with regard President Johnson's reconstruction policy but states that negroes in that section but states that negroes in that section in the section of the idea that freed means idleness, and continue to give means idleness.