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na surroundings. Particular attention paid to lisenses of Women and Children. Office at Innsion House, Room 32. NO. W. ALLEN, M. D., (late Surgeon

. U. S. Army,) having permanently located in serville, Frankfort township, will attend to all fessional calls. He respectfully solicits the conge of the citizens of this place and vicini-office at the residence of Mr. Wm. Bloser. R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

er. From the Baltimore College of Denta, Office at the residence of his mother, outher Street, three doors below Bedford,

ENTISTRY-Dr. W. B. Shoemaker-

R. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST, has re-Moved from South Hanover Street to West afret Street, opposite the Female High School,

DAVID F. MILLER, SURVEYOR and Draughtsman, Mount Rock, Cumberdand County, Pa. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to him.

April 5, 1866.—3m.*

Motels.

THE CORMAN HOUSE .-EAST HIGH STREET, CARLISEE, PA.

J. T. RIPPEY, PROPRIETOR. The subscriber has leased this commodious Ho-l, and has fitted it up with new furniture. Many provements have been made and it is now one the most complete Hotels outside of Philadel-ia. The traveling public are requested to call d prove for themselves the advantages which others. n oners. The Table will be supplied with every article it season, and careful and attentive servants will be

In attendance:
The Bar is furnished with the best Liquors of every class, and patrons may rest assured that no Liquors will be offered which have been adulterated.
Residents of the city, who seek the country during the Summer months, will find this Hotel a most desirable place. Located in the beautiful Cumberland Vailey, mid-distance between Carllsie Springs and Mount Holly, in the most beautiful town of the State, with a society noted for its refinement, taste and elegance, more inducements are offered than any other point in the State can present.

Carlisle, April 19, 1806,-3t

MERICAN HOUSE. NORTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE,

NORTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has leased the above well-known HOTEL, (recently kept by Martin Shreiner,) and has refurnished and refited the same throughout. His chambers are provided with the celebrated Anderson Spring Bed, and other comforts. He is now fully prepared to accommodate visitors in a manner that cannot full to be satisfactory. His Table will be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar will contain the choicest brands of liquors. His stabiling is extensive, and will be attended by exper enced and careful ostlers. By close attention t he wants of his guests, and a determination t make his house a quiet place of resort, he hopesoto merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Permanent boarders will be taken at the lowest rates.

LEWIS FABER.

LEWIS FABER.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOLARS. This Seminary which includes the school lately under the charge of Miss Mary Hitner, will open under the charge of Miss Mary Hitner, will open under the direction of Rev. T. Daughtery as President, with a full corps of able instructors, so as to give to young ladies a thorough education in English and classical studies, and also, in the French and German languages, and Music and Painting, and other ornamental branches, Especial care will be given to Boarders in the family of the President.

A primary department for the younger scholars.

nmily of the President.

A primary department for the younger scholars, will be had in connection with the Seminary. The session will open on Wednesday, the 6th at September, in the elegant School Rooms of Emof ry church, which have been designed for thopurpose.

urpose. For terms apply to the President. Aug. 17, 1865.

TRANT AND SHERMAN!-The two

BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut Street, Phila. May 3, 1866-2m.

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WHO? WHO? WHO?—OUR NEXT

WHO? WHO? WHO?—OUR MENT strik GOVERNOR!—We have a correct and Pennsylvania, which we will send by mail for 25 cents. If we mislake the man, the money will be refunded immediately after election next Octo-per, is it Clymer or Geary 7 Write and see. Address, BARTLESON & CO., 611 Chestnut St., Phila.

NERY person should make an effort to win the \$65 Sewing Machine, which will be awarded on the 2d of June next to the person sending the largest list of su bsoribers to the Volunteer. See prospectus elsewhere.

American

Wolumter,

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

City Adbertisements.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

Poetical.

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rms will be farmfshed upon application.
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April 12, 1866—6m. MANHOOD: HOW LOST

HOW RESTORED. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical care (without medicine) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Inpotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

lepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

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March 22, k66.—ly.

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DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION! DISABLED MEN, ATTENTION!

Wanted, one or two men in Carlisle and viemity, who have lost either an arm or leg, to sell
Wadsworth's Water Proof Armica Heating Plaster,
the best and cheapest Court Plaster in the market.
From \$5 to \$10 per day can be made. Address
with 25 cents for sample and full information, A.
F. BELCHER, Box 45, Philadelphia, Pa. N. B.—
All agents and pedlers would find it to their interest to answer the above.

April 28, 1885—3m. will excuse the appearance of my fingers, but I have been writing all the morning, and I couldn't remove all traces of the

ENOCH ARDEN;

"I'LL SAIL THE SEAS OVER." Cheer up Annie darling. To-morrow our parting must be: I'll cross the wide ocean

I'll sail the seas over for thee I will not forget thee, Ah never, no never, I cannot forget thee, I know, Thy smile, like a phantom,

And cheer me where e'er I may go Сновия.--Good-bye, Annie, darling, Break off from thy sorrow; 'Tis sad our parting must be, I'il sail the seas over, I'll cross the wide ocean

I go, Annie, darling, But leave thee in sorrow, I go for thy sake far away; Then bid me good bye With a smile on the morrow And cheer me with blessings, I pray, I'll think of thee ever, And pray for thee only. As over the water I roam l'll tarry not, darling,

But hasten again to my home. (Chorus.) Away o'er the billow, My heart o' its purpose still bent, My brow shall find rest. When I seek my lone pillow, In knowing that thou art content, Cheer up Annie, darling, Break off from thy sorrow. Tis sad that our parting must be; But give me thy smile When I leave thee to-morrow, To sail the seas over for thee. (Chorus.

And leave thee all lonely,

Miscellaneous.

FRIGHTENING A LOVER; Or the Strong-Minded Woman.

"You have heard me speak of Stephen

"Yes, Uncle."
"Yes, Uncle."
"Well—another cup of tea if you please—he is coming here to-morrow, on a week's visit.' 'You don't mean so, Uncle?" exclaim

ed Matilda. ed Matiida.

"And why don't I, Miss Matilda?—
There is nothing to summon such a look of consternation to your face."
"Because if he shouldn't happen to b

agreeable—' agreeable—"
"Of course he is agreeable. At all events, it is desirable for you to find him so, since he is your prospective husband!"
"My prospective husband! What can you mean, Uncle?" inquired Matilda, opening her eyes in amazement.
"I thought you understood it. Your estates join, and it is eminently proper, therefore, that you should unite them by marriage."

marriage."
"A very good reason, certainly," said
Matilda, with the curl of the lip. "It
makes little difference, I suppose, whether our dispositions are compatible or not." "O, they will easily adjust themselves after marriage, and the two will make such a handsome estate.

"Suppose I shouldn't fancy him well enough to accept his proposals, Uncle?' asked Matilda demurely. refusal, I should disinherit you. You are aware, I suppose, that all your property comes from me, and that I can, at any ime, recall it.

"That would be a pity, certainly," said Matilda, in a lively strain, "for I should have to take in washing, or something of that kind, to support myself, and I have an appetitê Mr. Parker smiled in spite of himself, and eventually looked upon his niece as one who would readily yield to his ex-

pressed will. "One more question, uncle. Suppose he should not fancy your humble niece, and conclude to pay his addresses else-"I would never speak to the puppy

'And you wouldn't disinherit me then, "Of course not, you gipsey. It wouldn't be your fault."

"It would be mortifying to have him reject me," said Matilda demurely. "Is there anything he dislikes in a woman, do you know? "I once heard him say he couldn't bear a literary woman," said her Uncle, after some reflection. "All sorts of strongthen you know, Mattie you are not strong-

Thank you Uncle, very much. That is as much as you say I am weak-minded."
"No such a thing, you gipsey. But
there's one thing more I have to tell you, nd that is, that I am called away to New York by business, which will detain me the full length of his stay. So you will have to entertain him yourself. Mind and play your cards well, and I shall expect to find the marriage day fixed when I return."

"O dear, what shall I do with the hor-"I dare say you will be dead in love with him by the time I get back. You may remember me to him when he arrives, and tell him how much I regret not

being here to welcome him. That night Matilda kept awake for ometime, concocting a plan which might offend the prejudices of the expected visitor, and throw the burden of a refusal upon him. For she well knew that if he nce proposed, her Uncle would be seriously angry if she rejected him, and very possibly would carry out the threat to which he had given utterance.

It was about twelve o'clock the next

day, that a tall young man, of serious aspect, ascended Mr. Parker's front steps, and rang the bell. He was ushered into the drawing room, where after waiting an half hour, he was joined by Matilda. The young lady was by no means look-ing her best. Her hair was loosely arranged, her collar was awry, and there was a very perceptible stain of ink upon

her finger.
"Mr. Jenkins, I presume," she remark The gentleman bowed and looked curiously at his entertainer.

"And I presume I am addressing Miss Our heroine inclined her head in the "I hope your respected Uncle is well," said Stephen Jenkins, in the measured

tone of a young man who was old beyond his years.

"I would not marry such a stiff old poke for the world," was the not over complimentary reflection of Matilda.

"My uncle regrets very much not being able to meet you," she said, in answer to his question "but he is called away to New York by business. I trust, however, that I shall be able to entertain you."
"That I do not question," said the vis-

itor with a slow attempt at gallantry.
"I'm inclined to think he will before he goes," thought Matilda. Looking at her fingers, she remarked tink de bill vas goot, and some any tink de bill vas bad; so one of dem days composedly, as if she, for the first time, vot I tink de bill vas goot I passed him observed the stain of ink, "I hope you out!"

ink."
"You were writing letters, I presume?"

"You were writing letters, I presume?" said Stephen.
"O, no? not at all, I was writing an article on 'Woman's Rights,' for the 'Bugle of Freedom."'
Mr. Jenkins started, uneasily.
"I suppose you are in the habit of seeing that paper," said Matilda.
"No," said he stiffly.
"Ah! you don't know what you lose. Composed and edited entirely by females. But perhaps,—"

But perhaps,—"
Matilda interrupted herself to ring the

may go up stairs and bring down a man-uscript which you will find on my table.' 'A what ma'am.' "A manuscript—a sheet of paper with writing onit. Poor Jane," she continued after the servant had gone out, "she would not be so ignorant, if man had not have the servant of the servant

"Jane," said she to the servant, "you

denied to us women the advantage of ed-ucation which he claimed for himself." By this time Jane had returned with by this time that returned with the manuscript.

"If you like, Mr. Jenkins, I will read you what I have written."

Mr. Jenkins looked dismayed, but man-aged to utter a feeble—"O, certainly."

Matilda, in an emphatic manner, began to read as follows: gan to read as 1040ws:

"Mrs. Editor.—Permit me again to
raise my voice in trumpet tones, against
the despotic rule of man, over our down
trodden sex. Enlightened as we are disposed to consider the present generation, is it not a disgrace and a burning shame, that men should monopolize all the offices of lionor and profit, and leave to his equal of lionor and profit, and leave to his equal—shall I not say his superior, in point of intellect—only a few undesirable and laborious posts. What, I say, is the reason that men should take upon themselves to govern, and expect us meekly to submit to the yoke which they seek to impose upon us? Why should we not see a female in the chair of State, and—"
"This is all I had written Mr. Ienkins "This is all I had written, Mr. Jenkins, when you came," said Matilda, breaking off from reading. "You will easily un-derstand the idea that I was about to de-

velop; and, have no doubt, you will agree "Do you really think, Miss Parker, that there should be no distinction in point of occupation between men and women?" exclaimed the sedate Stephen,

horror-struck. "Why should there be?" said Matilda, with spirit. "Do you doubt whether woman has an intellect equal to that of a " Is there a female Shakespeare?" asked

"Is there a lemane Shakespeare: askes Mr. Jenkins.
"Yes," said Matilda, promptly. "Did you ever read Mrs. Browning's poems?"
"I can't say I have," returned Stephen.
"Ah, then I shall have the pleasure of making you acquainted with her."
Che rang the hall

"Jane," said she "go up to my room and bring down the book you will find on

Jane did so. "We have an hour before dinner it eems," said Matilda, looking at her vatch, "in what way can we better improve it, than perusing together this noble monument of genius."

Mr. Jenkins looked terrified; but before he had time to raise any objection,

Matilda had commenced. "She read aloud faithfully for the hou referred to-it seemed three hours to the unhappy Stephen—who had not the slightest apprehension of poetry and de-

He was quite delighted when the dinner bell rang, and so was Matilda, in her secret heart.
"I am afraid," she said, "we shall have to rest from our reading till after dinner, but by commencing immediately after-

ward we may get a quarter through by "How many pages are there in the poem?" tingly.
"Only a little more than four hundred,"

was the encouraging reply.

The dinner proved to be not a very social meal. Matilda confined herself entirely to literary subjects, and evaded all attempts to change the topic.
"Good Gracious!" thought the young man, "and this was the young girl I was to marry. I'd as soon marry a dictionary, although she is pretty, but then she is a strong minded woman! I should be talked to death in less than a month!"

Stephen Jenkins stopped two days; that he should not be able to remain longer. During that time the poor man had heard more poetry than ever before in his life, and had conceived a deadly hatred against the whole tribe of female authoresses, particularly Mrs. Browning.
"Where is Mr. Jenkins?" inquired Mr.

Parker on his return.
"Gone, uncle," said Matilda.
"Gone! When did he go?"

He only stopped a couple of days." "Why, he was to have stopped a week What was the matter with him?" "I think, uncle, he was disappointed e." said Matilda, demurely. Did he leave no message for me ?"

"Here is a note, uncle!"
Mr. Parker hastily broke open this missive, and read as follows: "MY DEAR SIR .- In order to preven misunderstanding, I ought say to that I don't think it will be well to adhere to the foolish compact; which was entered into some time since, with regard to my marriage with your niece. Though a very charming young lady, I don't think hereby resign any pretensions I may be supposed to have had to her hand.

gretting not to have had the pleasure of seeing you,
"I remain, very respectfully,

"STEPHEN JENKINS." "Why, the puppy has had the audacity to resign his pretensions to your hand?" exclaimed the indignant uncle.
"Then can't I be married?" inquired Matilda in comical disappointment.

"Yes you shall marry the first man that offers." It was very remarkable, that on the very next day Edward Manly should have asked Mr. Parker's permission to address his nicee—a permission which was at once accorded. The marriage took place within a few weeks and I don't think he has ever repented marrying a

A CONSCIENTIOUS DUTCHMAN-One of

the most conscientious Dutchman ever known was porter in a commission house in Cincinnati, and sometimes sold some of the merchandize when the proprietors were absent. He was a good salesman, and a pretty good judge of money, but in one of his sales he took in a very suspicious-looking \$5 bill and when the book-keeper took it to the bank' the bank refused it and pronounced it spurious, but said it was an excellant imitation. The book-keeper returned it to the porter, and told him to return it to the party of whom he received it. About a week afterwards. note, asked the porter if he had returned the spurious "V." "Tell," he said, "dat man vot gave me dat bill he didn't camed around already, and some days I tink de bill vas goot, and some days I I AM THE FAMILY CAT.

I can fold up my claws In my soft velvet paws, And pur in the sun Till the short day is done-For I am the family cat. l can doze by the hour In the vine-covered bower, Winking and blinking Through sunshine and shower-

From the gooseberry bush, Or where bright currants blush I may suddenly spring For a bird on the wing, Or dart up a tree, If a brown nest I see, And select a choice morse For dinner or tea,

And no one to blame me,

For I am the family cat.

For I am the family cat. In the cold winter night When the ground is all white And the icicles shine In a long silver line, I stay not to shiver In the moonbeams pale quiver, But curl up in the house

And play Jacky Horne In the cosiest corne Breaking nobody's laws, With my chin on my paws. Asleep with one eye and awake with the other, For pats from the children, kind words from the

SATURDAY NIGHT MUSINGS.

For I am the family cat

BY BRICK POMEROY.

Blessed night of rest! Soon will the labors of the week be ended, and then for respite from toil—a release from the six linked chain which has held us prisoners long enough. Worker, waiter, and watcher, sit down with us for a moment We have one night less totalk with you, to hold converse with earthly friends.— One week; another Saturday night nearer the golden streets or the dark ravine! one week nearer opening the envelope which will have therein a prize or a blank, as we choose the while. All these prizes are of our own choosing. There is no law compelling a man to be miserable or friendless unless it has a law of his area. friendless, unless it be a law of his own making. The week shortens as we has-ten to open the wondrous door which closes upon us but once! We make the road pleasant or gloomy as we choose.

We can preserve the purity of our hearts or darken the acts of our lives as we see it, and ours will be the reward. How much a week has brought about! How bright have been the days since last Saturday night for some, how dark and bitter to others. We saw to-day a weeping mother in the city of the dead. The tears fell thick and fast upon a little grave no longer than our arms. But that little hillock is the door through which she can enter heaven and regain her lost idol. One week since the now weeping, heartbroken mother was a singing, happy

We knew her years ago, before the duties of a new responsibility were hers to bear—we knew her weeks ago as she pressed the little one to her heart—we see her now, as yesterday, in tears and sorrow, and we see her to-night, looking in little drawers, boxes and secret places for trifles of last week-now the mos

prized of all relics of the past. Go home this Saturday night, brother worker. Gather strength for the renewal of that endless conflict. Go home to those you love, or if you have no home, sit down with a friend, or draw the curtains over the window so you can not look out, and away from your heart so you can look in and see the treasures you have stored there, or the rubbish you had better remove. Go home and bless the one who waits your coming with earnest behind you. Leave your head at the store, shop or office. Stamp the mud and the cares of the week from your feet—enter the door—close it behind you, go in upon the home circle and tell visitors that you are engaged—that Saturday night is your home night and not to be wrested

And save from your earnings a little to beautify your homes. Save much or lit-tle as fortune will allow. Do not waste the labor of days or hours in poison and wear yourself out in dissipation. man. Beautify your home, gladden those you love, and make your life a success

instead of a failure.

Not long since we were the guest of a frank, open-faced, generous man. The white hairs had found a home with him. Once he was poor, a laboring man as are He toiled manfully and you and us. He toiled manfully and lived within his means. He saved his earnings, not as a miser saves, but to beautify and make pleasant the home where he alone looked for happiness. Little by little as the Saturday nights went by, falling like rose leaves into the lap of nights went God be took home with him articles to beautify his home. "Little by little! How it accumulates, whether of wealth wisdom or wickedness! Not all of a sudden. Here a table; there a sofa; there a piano; there a painting; there a book case; there a window curtain; there an ottoman: there an hour glass; there an engraving; there a book; there a paint ing—here and there a little—all beauti ful, and helping to make the home happy. Week laid itself down by side of week in the grave of time. Still he toiled, saved, was happy and made others happy around him. Books, paintings, music, luxury and happiness, are the fruit of which the tree of soberness and

economy bears. And there were others who began life with him of whom we write. Chances were the same, but others spent their nights and their earnings in useless dissination while he saved. Their homes are still uncarpeted and pictureless. Their faces are old and wrinkled, and their steps tottering. The home ones have no happiness, home has few comforts and tewer pleasures—life is winding itself upon the invisible reel and their ticket in the lottery of life is a failure. God pity those who have no manhood, for they

need pity. Be advised by us, working man, wherever or whoever you are, to habits of economy, and a desire to make home pleasant. Home is next to Heaven in its wonderful meaning. No money brings so large an interest. Speak kindly to those under your roof. Care for them as they will eare for you. Leave your busithey will care for you. Leave your business behind you—hang up your hat—draw a chair close beside her you love—place one hand in hers, take a book and read the hours away, and talk over the incidents of the great voyage as becomes those who are dear to each other and whose interests are the same. There are not many more Saturday nights for either of us, but there is a home in the land of the leal where there are no weeks, and from whence we can look back to the time or chances we neglect or improve ere in the dressing room for eternity .-Heaven is as near or far, the ladder short or long, and each Saturday night is a round in the mystic dder for us who the book-keeper, thinking he had had is a round in the mystic dder for us who time to see the party and get another are toiling upwards to rest—make new resolves for good-speak kind words and plant acts of kindness which will bloom our grave and bless the lives of those we love after we have gone where there is no

Saturday night. THE reward of a thing well done is to

VOL. 52.-NO. 48.

VETO OF THE COLORADO BILL.

Washington, May 15. The following is the President's me sage on the Colorado bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union," with my objections to its becoming a law at this time:

Eight From the best in formation which

First. From the best information which I have been able to obtain I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the welfare of the people in Colorado. Under the existing Territorial government all the rights, privileges and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own legislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own selection. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congress—an author-ity not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five thousand, while advo-cates of the bill reckon the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thous-

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts, beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from excessive taxation. If the Territorial system, which devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legisla-tive and Judicial Departments upon the United States, is for the present contin-ued, they cannot but find the security of person and property increased by their reliance upon the national Executive nower for the maintenance of law and order, against the disturbances necessarily incident to all newly organized commu-

nities. Second. It is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for an ex-change of a Territorial for a State govern-In September, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people apon this particular question; 6,192 votes were cast, and of this number a majority of 3.152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Territory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5,905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in favor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last-mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the preservation of order and a stable government, and should as far as practicable always be observed

in the formation of new States. Third. The admission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interests of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several States comprising the Union. No State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State two millions, and many others have a

population exceeding one million.

If this bill should become a law, the peo pleat Calarado, thirty thousand in number. tives one member, while New York, with a population of four millions, has but thirty-one. Colorado would have in the Electoral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three. would have in the Senate two votes.

Inequalities of this character have aladv occurred but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality vas so great

When such inequality has been allowed,

Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground of some high public necessity, and under circumstances promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admitted State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population render-ed it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in gress in a very short period be entitled to a great increase of representation, when California was admitted on ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined rapidly to become a great, prosperous and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware that any national exigency, either of a political of commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history. If information submitted in connection with this bill is reliable, Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature, held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6,182, while at the irregular election, held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the ag-

gregate of votes east was 5,905.

prosperity of every Territory and State.

as well as for the prosperity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparant

decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration,

which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United State which either are in fact or are believed by the inhabitants of Colorado to be richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Territory is a State, if desired by the people. The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measures derived from the Enabling Act, which was pass ed by Congress on the 21st day of March 1864, although Congress then supposed hat the condition of the Territo such as to warrant its admission as a State. The result of the two years' exexisted for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission have been for some time and still remain

unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the United States should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal government, shall be led.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISHMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion, (quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements is serted at a fiberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements snowly 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.

JOB PRINTING CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed it

consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unecessarily admitted to participation in the politi-cal power which the Federal government wields not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole ountry. Andrew Johnson. Washington, D. C., May 15, 1866.

the neatest style at low prices.

A RAILROAD INCIDENT. We looked toward the young lady for a concluding tale of the train, and that Scheherezade of our copartment, without the least pretence of incapacity or hoarse-ness, communicated at once the follow-ing adventure:

'Although,' she commenced, 'I am of-ten compelled to travel without a companion' (the commercial traveler sighed,) 'yet have I such a dislike to the company of babies and sick folks that I never make a journey in the ladies' carriage.— Only once, however, have I suffered any inconvenience through my unprotected condition, and that exception occurred very lately upon this very line. After I had taken my seat one morning at Haddington, in an empty carriage, I was joined, just as the train was moving off, by a strange looking man with remarkably long flowing hair. He was, of course, a little hurried, but he seemed, besides, to be so disturbed and wild that I was quite alarmed for fear of his not being in his right mind, nor did his subsequent conduct at all reassure me. Our train eondact an reassure me. Our train was an express, and he inquired caerly at once which was the first station whereat we were advertised to stop. I consulted my Bradshaw, and furnished him with the required information. It was Reading. The young man looked at his watch

'Madam,' said he, 'I have but half an hour between me and, it may be, ruin.— Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You

Excuse, therefore, my abruptness. You have, I perceive, a pair of seissors in your workbag. Oblige me if you please, by entting off my hair.

'Sir,' said I, 'it is impossible.'

'Madam,' he urged, and a look of severe determination crossed his features, I am a desperate man. Beware how you refuse me what I ask. Cut my hair off-short, close to the reconstant mandiately. short, close to the roots—immediately; and here is a newspaper to hold the an

brosial curls.'
'I thought he was mad of course; and believing that it would be dangerous to thwart him, I cut off all his hair to the last lock. 'Now, madam,' said he, unlocking a

small portmanteau, you will further oblige me by looking out of the window, as I am about to change clothes. Of course I looked out of the window for some time, and when he observed. 'Madam, I need no longer put you to any inconvenience,' I did not recognize the young man in the least. Instead of his former rather gay cos-tume, he was attired in black, and wore

a gray wig and silver spectacles; he look-ed like a respectable divine of the Church of England, of about sixty-four years o age; to complete that character, he held a volume of sermons in his hand which they appeared so to absorb him—might have been his own. 'I do not wish to threaten you, young lady,' he resumed, 'and I think besides, that I can trust your kind face. Will you

promise me not to reveal this metamor phosis till your journey's end, 'I will,' said I, 'most certainly.' * At Reading the guard and a person in slain clothes looked into our car. You have the ticket, my love,' said the young man, blandly, and looking at

me as though he were my father.

Nevermind, sir; we don't want said the official, as he withdrew with hi-'I'shall leave you, madam,' observed my fellow traveler, as soon as the coast was clear; by your kind and courageous

conduct you have saved my life, and perhaps, even your own.'

'In another minute he was gone, and the train was in motion. Not till the next morning did I learn from the Times newspaper that the gentleman on whom operated as hair-cutter, had com mitted a forgery to an enormous amount in London a few hours before I met him and that he had been tracked into the express train at Haddington; but that, although the telegraph had been put in motion and described him accurately, at

Reading, when the train was searched, he was nowhere to be found.

GENERAL LEE'S TESTIMONY. The Washington correspondent of the

Cincinnati Commercial is reponsible for the following: THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. I am sorry to observe a disposition on the part of the Reconstruction Committee to suppress, in the pretended publication of Gen. Lee's testimony, the most important portion of that distinguished officer's ex-I violate no confidence in

Q,-What kind of shirts did you wear during the war ? A.-Calico, sometimes, and sometimes roollen. Q.—You are married, are you not? A.-Yes, I am. Q.-Well, state to the committee what

kind of under clothing your wife wore during the unholy strife. A.-1 was not at home much of the time an i can't say. Q.—What color was it? A -I don't know.

giving it, as follows:

Q.-Wasn't it gray? A.-1 never took notice. Q .- Don't you know that the ladies of the South formed a secret cabal for the vearing of gray petticoats during the war

Q.—Don't you think they wore more gray than blue in the article of clothing to which we refer? A .- I do not know. Never investigated that subject. Q .- Is it true that the women of the South wear Jeff Davis' picture in their bosons?

A.—I never took notice. Should not be

surprised if some of them did.

Q.—Do you think a Freedmen's Bureau arent would be allowed to marry into a first family of Virginia. A.-If a young lady belonging to a first amily were willing, I suppose he would Q.—How long will it be before pumkin

pies become a favorite dish in the lately A.-1 do not know. Some people like hem now.
Q.—Is there not a grand aversion to cod-

fish, as a Yankee staple of diet?

A.—I do not know that there is Q.-Do you like pork and beans in Vir-

ginia?

A.—Some people do.

Q.—Which side do you sleep on "

A.—The right side generally. Q .- Do Southern men generally contine to sleep in arms, notwithstanding the cessation of the rebellion?

A.—Those who are married d , I believe. Q.—Do those who are not married ab-

tain from doing so ? A.-1 can't say they ail do. There are other important parts of Gen Locks testimous not yet publishe thy the committee on Reconstruction. I trust I have given enough to show, when contrasted with what has heretofore been given to the public, that the most significant portions of the examination-those

of reconstruction—are wilfully suppressed.

MACK,