RICAN VOLUNTEER.

HED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

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neral Enformation.

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sbyterian Church, northwest angle of are. Rev. Conway P. Wing, Pastor,— ary Sunday morning at 11 o''clock, A. clock, P. M. ock, P. M. stylerian Church, corner of south Pomfret streets. Rev. John C. Bliss, rices commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

M. Reformed Church, Louther, between and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, rvices at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock odist E. Church, (first charge) corner of ad Pitt streets. Rev Thomas H. Sherlock, Bervices at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 oclock

services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 oclock odlst E. Church, (second charge) Rev. S. L. M., Pastor, Services in Emory M. E. Church (clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. tch of God Chapel, southwest cor. of West and Chapel abouthwest cor. of West and Chapel Alley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Paserices at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret, near treet. Father Gerdeman. Services every sabath, at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 P. M. han Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret stoffer is reter. Rev. Kuhn, Pastor.—sat 11 o'clock A. M., When changes in the above are necessary, oper persons are requested to notify us. DICKINSON COLLEGE.

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SOCIETIES. and Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M., meet Hall on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of ev th.
m's Lodge No. 250, A. Y. M., meets on the
ursday of every month, at Marion Hall.
e Lodge No. 91, I. O. of O. F. Meets Monrout's Building.
Lodge No. 63, I. O. of G. T. Meets every
y evening in Rhepm's Hall, 3d story.

FIRE COMPANIES. nion Fire Company was organized i use in Louther between Pitt and Hand

rland Fire Company was instituted 1809. House in Bedford, between omfret streets. Will Fire Company was instituted in House in Pomfret, near Hanove

EATNESS AND DESPATCH.

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their own course.

HOW TO AVOID A BAD HUSBAND..

Never on any account marry a gambler

Never mare a good nussand.

Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or his dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external ap-

Shun a rake as a snake, a viper, a very

Finally never marry a man who is hab-

itually addicted to the use of ardent spirits. Depend upon it you are better off alone, than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted, and whose vitals are being gnawed out by al-

AN ILLINOIS LAWYER ' DOING WELL

There were few able lawyers in the State of Illinois during the past quarter of a century than the late Judge Purple, of Peoria. He was the author of several

law books. By his entire devotion to his profession, he had attained merited celebrity as an advocate and a jurist.

Some years since Judge P., when in the city of Washington, met with a gen-

tlemen from Boston, who, upon learning that the Judge was from Illinois

made particular enquiry as to the success of a young sprig of the law by the name of B

West some five years before.

'He is doing well, very promptly replied the Judge.

'He is? Well, I am glad to hear it—glad to hear it, indeed.'

You think he has a good practice, do you, Judge?

'Don't know any thing about his practice,' replied Purple; 'but he is doing well—succeeding finely.'

'Making-money, then, is he?' persisted Boston.

'I tell you I don't know any thing

seem to think that he is doing well, and yet you know nothing about his practice

or business. What do you mean?'
'I mean this,' said Purple, 'that any
man who practices law in Illinois five
years, and who keeps out of the penitentiary, is doing well, whether he has
practiced or not.'

'To Mothers—Speak Low.—There are houses, well built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be a visitor. Sharp angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as cantagious as meastes, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it, and it lasts for life, an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within the hearing of her house and even the poll-

hearing of her house and even the poll-parrot caught the tune, and delights in

than parrots, and it is a more mischeiv-ous habit. Where the mother sets the

plays with each other. Yet the disci-pline of a family is weak and irregular.

Heaven to earth—and perhaps a peg low

Strange as it may seem, there have een couples who have quarreled in the

first month of matrimony, and have got back to their astonished parents before

the good mother had fairly got done weeping, (and rejoicing, too,) at her daughter's departure. Their 'honeymoon' soured at the full of her horn

and become a moon of vinegar instead A bad omen, that! There was much sense and propriety in the text which

the ancient clergymen chose for a wedding sermon. It was taken from the Psalms of David, and read thus: 'And

let there be peace, while the moon en-

rose and a ring, and asked her to marry me then; but she sent them all back, the

and she agreed like a ship in a storm. And then in a moment I turned and

smiled, and called her my angel and all; she fell into my arms like a wearisome child; and exclaimed: "We will marry

he grave, every moment big with events,

A physician has discovered that

Benefit your friends that they may

night-mare, in nine cases out of ten, is produced by owing a hill for a newspaper,

and that the best cure is to pay up.

which come not in succession but burst

ing forcibly from a revealing unknown cause, fly over this orb with diversified

example, you will scarcely hear a ant word among the children in

about his business,' said Purple.
'Well,' said the Boston man,

earance is an index to the heart.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1866.

Volunteer,

Woetical.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

'Tis a dozen or so of years ago, Somewhere in the West countree, That a nice girl lived, as ye Hoosier's know, By the name of Deborah L Her sister was loved by Edgar Poe. But Deborah by me

Now I was green, and she was green, As a summer squash might be, And we loved as warmly as other folks, I and my Deborah Lee— With a love that the lasses of Hoosierdon Coveted her and me.

But somehow it happened a long ago. In the aguish West countree,
That a chill March morning gave the shakes To my beautiful Deborah Lee; And the grim stern doctor (curse him) came And bore her away from me-The doctor and death, old partners they-

In the aguish West countree, The angels wanted her in heaven. (But they never asked for me.) And that is the reason, I rather guess, In the aguish West countree That the cold March wind and the doc'r and death

Took off my Deborah Lee-My beautiful Deborah Lee-From the warm sunshine and the opening flower

Our love was as strong as a six-horse team, Or the love of folks older than we, And possibly wiser than we; But death, with the aid of doctor and steam,

Was rather too many for me; He colsed the peepers and silenced the breath Of my sweet Deborah Lee. And her form lies cold in the prairie mould. Silent and cold—ah, me!

The foot of the hunter shall press her grave. And the prairie's sweet wild flowers, In their odorous beauty around it wave, The still, bright sunny hours:

And the nectar-laden bee. With his dreamy hum on his gauze wings pass, She wakes no more to me;

Though the wild birds sing and the wild flower spring, he wakes no more to me. Yet, oft in the hush of the dim, still night,

A vision of beauty I see, Gliding soft by my bedside—a phantom of light, Adorable Deborah Lee-

That angels should want her up in Heaven Before they wanted me.

Miscellaneous.

AN ADVENTURE IN THE CARS. There were five of us—yes, five as happy fellows as were ever let loose from college. It was 'vacation,' and we concluded to take a trip to the Falls. We got aboard the cars at N., and were soon the control of the cars at N., and were soon to be soon to traveling very rapidly towards our desti-

nation. We had just seated ourselves and prepared for a comfortable smoke, when in came the conductor, and who should it be but our friend Fred B. After the common salutation— How are you, old fellow, oto,—had passed, Fred said ha had some business for us to attend to. 'Out with it, old chum,' said we, 'any-thing at all will be acceptable, so let us

have it.'

'Well, boys,' said Fred, in a very confidential tone, 'in that next car there is as lovin' a pair as it was ever my lot to the confidential to the confiden as lovin' a pair as it was ever my lot to see. They are going down to H., to get married, and now if you can have any fun over it just pitch in. They must be cared for and I don't know who can do it better than you.'

In a moment Fred was gone, and we set any hoods terrethor to form a plan for

set our heads together to form a plan for 'taking care of the lovers.'

'I have it, boys,' said Bill Steevers, 'we must make the girl think that her lover is married ——,'
'That's it, that's it,' said we, not giving

him time to finish the sentence. 'That he is a married man and the father of children,' said Bill. 'That's the game, boys; now let us play it.'
It devolved upon me to commence opera-tions. Accordingly, I entered the car in

which we were informed the lovers were which we were intormed the lovers were. The girl thinking, I suppose, that she must give her lover all the seat, had taken a seat on his knee; and he, for the purpose of protecting her, of course, had thrown his arms around her waist; and so they sat, in real soft lover's style.
All this I gathered at a glance. Stepping

to them, I said:
Why, Jones what in the deuce are you doing with this girl?'
The girl arose hastily and seated herelf on the seat. 'See her, stranger,' said the fellow, you're a mite mistaken; my name isn't

Jones,'
'Why, Jones,' said I, 'you certainly havn't left your wife and children, and tried to palm yourself off for a single man have you?'
'I tell you my name ain't Jones; it's Harrer. It never was Jones; 'tain't a

Harper. It never was Jones; 'tain't a oin' to be, nuther!' I merely shook my head, and passed on to another seat to see the rest of the fun. The girl looked 'wild' after I sat

down : but Jones alias Harper, soon con-

vinced her that I was mistaken. About the time they got feeling right well again, in came Elliot Gregg. Walking up to Harper, he accosted him with:

'Why, Jones, you here? How did you leave your wife and babies? 'See here, stranger, you ain't the first man that's called me Jones to-day, an' I reckon I must look awfuly like him; but I ain't Jones, an' more'n that you musn't call me Jones. I han't got any wife, nor babies either; but this gal an'

me is a goin' to splice, an' and then you can talk about my wife.

This retort brought forth vociferous laughter from the spectators, and it also brought blushes to the face of the 'gal

brought blushes to the face of the 'gaithat was goin' to be spliced.'
'Ah, Jones,' said Gregg, 'you will regret this in the future. I pity your wife and this poor girl.'
'So Mr. Harper, your real name is Jones is it, an' you've been foolin' me, have you? Well, we ain't spliced yet; an' I don't think we will be soon,' said the girl, and her eyes fairly flashed fire. the girl, and her eyes fairly flashed fire 'Jane, Jane,' said Harper, 'don't you know I'm Bill Harper. Thar ain't a darn drop of Jones blood in me, an' I'll

At this moment, Jeff. Jackson, Bill Seevers, and Jim Byers entered, and of course their attention was called to Harper by his loud talking. They stepped up to him and said:
'Why, Jones, what is all this fuss

about? This is more than Harper could stand. He leaped upon a seat.
'Now,' said he, 'my name is not Jones, an' I can lick the fellow that says it

By this time we had got to H., and ou By this time we had got to H., and our friend Fred came into the car and made Harper keep quiet. The girl that wouldn't be 'spliced' requested Fred to help her on the train that was going back to—' which he did, and the notorious Jones alias Harper, followed her. We learned after, that he proved himself to be Bill Harper instead of Bill Jones, and he and his gal Jane 'got spliced.'

THE PRESIDENT. Never marry for weaith, a woman's life consisteth not in the things she possegs-A VIRGINIA DELEGATION VISIT

Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy like, in his silk gloves and ruffles, silver headed canes, diamonds in his bosom, and rings on his fingers.— ADDRESS TO THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE. THE REPLY OF MR. JOHNSON.

Beware, there is a trap.

Never marry a niggard, close fisted mean, sordid wretch, who saves every penny or spends it grudgingly

Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known to you or tested.— WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—This afternoon a committee from the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, called upon the President for the purpose of presenting him with resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia.—
The following named gentlemen constituted the Committee—From the Senate character is not known to you or tested.— Some females jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open. Never marry a mope or a drone one who draggles and draws through life, one Messrs. E. F. Keon, A. J. Gray and Dale Carter. From the House of delegates— Messrs. John B. Baldwin, James Mar-shall, P. R. Gratten, A. G. Pendleton and oot after the other, and lets things take Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is sure indication of Wm. T. Joynes.

They are mostly gentlemen of acknowledged ability, and, it is claimed, fully represent the State geographically and politically, being from North, South, East and West Virginia, and of every shade of past and present politics.

James Marshall, a venerable looking gentleman, is a nephew of the celebrated Chief Justice of that name. Marshall, Gratten and Judge Joynes are among the ablest lawyers of the state.

ADDRESS OF MR. BALDWIN. Mr. Baldwin, speaker of the House of Delegates, as Chairman of the Commit-tee, presented the resolutions and deliver-ed the following address on behalf of the

committee:—
Mr. President—We are a committee of Mr. President—We are a committee of Senators and Delegates, sent to present to you, in person, certain resolutions which have received the unanimous approbation of the General Assembly of Virginia.—We come as representatives sent by one of the States of this Union, to confer with our Constitutional President in regard to matters affecting the common good, and therefore of interest to all the States and all the people. We come to you, Mr. President, for the reason that you recognise our common interest in the Government under which we live, and because thus far we have been denied the constitutional means of communication by which other States and other people make which other States and other people make known their opinions, purposes and feelings in the councils of the nation. In declaring that the people of Virginia and their representatives accept and abide by the results of the late contest, and that they intend in good faith to meet all the obligations thereby incurred, the General Assembly expresses a sentiment and a purpose which have been uniformly recognized by our people individually and in

ognized by our people individually and in masses, and in regard to which there is no hesitation or division in all Virginia. Chief among the results thus accepted is the universal conviction that the union of of these States is an established and enduring fact, and that, the whole future of our people is indissolubly bound up for weal or woe with the success or failure of the Government of the United States.— We recognise that Government as our Government; its Constitution as our Constitution; the duties which it promises are stitution; the duties which it promises are our rights. Another great resultalike accepted by our people is the final overthrow of the institution of slavery. This has been completed by a constitutional Amendment, the binding force of which is universally admitted; for, although we were not represented in the Congress by which it was proposed, are matter to be so represented was our own choice. The condition of the freedmen among us, and the policy, to be adopted with regard to them, will be recognized by you as calling for the exercise of the highest faculties of the statesman and the best feelings

screaming and scolding until she has been sent into the country to improve her habties of the statesman and the best feeling of the christian philanthropist. its. Children catch cross tones quicker The General Assembly of Virginia is engaged carnestly in the consideration of these subjects; and in anticipation of the result of their labors, we can only say that whatever policy may be adopted will be addressed in good faithand with kind feeling to the improvement of the physical, intellectual and miral condition of pline of a lamily is weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bidden, while in many a home where the low, firm tone of the mother, or a decided look of her steady eye, is law, they never think of disobedience either in or out of her sight. Oh mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that excellent thing in woman, a low, sweet voice. cal, intellectual and miral condition of our freedmen. You can understand and will readily believe that the feelings of our people towards these freedmen are those of kindness, sympathy and good will, and that to treat them with harshness or injustice is opposed as much to our feelings as it is to fur interests and our sense of right. The policy pursued by you, Mr. President, loward Virginia, and other States in like condition, has its strong foundation in broad and compre-THE HONEY MOON.—Why is the first month after marriage called the 'honey moon?' Doubtless on account of the sweet lunacy which controls the heads of the parties during that brief and delightful period. What a pity that they should ever get quite rational again! That sentimentality should give place to sentiment, sentiment to sense, love yield to logic, and fiction to fact till the happy pair are reduced from the Eden of romance to the Sahara of reality—from Heaven to earth—and perhaps a per low-

strong foundation in bread and compre hensive views of constitutional right and hensive views of constitutional right and of natural policy, and must look for its ultimate success upon the conservative sense of justice of the people of all the States. It is due, however to you and to our people to assure you that when our General Assembly declare the universal approval of that policy by the people of Virginia, they express what each of this committee here wescat knows to be a ommittée here present knows to be a living proof.

It happens that your position places you between us and a threatened danger, and the General Assembly have but given voice to the real reelings of our people when they tender to you the warmest thanks of Virginia for the firm warmest thanks of Virginia for the firm stand you have taken against the facility with which it is proposed to change the fundamental law. We would not, however, claim as the only or even the chief merit of the course you are taking, that it affords to us protection in a time of trouble. It is as defender of the general constitution that you desire and com-Constitution that you deserve and com-mand the confidence and support of the people of the United Staes; and it will be hereafter remembered as your highest claim to the character of a republican tatesmen that, under all the trying cired, you have not only proclaimed the Constitution of the United States to be the supreme law of this land, but have defended it alike from violation and

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

me then; but she sent them all back, the insensible thing, and said she had no notion of men. I told her I'd oceans of money, goods, and tried to fright her with a growl; but she answered she wasn't brought up in the woods, to be scared by the screech of an owl. I called her a beggar and everything bad; I slighted her features and form; till at length I succeeded in getting her mad, and she agreed like a ship in a storm. The President:-In reply, gentlemen to the resolutions you have just presented to me, and the clear and concise remarks which you have made in explanation of the position of Virginia, I shall not attempt to make a formal speech, but simply enter into a plain conversation in regard to the condition of things in which we stand. As a premise to what I may say, permit me, first, to tender you my thanks for this visit, and next, to express the gratification I feel in meeting so many intelligent, responsible and respectable men of Virginia bearing to me thesentiments which have been expressed in the resolutions of your Legislature and An Honest Life.—The pittance of seventy years is not worth being a villain for. What matter if your neighbor lie in a splendid tomb? Sleep you with innocence. Look behind you through the the track of time. A vast desert lies open in retrospect; wearled with years and torrow, they sink from the walks of man. You are to leave them where they fall; and you must go a little further, and you will find eternal rest, whatever you may have to encounter between the cradle and the grave, every moment big with events, in the resolutions of your Legislature and in the remarks accompanying them. They are, so far as they refer to the Constitution of the country, the sentiments and the principles embraced in that charter of the Government. The preservation of the Union has been from my entrance into public life one of my car-

At the very incipiency of the Rebellion I set my face against the dissolution of the Union of the States. I do not make the Union of the States. I do not make this allusion for the purpose of bringing up anything which has transpired, which may be regarded as of an unkind or unpleasant character, but I believed then, as I believe now, and as you have most unmistakeably indicated, that the security and the protection of the rights love you still more dearly; benefit your line of the Union than we were out of it. Upon love you still more dearly; benefit your lenemies that they may become your this conviction I based my opposition to the enduring basis. And surely that is a referendent the efforts which were made to destroy sult which is calculated to promote the

the Union. I have continued these efforts, notwithstanding the perils through which I have passed, and you are not unaware the trial has been a severe one. When opposition to the Government came from one section of the

country, and that the section in which my life had been passed, and with which my interests were identified, I stood, as I stand now, contending for the Union, and asseverating that the best and surest way to obtain our rights and to protect our interests was to remain in the Union, our interests was to remain in the Union, under the protection of the Constitution. The ordeal through which we have passed during the last four or five years demonstrates most conclusively that that opposition was right, and to-day, after the experiment has been made, and has failed, after the demonstration has been most, conclusively referred that the most conclusively afforded that this Union cannot be dissolved, that it was not designed to be dissolved, it is gratifying to me to meet gentlemen as intelligant. gent and as responsible as yourselves, who are willing and anxious to accept and do accept the tornal ald down in the Constitution and obedience to the laws made in pursuauce thereof. We were at one period separated; the separation to make an analysis of the constraints but not be well as the contraints. me was painful in the extreme: but now after having gone through a struggle in which the powers of the Government have been tried, when we have swung around to a point at which we meet to argue, and we are willing to unite our efforts for the preservation of the Government, which I believe is the best in the world, it is gratifying to me to meet

you to-day, standing upon common ground, rallying around the Constitution and the Union of those States, the preservation of which, as I conscientiously and honestly believe, will result in the promotion and advancement of this pec I repeat, I am gratified to meet you today, expressing the principles and announcing the sentiments to which you have given utterance, and I trust that have given utterance, and I trust that the occasion will long be remembered. I have no doubt that your intention is to carry out and comply with every single principle laid down in the resolutions you have submitted. I know that some are distrustful, but I am of those who have confidence in the judgment, in the integrity, in the intelligence, in the virtue of the great mass of the American people, and, having such confidence, I am willing to trust them, and I thank God we have not yet reached that point where we have lost confidence in each where we have lost confidence in each other. The spirit of the Government can only be preserved—we can only be-come prosperous and great as a people— by mutual forbearance and confidence. Upon that faith and that confidence alone can the Government be successful-

ly carried on. On the cardinal principle of representation to which you refer, I will make a single remark.

That principle is inherent. It constitutes one of the fundamental elements of this Government. The representative of the States and of the loyal people should have the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and those qualifications may be applied to the constitution of the United States, and these qualifications may be applied to the constitution of the United States, and these qualifications may be applied to the constitution of the United States, and these qualifications may be applied to the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the United States. those qualifications most unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative having the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution to fit him to take a cost in cith in the constitution to fit him to take a seat in either of the deliberat bodies which constitute the National Legislature must necessarily, according to the intendment of the Constitution, be a loyal man, willing to abide by and tion of the States, He cannot be for the Constitution, he cannot be for the Union. he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the

them. In going into the recent rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States we erred, and in returning and resuming our relations with the Federal Government, I am free to say that all the responsible positions and places ought to be confined distinctly and clearly to men who are loyal. If there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, or a less number, but sufficient to take charge of the political machinery of the State, those five thousand men, or the lesser number, are entitled to it if all the rest should be otherwise inclined I look upon it as being fundamental that the exercise of political power should be confined to loyal men, and I regard that as implied in the doctrines laid down in these resolutions, and in the eloquent address by which they have been accom

panied I may say, furthermore, that after having passed through the great struggle in which we have been engaged, wo hould be placed upon much more ac ceptable ground in resuming all our re lations to the General Government, if we presented men unmistakably and un questionably loyal to fill the places of power. This being done, I feel that the day is not far distant (I speak confidently in reference to the great mass of the American people) when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be ac knowledged. Gentlemen, that is a fundamental principle. "No taxation without representation" was one of the principles which carried us through the Recipies which carried us through the Kervolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and if we but perform our duty; if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrines upon which the great Government was inaugurated. It can be done, and it will be done; and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made with forbearance, and with prudence, and with discretion and wisdom, the end is not very far distant.

It seems to me apparent that from every consideration the best policy which could be adopted at present, would be a restoration of these States, and of the government upon correct principles. We have some foreign difficulties, but the moment it can be announced that the that we have resumed our career of pros perity and greatness—at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled; for there is no power upon the earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the Gov-ernment of the United States under such circumstances. If these States be fully estored the area for the circulation of restored the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great ex-tent, will be enlarged, the number of persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quantity of commerce in which it is to be employed as a medium of exchange will be en larged, and then it will begin to approxi what we all desire, a speci

If all the States were restored, if peace and order reigned throughout the land, and all the industrial pursuits, all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be very far distant when we should put into the commerce of the world \$250,000,000 or \$300,000,000 or \$300,000 or \$300,000,000 or \$300,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the vaworth or cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States, which would constitute, in part, a basis of this currency. Then, instead of the cone being inverted, we should reverse most unmistakency indicated, that the security and the protection of the rights of all the people were to be found in the Union; that we were certainly safer in the Union than we were out of it. Upon the Union than we were out of it. Upon the Country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and ond will be the country will rest on a sound and on the country will rest on a sound

VOL. 52.--NO. 35. interests, not only of one section, but of the whole country from one extremity to the other. Indeed, I look upon the res-toration of these States as being indis-pensable to our greatness.

Gentlemen, I know nothing further that

I could say in the expression of my feelings on this occasion, and they are not affected more than to add that I shall confected more than to add that I shall continue in the same line of policy which I pursued from the commencement of the Rebellion to the present period. My efforts have been to preserve the union of the States. I have never for a single moment entertained the opinion that a State could withdraw from the Union of the same

could withdraw from the Union of its own will. That attempt was made. It has failed. I continue to pursue the same line of policy which has been my constant guide. I was against dissolution. Dissonow I cannot take the position that a State which attempted to secede is out of the Union when I contended all the time that it could not go out, and that it never has been out. I cannot be forced into that position. Tience, when the States and their people shall have compiled with the requirements of the Government, I shall be in favor of their resuming their former relations to this Government in all rerelations to this Government in all respects. I do not intend to say anything personal; but you know as well as I do that at the beginning of the recent gigantic struggle between the different sections South and there were extreme men North. I might make use of a homely figure which is sometimes as good as any other, even in the illustrations of great and important questions, and say that it has been hammer at one end of the line and anyil at the other. anvil at the other.

And this great Government, the best

the world ever saw was kept upon the an-vil, and it has been hammered since the Rebellion, and there seems to be a disposition to continue the hammering until the Government shall be destroyed. have opposed that system always, and I oppose it now. The Government, in the assertion of its powers and the maintenance of the principles of the Constitu-tion, has taken hold of one extreme, and with the strong arm of physical power has put down the Rebellion. Now, as we swing around the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determina-tion to stand by it, if we find the counter-part or the duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons at the South, this other extreme, which stands in the way, must get out of it, and the Government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis. This Government must be preserved!

I will only say, in conclusion, that I hope all the people of this country, in good faith and in the fullness of their hearts, will, upon the principles which you have enunciated here to-day, of the constitution and the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union, lay aside every other feeling for the good of our common country, and, with uplifted faces to Heav-en, swear that our gods and our altars, and all shall sink in the dust together rather than this glorious Union shall not be preserved. (Great applause.) I am gratified to find the loyal senti-

ment of the country developing and manifesting itself in these expressions; and, now that the attempt to destroy govern-ment has failed at one end of the line, I trust we shall go on, determined to preserve the Union in its original purity against all opposers. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you wave paid me, and I respond most cordially to what has been said in your resolutions and address, and I trust in God that the time will soon come when we can meet under will soon come when we can meet under more favorable auspices than we do now.

people send such men in good faith they surance that we represent the sentiment of the State, I beg leave to introduce to you the members of the Committee, and to name the parts of the State from which they come, in order that you may be certified that this is a fair representation of all parts of Virginia. I introduce to you Mr. Keon, the Senator from Spottsylva-nia; Mr. Joynes, the delegate from Pe-tersburg; Mr. Carter, Senator from the county of Russel; Mr. Marshall, delegate from the county of Fauquier; Mr. Gray, Senator from the county of Rockingham; Mr. Pendleton, delegate from the county of Giles; Mr. Gratten, delegate from the county of Richmond. We claim this to be a fair and equally distributed represen-tation of the people of Virginia. The gentlemen named, as their names

were mentioned, stepped forward and shook the President by the hand.

shook the President by the hand.

The President added:—I am happy to meet you, gentlemen. As I said to another delegation the other day, I have no ambition and no object beyond the restoration of this Government. I fool that I am in a position where I can afford to do right. I have occupied during my career many different posts in this covernment. many different posts in this government. I started at one of the humblest cabins in the country, and have passed through the State Legislature, the Gubernatorial chair, both Houses of Congress, the Vice Presidency of the United States, to the position which I now occupy. The climax, the acme to the summit of my ambition has been fully reached—yea, more than reached. If now I can only arrive at a point at which these States are all restored, each having its representation in the national councils, with the Union restornational councils, with the Union restored, so that we can once more proclaim
peace and good will among the people of
the United States, it will be to me a happy day. I care not what may be said in
taunt or jeer; I care not what may be insinuated; but I tell you that whenever I shall have reached that point the measure of my ambition will have been filled and more than filled. I have no object beyond it. Oh, how proud and gratifying it would be to me to retire from this place, feeling and knowing that I had been instrumental in consummating this great end. (Great applause.)

The delegation then left the President's room, after each delegate again shook President Johnson by the hand.

MONEY .- Men work for it, fight for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it. And all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn ques-tion—"What shall it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" This madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions; it heart, before whose remorseless altar all It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in human affections, and even traffics in the awful solemnities of the

Power of the Pen.-The pen, in the the most powerful weapons known. As the tongue of the absent, how charming! When self-respect gives it a new vigor, how pleasing! When virtue guides it, how beautiful! When honor directs it, how respected! When wit sharpens it, how fatal! When scurrility wields it, how contemptible! Tis the weopon of the mind.

A Southern man of Beaufort, South arolina, is boarding at his own house at Carolina, is poarting at the war has thoated three dollars a day. The war has floated his property into the possession of a Yan-kee man, who believes that a rebel has no rights that a "loyal" man is bound to ro-

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Centaper line for the first insertion, and five centaper line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing execu ne neatest style at low prices.

ODDS AND ENDS.

How long did Cain hate his brother?— As long as he was Able;

To rob a man of his money is to wound him in the chest.

MAY not the bird who sleeps upon the wing be said to sleep upon a feather bed. Women are said to be mere delusions; but it is something pleasant to hug delu-

EVERY man is involuntarily original n at least one thing—his manner of en**e**ezing.

FLATTERY is like a flail, which, if not adroitly used will box your own ears instead of tickling those of the corn.

Don't be cross because you are turning gray. If you are grizzly, you needn't be a grizzly bear.

A SMILE is ever the most bright and beautiful with a tear upon it. What's the dawn without its dew?

WHY do recriminations of married cou-ples resemble the sound of waves on the seashore?—Because they are murmurs of DANIEL WEBSTER used to say that the word would, in Rufus Choat's hand wri-

ting, resembled a small gridiron struck by lightning.

A CONTEMPORARY says the article which produces so many deaths from "unknown causes" is sold in every town and village in the country. A CLASIC southern editor says that if the Naiads were constantly bathing, he presumes from their name that the Dry-

ads were the ones who brought them their towels. CARDINAL WISEMAN'S dying words were: "Well, here I am at last, like a child from school, going home for the holidays.

THEY manage things funily in Califor-nia—military funerals for instance. After burying the defunct, the band comes back and serenades the widow.

Jones says a person's character depends on a good bringing up; for instance (says he,) a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respecta-

THE best literary notice we have seen in some time is that of Rockland (Vt.) Gazette, which in announcing the receipt of a new book, speaks thus briefly and to the point: "We have received a book entitled 'Arabella, a Tale of Tenderness.'— The auther is a fool.

JOHNY says he supposes dwarfs could't get enough to eat when they were young, so they went short; but giants must have been better fed because he cannot think how they could be so long without food.

TOAST TO THE LADIES.-We append got off at a recent public dinner:

"The ladies—May their virtues ever exceed the magnitude of their skirts, while their faults remain smaller than their bonnets."

WHEN a man and woman are made one by the clergyman, the question is, which is the one. Sometimes there is a long struggle between them before this matter is finally settled.

Wills may a ship be said to be foolishly in love?—When she is attached to a buoy. When madly in love?—When she is, ankering after a heavy swell. When ambittously in love?—When she is making after a pier.

A YOUNGSTER, while not A YOUNGSTER, while herusing a chapter in Genesis, turning to his mother, inquired if the people in those days used to do sums on the ground? It was discovered that he had been reading the passage, "And the sons of men multiplied upon the face of the earth."

THERE is a boy down East who is accustomed to go out on a railroad track and imitate the steam whistle so perfectly as to deceive the officer at the station. His ast attempt proved eminently successful the depot master came out and "switched

"Most ennybody kan write poor sense," says Josh Billings, "but there ain't but few that han write good nonsense—and it always takes an eddykated man tew appreciate it after it iz writ."

A FRENCHMAN, on coming to America, and finding himself utterly unobserved, no official asking for his passport, no policeman dogging his steps, no mayor demanding his business, felt sad and lone-ly, and exclaimed that he was taken "no more notice of than if he was a little dog."

ONE day Freddy's little sister, Carrie. hearing her mother talking about a name for a new little baby-brother that had been given to them a short time before, said: "Mamma, why don't you name him Hallowed? It says in my prayer, 'Hallowed be thy name,' and I think it is a very pretty name, too."

A LOVING WIFE.—A farmer going to get his grist ground at a mill, borrow-ed a bag of one of his neighbors, the poor man was knocked under the water wheel, and the bag with him, he was drowned When the melancholly news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious, what a fuss there'll be about that bag." " MOTHER," said little Ned, one morn

after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing for awhile, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he said, "No, that wasn't the reason, it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

A PHYSICIAN, who is a truly plous man, was speaking in a prayer meeting lately of the duty of imposing the idea of salvation upon those near death, and of a physician's opportunities in this way, and made use of the following language; "For my own part, I am never called to recover the property of the property of the part of the property of the pro see a patient without feeling delighted to learn that he is prepared to die."

SARATOGA and Newport-you've seen 'em,'' Said Charley one morning to Joe,

Pray tell me the difference between 'em,
For bother my wig if I know:"
Quoth Joe: "Tis the easiest matter At once to distinguish the two;

At one, you go into the Water— At t'other, it goes into you-"—Saxe. QUESTION IN PASTRY .-- A sub-committee of a school board was examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee, to sharpen up their wits, propounded the following question:

"If I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths to Harry, two-twelfths to John, and two-twelfths to Isaac, and should keep half the pie myself, what

would there be left?" There was a profound study among the schollars, but finally one lad held up his hand to signal that he was ready to an-

"Well sir, what would there be left? Speak out loud, so that all can hear," said the committee man.
"The plate!" shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee man turned red in the face, while the other numbers reared aloud. The boy was excused from answering any more questions.