AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BRATTON & KENNEDY.

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M. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY at Law and Real Estate Agent, Shepherds. West Virginia. Prompt attention given to usiness in Jefferson county and the Counties djoining it. Feb. 15, 1866-1y.

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M. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &C. AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office near Court House, South side of Public Square, in "inhoft's Corner," second floor. Entrance, HanoverStreet, as Fracticing in all the Courts of this Judicial District, prompt attention, will be given to all business in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as well as of Cumberland. May 24, 1860-1y*. CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-NEY AT LAW. Office in Building formerly scoupied by Volunteer, a few doors South of Hanon's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1865. KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna, Office same as that of the "American Volunteer," South side of the Pub-

Dec. 1. 1865. NEWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South-rest corner of Hanover and Poinfret streets.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Her-ald" Office, Carlisle, Penna. Dec. 1/1865.

F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building for occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover

treet. Dec. 1 . 1865. WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J.

hearer, Esq. Dec. 1, 1865—1y. TAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Vest of Hannon's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1865.

JOHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna. Dec. 1, 1865-1y.

M. WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY ATLAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room merly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

TOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 15, 1866—ly.

DHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHOUR. LI I SIULAIN AND ACCOUCHOUR. Dr. Louis P. Griffin, (formerly of New York,) having permanentity located at Carlisle, solicits the liberal Patronage of the citizens of this flace, and surroundings. Particular attention paid to diseases of Women and Children. Office at Mansion House, Room 32. April 26, 1866–6m*

TNO. W. ALLEN, M. D., (late Surgeon U. S. Army,) having permanently located in itoserville, Frankfort township, will attend to all rofessional calls. He respectfully solicits, the atronage of the citizens of this place and vicini-y. Office at the residence of Mr. Wm. Bloser. April 19, 1860-19.

D.R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-TIST. From the Baltimore College of Denter largery. Office at the residence of his-mother, has Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, wilde Barge Dec. 1. 1865. DENTISTRY-Dr. W. B. Shoemaker-

Amerîcan

Tolmateer,

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

City Advertisements.

LEWIS LADOMUS.

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

HAS ON HAND

A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY OF ALL

KINDS.

SUCH AS

CARLISLE, PA., THERSDAY, JUNE 21, 1866.

Poeticil. A PRISON INCIDENT. From the wicked, woful streets The prisoner is come, To do penance for wicked and world deeds, With the prison for a home.

She is callous, hard and bold, Reared in the ways of sin; From her soul the woman seems driven out And the devil entered in. She has no belief in love. You can rule her but by fear;

Speak to her gently in Christian wise, RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C. The reply is an oath or a jeer. ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES Dark night has fallen down On the darker night within MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS The prison's hard, unflinching walls,

COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS That inclosed that world of sin. Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost, I, in my nightly round, AS ALSO,

Paused by the woman's door, The slience of her stormy cell Articles of Comparatively Small Value Astonished me far more • A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Than oath or ribald shout or song PLAIN RINGS ON HAND. Her lips were wont to pour.

SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS. Propped on her sturdy arms. Her dark and sinful face ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE Was bent above the table bare; SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL At once I marked the place.

PRESENTS. Whereupon her gaze was fixed, ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS OF HAND. And there before her lay A daisy she had plucked by stealth

Partleuler Attention Paid to Repairing Watches. From out the yard that day. Diamonds and all other Precious Stones And while I gazed, her face BOUGHT FOR CASH,

Contracted as in pain, And o'er her coarse and swarthy cheeks AS ALSO, Down fell the tearful rain. OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

VIEWS OF THE WAR,

Obtained at great expense and forming a con

Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.

&c.

Petersburg Belle Plain

haitanooga, Hanta,

Strawberry Plains,

Bull Run, Yorktown,

Fair Oaks, Savage Station,

Fredericksbur Fairfax, Richmond, Deep Bottom, Monitors, Fort Morgan, Charleston.

&c.,

And on her linked arms COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866-19. Her heavy head fell low, And sobs convulsed the woman's frame, E & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Bent with its load of woe.

MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS Months upon months went by, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, When one day I, by chance 501 BROADWAY NEW YORK. Took up the Bible to her cell,

And through the leaves did glance. In addition to our main business of PHOTO-GRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters Between the pages spread, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views. The withcred daisy lay,

Of these we have an immense assortment, in-God has a language of his own We cannot write or say.

Miscellaneons.

AN IRISH CHIEFTAIN.

Who is "The O'Donoghue of the Glens?

Dutch Gap, Pontoon Trains, Hanover Junetion, Lookout Mountain, Chickahominy, City Point, Nashville, Botambuer THE LEGEND OF LOUGH LIEN.

The O'Donoghues Enemies of England Dur ing the Middle Ages.

[From the London Spectator.] An accurate and scientific description of the Irishman is as difficult to get as American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Sier-coscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp. was for a long time an accurate and scien-tific description of the Dodo. Novelists and poets, travelers and politicians, friends and enemies of Ireland, have all given us their tinted sketches of the national char-PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States and we manufacture immense guatitiles in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50. Our ALBUMS have the reputa-tion of being superior in beauty and durability to any other. They will be sent by mall, FREE, or begeint of wice their tinten sketches of the introduct char-acter; but if an Englishman were to be guided by any of these in forming his conception of the Celt, he would be likely enough to go astray. Nor, when we come to systematic observation, do we see our IF FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. way much more clearly. Even among Irish politicians it is not easy to point out the Trade will find our ALBUMS the most Salea man who may be taken as a fair speci-men of the Celtic element in the British

Among the most stubborn of the enemies of English Pale, during the middle ages, were the chiefs of this powerful house.— Nor when a partial subjugation of the native power had been effected, did they show the nselves more inclined to submit. In 1603 The O'Donoghue of the Glen was attained. In 1689 his grandson was a general in the army of James II. Rebellion was followed by confiscation, and but a small remnant was left of the vast estates which once formed the patrimony of this noble house. The chiefs sank in appearance—not in réality, as we shall presently show—to the position of coun-try gentlemen. The present head of the family, a young man of much promise, and in many ways remarkable, is not only heir through his father to these tra-ditions, but through his mother to the power and popularity of O'Connell. Yet though the mantleof the great demagogue has fallen upon him, he has little of the demagogue in his character, as in truth it would be difficult for one to have his old estates which once formed the patrimony would be difficult for one to have his old would be dimicult for one to have his oud rank and power so forcibly put before his mind in the smouldering towers of Ross Castle, and the tombs where sleep the many chiefs of his house in the ruined hancel of Muckross Abbey. The O'Donoghue, as we have known him here in England, has shown himself to be ayoung man of considerable ability and has distinguished himself from the great majority of his colleagues, the Irish members, by a grace and delicacy which is too often absent in them. He has al-ways advanced opinions which we should consider extreme in others, but which in him we almost admire while we condemn. him we almost admire while we congemn. On a late occasion, when bringing before the House of Commons a motion which was repugnant to the feelings of nine-tenths of his audience he disarmed all hostility by his skilful depreciation: "It is impossible for one who has come so much in contact with Englishmen as I have to hate them.". Nor did he make loss impression by his personal appear. less impression by his personal appear-ance, for he is, if not the handsomestman, at least among the handsomest men in Parliment. He showed also that Irish eloquence is not yet extinct, and though he can never hope to reach the mark of his uncle, he will undoubtedly make an excellent debater. There are one or two points in his character which, though not yet prominently exhibited, may con-tribute to diminish his value as a public man. He is vain, like many Irishmen; he is extravagant like most Irishmen; and he cannot avoid, as he ought most carefully to avoid, the unreason of ex-tremes. If he can check these tendencies he may do a good work, for few have such opportunities as he; but if not, he will sink to the level of the Feargus Country of the last generation. To Englishmen, however, The O'Don-

orbue is only a favorable specimen of an Irish party leader. What his position is in Ireland we can scarcely conceive.— The Irish have never shown themselves slow to admire and follow a chief who has devoted his energies to their cause, whatever his rank or birth may be. But they are essentially an aristocratic people, and as such they feel towards The O'Donghue, in some respects, as they never felt, nor could feel, even towards O'Con-nell. Two circumstances, trifling in themselves, but important as showing the current of feeling, may be worth no-tice. At the time when a subscription for the Lancashire sufferers was organiz-ed at Tralee, there had been a miserable harvest in Ireland, and the scarcity had been most severely felt in Kerry. The county members had opened the meeting with speeches in favor of the subscrip-tion, when The O'Donoghue rose to op-

the head Eoganacht of Lough Lein.-"The King of the Book-stalls." The Philadelphia correspondent of *The Round Table* gives the following account of one of our citizens which we transfer

with pleasure to our columns: Ten years ago there was a man here who was King of the Book-stalls. This was John Campbell, Irish, by birth, a native, indeed, of the kingdom of Kerry. where it is affirmed every man, woman and child can speak Latin, like a native of Hungary. John Campbell had the advantage of long and good experience, having kept an excellent second-hand book-shop in Holborn before his strongly democratic politics threw him into the whirlpool of Chartism, at that time not only uppender, but one preservined and whirlpool of Chartism, at that time not only unpopular, but even prescribed and persecuted by the British government.— The Chartists had not even a show of fair play, for the judges who tried them— especially Lord Abinger, formerly Sir James Scarlett—dealt out the law and sometimes more than the law, upon their trials for sedition. Mr. Campbell was marked out as a victim, his ability being great and his influence over his fellows marked out as a victim, his ability being great and his influence over his fellows considerable. Taking goood advice, he came over to this country, then a young man, and commenced his familiar busi-ness in Philadelphia. He first kept a small store at Eleventh and Market streets. Being a Democratic policician, the County Commissioner granted him permission to erect his stall by the Court House. His collection of books, new as House. His collection of books, new as well as second hand, is now the largest and most valuable ever offered for sale by and most valuable ever one of the book-trade in this peculiar branch of the book-trade in this city. It includes Eng-lish editions of standard authors, in fine bindings; scarce American works; curious French books; black-letter volumes in

English, German, and Italian; law books in great numbers, belle-lettres to a still arger extent. larger extent. John Campbell's knowledge of books is very great. He has a specialty for law books, buying whole libraries at a time in nearly overy State in the Union. His politics — although Democratic — have made him a marked man; but owing to his large stock of books and the popular belief that he is a thoroughly honest belief that he is a thoroughly honest man, persons of all shades of political opinion deal with him. His book-store is indeed, a sort of literary change, where authors and readers, editors and writers, neet as upon neutral ground. A valuable series of pamphlets on the "Suspen sion of the Habeas Corpus," issued early during the late late civil war, is among his publications, and has already become scarce. Mr. Campbell has ready for the press an adition of the poems of Clarence press an addition of the poeins of Charence Mangan, the Irish poet, whose genius and unhappy death remind us so forcibly of Poe, but has delayed publishing it in consequence of the high price of paper.— It will contain a new and full biography, of Mangan, and between forty and fifty poems never before collected in any edi-tion of big writings.

tion of his writings. Mr. Campbell, it should be added. is himself a vigorous prose writer, and has wielded his pen freely and frequently in assertion and vindication of the ultra principles which, as a politician, he holds. principles which, as a politician, he holds. Not long ago there appeared in the news-papers a powerful letter of his on the Fenian question, in which he showed the utter inability of such an organization to do more, under existing circumstances, than draw money from the trusting, san-guine, and generous Irish race in this country. It had a decided offect in check-ing the scale of Irish bonds here. Mr. Campbell is as well acquainted as most men with the condition and capabilities of Ireland, and his countrymen here put abundant faith in his knowledge and judement.

A RETURNED SOLDIER'S SOLILOOUY. Good bye, blue ruin! Go into the die tub—into the rag bag, anywhere out of my sight. For three years I wore those blue duds, and now, thank God, they are off, and once more I am in command of myself. And if I wasn't a d—d fool, I'll myself. And if I wasn't a d-d 1001, I'll be d-d! Learned to swear in the army. What in the devil did I go for? That's the question? What did I eat hard tack for-drink commissary whiskey—carry a mule's load—sleep in the mud—suffer in the hospital and lose this limb for? Who knows 's

VOL. 53.---NO. 1.

I enlisted to save the Union. I went to war to put down the rebel-I fought to punish traitors.

I killed people to restore the harmony of things. I went to war because that was in old

imes the way to patriotism. And what was there gained? I had thirteen dollars a month. I rode Shank's thirteen dollars a month. I rode Shank's mare from Bull Run to the Red River and tramped from high living to hell al-most for nothing. I fought to keep this Union whole, and now, when the war is ended, I am told that fighting divided, and that legislation alone can restore the Union! Then, why in the war so here ways of time

atone can restore the Union! Then, why in thunder must, I lose three years of time and a limb if all this work must be done by Congress? What does Congress want of men? Why were a million of us killed by drunken, thieving, silver-ware-hunt-ing, conceited, upstart, political generals who went up like rockets and came down like sticks if Congress can or could relike sticks, if Congress can or could re-

store the Union by legislation? I went to war in good faith. I fought a score of times, and the more I fought and the less I stole the slower came pro-

I helped make a dozen generals, fifty colonels, and a hundred other officers,

I have lugged many a piano, rosewood bedstead, marble-top table, cabinet of books, mahogany sola and such stuff out of Southern homes, to be sent North for the use of my superior officer, and the adornment of his home in the North.-This was the big dart for putting down the rebellion. Great God what fighting

Some of our generals did! And I went to war for less wages than I could have earned at home. And my wife was often starving while I was away. And my children became dirty and raged—my farm ran to weeds—my shop ran down-my tools were stolen or lost-my place is filled by another I came home a cripple, filled with disease, and an now looked upon by the same men who wanted me to go to war, as much as people look upon some dead bent who has gone through them for all their spare stamps. And the Abolitionists who forgot to take care of soldier's families—the aboliionists who told us that Democrats want ed the Union dissolved-the abolitionists who said Democrats were traitors—the bolitionists who staid at home and dare

not fight, except in the form of a mob, in the attack of some defenceless Democrat, now tell us, the d-d cowardly traitors and rascally thieves we have found them to be, that— The late war did not restore the Union !

The war was therefore a failure! The white men of the north were no The war would have ended in defat for the north but for the niggers! This is what abolitionists tell us.— Reckon they will have a good time getting us returned soldiers engaged in an-other crusade for cotton, niggers, mules and stolen plunder, taken by force of the bayonet from women and children.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-terly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in serted 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.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of Job and Card Printing executed in the neatest style at low prices.

GOLD WATCHES.

The question, "What becomes of all the pins?" now sinks into insignificance beside another inquiry of more serious moment, what has become of all the gold watches? This country has been famous well-to-do gentleman in any part of the land but had his gold ticker; they were an indispensable portion of a young lady's daily attire; and even beardless boys were over a possess the covered treasure and eager to possess the coveted treasure, and could not wait for it until they came to man's estate. But, unfortunately for the happy owners of those elegant articles, the eye of the greedy tax-gatherer was caught by their glitter, and they were to be made to contribute to the national revenue. Any gold watch in use, worth less than one hundred dollars, was to be chargthan one hundred dollars, was to be charg-ed one dollar, and when valued at over one hundred dollars was to pay two dol-lars cash, per annum. At this precise moment, by a singular coincidence, a large part of the gold watches in many States disappeared from record. The sud-den vanishing of so much valuable prop-erty should be a matter of public concerp erty should be a matter of public concern and we desire to direct toward it the at tention of all who are interested, in the tention of an who are increased, in the hope of obtaining some explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. The fol-lowing, from the latest official return of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, exhibits the extent of this startling loss, and may partially aid in its recovery :

GOLD WATCHES IN THE UNITED STATES. (From the Official Returns.)

States and Worth less than Worth more than

I	Territories.	\$100.	\$100.
ł	Missouri	1.539	
	Maine	6	
1	New Hampshir	e	<u>1</u> <u>9</u>
	Vermont		
	Massachusetts.		
1	Khode Island		······································
1	Connectiont		
	New York		
	New Jersey	4	
	Pennsylvania	1,145	
	Delaware		
	Maryland		
	Virginia		
	Kentucky		
	I Tennessee		
	Ohio		
	Illinois		······································
	Michigan		
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ł	Iowa		
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	Nebraska		······
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	Washington		
	New Mexico		
	Montana		······································
	m. 4-1	0.071	1 949

...6,651 Thus we have only 7,896 gold watches left, out of all the thousands which were owned before the war; and some States have not a single specimen. Rhode Island, the home of the wealthy Senator. Sprague, has not one of the yellow treasur-es, even of the most inferior description. Connecticut has not one, and her late patriotic governor sports, it is fair to infer, only a silver bull's eye of the antique pat-tern. And Wisconsin? Iowa? Minneso-ta? Kansas? and the other blacks? Also ! We have no answer. Vermont has two, but they are worth less than one hundred dollars. Only two gold watches of any description in all Vermont! In Michigan there is one. Who is the fortunate man? Will not some historical Society in that berefit common wealth give us the name of bereft common wealth give us the name of this fortunate gentleman who still retains his yellow time-piece? Strange tosay, Missouri heads the list and has been the least spoiled" by the threatening tax gatherer.

Office one door North of the Post Office.	avie they can buy.
Feb. 22, 1808.—1y.	CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.
DR. I. C. LOOMIS, DENTIST, has re- Moved from South Hanover Street to West Pomfret Street, opposite the Female High School, Carlisle, Penna.	Our Catalogue now embraces over Five Thou- suid different subjects (to which additions are ontinually being made) of Eminent Americans, tc., viz: about
DAVID F. MILLER, SURVEYOR and Draughtsman, Mount Rock, Camber- land County, Pa. Will attend promptly to all bu-	 Mng-Gens., 100 Lieut. Cols., 650 Statesmen, 100 Brig. 20 other Officers, 180 Divines, 575 Colonels, 75 Navy Officers, 185 Authors, 40 Artists, 125 Stage, 50 Prominent Women, 3,000 Copies of Works of Art.
siness entrusted to him. April 5, 1806.—3m.*	Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues
City Advertisements.	Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Doz- en Pictures from our Catalogue, will be filled on receipt of \$1.50, and sent by mail, FREE. Photographers and others ordering goods C. O.
NEW SKIRT FOR 18656.	b., will please remit twenty-five per cent, of the amount with their order. AP The prices and quality of our goods cannot fall to satisfy.
	May 17, 18663m
INHOOPSKIRTS.	E. REMINGTON & SONS,
The second s	MANUFACTURERS OF
This Invention consists of Duplex for two Li- liptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingenioisly braided tightly and firmly together, edge to digo, making the toughest, most flexible, einstichnd, durable Spring ever used. They seldom berd or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful Shape hore than twice as long as any Single Spring Skin that ever has or can be made.	REVOLVERS, RIFLES.
break, like the Single Springs, and consequally	MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
	For the United States Service. Also,
The wonderful flexibility and great confort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the huplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particulary in	POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS,
Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages Rail- road Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, fo Pro- menade and House Dress, as the Skirt an be folded when invest to compute a small hacdos ea-	RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES.
sily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Press.	Rifle and Shot, Gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally. In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank, and office, should have one of
A Lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Omiore and Great Convenience of wearing the Juplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others. The Hoans are covered with 2 ply double twist-	
never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies	REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
they are superior to all others. The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twist-	Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workman- ship and form, will find all combined in the New
gle yarn covering which is used on al Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirts are also Double Steel, and ivice or double covered to prevent the covering from Wearing off the rode when dragening down stairs.	REMINGTON REVOLVERS.
double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs,	Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
subject to when in use.	Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Illon; N. Y. Moore & NICHOLS, Agenta, No. 40 Courtland St.; New York,
All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and per-	
All are made of the new and elegant Could Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perject shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made. Wests', Bradley & Cary, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 Chambers, 97 and 81 Beache Streets. New York.	GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
Wests', Bradley & Cary, Proprietors of the In- vention and Sole Manufacturers. 97 Chambers.	GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
and 79 and 81 Reade Streets, New York. For Sale in all first-class Stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Ha- yana de Cuba, Moxico, South America, and the West codera	Owing to the great decline in gold and general depression of business, the Geneva Manufactur-
West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. March 22, 1866-3m*	ing complete the simulation of the second and as stock of Watches immediately, for eash, and as their Agents, we have concluded to adopt the average plan, and have put the price at the low figure of \$12 each, thus bringing it within the reach of all to obtain a valuable time-piece.
	All the following SPLENDID WATCHES to be
MANHOOD: HOW LOST,	All the following of Diricola with the sold at

HOW RESTORED.

HOW RESTORED. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culver-well's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (with-out medicale) of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impo-tency, Mental and Physical Incipacity, Impedi-ments to Marriage, etc: also, Consumption, Epi-lepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. Price, in a scaled envelope, only 6 cents. The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' suc-cessful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the langerous use of internal medicine or the appli-cation of the knife-pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his con-fittion may be, may oure himself cheaply, pri-vately, and radically. This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land. Sent, under seal, in a plaih envelope, to any statemps. Address the publishers, outhous of the Senter of Charles of the section post stamps. Address the publishers, Narch 22, 1866,-197.

Watches, 500 Bolid Silver Case Lever Watches, 600 Bolid Silver Case Lepine Watches, 500 Gold Composite Hunt, Case Watches,

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.-Just published, in a scaled envelope. Price conts. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and alcai cure of Spermatorhoea, or Seminal weak-es, nervous debility and Impediments to Mar-tage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epi psy and alits; Mental and Physical Incapacity scaling from Self Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Cul-ervell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. The world renowned author, in this admirable acture, clearly proves, from his dwn experience, hat the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may "effectually removed without. Medicine, and "thout dangerous surgical operations, bongles, nature string, rings, or cordials, pointing out a bode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condi-o thousands, Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of ak cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's warringe Guide, price Zicents. Address, attring Guide, price Zicents. Address. (127 Howery, New York, P. O. Box 4596. April 20, 1806-17.

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Watches, 400 Gold Composite Lepine Watches,

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men of the Cente cleaner in the Datasian empire—not (as our English journals, serious and comic, are too prone to take the Irish peasant) from the midst of squalor and ignorance, and held up to the scorn of this enlightened age and coun-try, but taken with all the advantages that birth, position, and education can bestow. If we find such a man adhering timely to the political beliefs which it is which additions are f Eminent Americans, Cols., 650 Statesmen, Officers, 130 Divines, Officers, 135 Authors, 50 Prominen s of Works of Art, of the most celebrated tatnes, &c. Catalogues An order for One Doz-dogue, will be filled on w mail. FREE. firmly to the political beliefs which it is the custom of some of us to consider mere Will-o'-the-Wisps that lure a few besotted and untaught peasants to sure destruction, and yet, in comparison with the educay mail, FREE. rs ordering goods C. O. ty-five per cent, of the ted English gentleman, showing himself inferior on the whole in no part of that graceful and dignified intellectual com-pleteness which we instinctively require in him, the fact ought to furnish us with ity of our goods cannot grave matter for reflection, and might S, RIFLES.

help to clear up much that is dark in the causes of this unhappy Fenian movement, and the means of cure. Among Irish public men there is one who fulfils, in a remarkable degree, the requisite condi-tion, who holds a place even among Irishmen peculiar and most unique. We doubt whether many of our readers are aware of the strange and interesting re-lations which subsist between a large lations which subsist between a hige body of the Irish peasantry and an Irish gentleman, with whose name we are tolerably familiar, and who bears in Ireland the title—prouder far, in the opinion of the people, than dukedom or earldom --of "The O'Donoghue of the Gless."

Among the many triumphs of Irish imagination there is none more conspici-ous than its legendary lore, and among Irish legends the most exquisite for sim-plicity and delicacy is one which has for its scene Lough Lein, the fairest of the three lakes which have conferred a deserved celebrity upon Killarney. The spot is indeed one which might well kindle into poetry a mind less impressionable than of a minature beauty, sleeps at the foot of the loftiest mountains in Ireland, and of crags in which the eagle builds.— The softness and warmth of the almost Italian atmosphere throw a charming

Italky, atmosphere throw a charming languos around the place. The brilliant green of the turf, --the thickets of myrtle, arbutus, and holly which clothe the banks and the selets, --the grey, quaint-shaped, lichen-thad rocks, which your guide calls The O'Oonoghue's castle, and prison, and libary, bansport you at once to fairy-land. Here should you hear the legend, for here, alone can you feel it. Even the melodous verse of Moore, which keeps ringing your cars, spoils the vision. You will be thear the tale from the lips of a peasant sirl. On the late of May-so runs the %ory-a strange sight may be seen by the shores of the lake. No sooner does the sun be-gin to appear above the tops of the moun-25 to . 75 each a milk-white charger a princely cavalir, 25 to 50 each cient Trish chief. His horse treads the cient Trish chief. cient 1rish chief. His horse treads the water as though it were solid ground, and the prince gazes sadly on his old home.— Again the fairy music rises, and swells, and sinks; the horseman reaches the and sinks; the noiseman reaches the midpoint of the lake, waves a farewell, and all the pageant disappears. But it is said those fortunate ones to whom the

vision has been vouchsafed are ever after vision has been voices and and ever after prosperous, and when, as sometimes hap-pens, this favor has been bestowed on many, the golden age returns for a while, the fields are loaded with the harvest, and all the valley reaps the bounty of The Donoghue

The old family with which this wild legend is connected has been always con-spicious in Irish annals. It claims descent from the royal house of Munster, and is mentioned repeatedly in the chronicle of the Abbey of Innisfallen as

pose it. "Iam buta humble individual," he began. There was a shout in the erowd: "You a humble individual! You, The O'Donoghue of the Glens! You are Prince! You are the King of the Lakes! And then came a menacing cry: "Hats off!" and the haughtiest of the aristocracy, the bitterest enemies of The O'Don-oghue, had to yield to the voice of the peasants, and to uncover before him whom the people esteemed royal. But this re-markable scene might be considered the mere enthusiasm of a mob. A more con-vincing testimony to this strange feeling almost of worship is furnished by a still later occurrence. The estates of The O'Donoghue, though large, have not been for many years in a prosperous state.— Some time since he was compelled to bring them into the market, and the sale was duly announced. Almost immedi-ately there appeared in most of the Irish provincial papers an address from the tenantry upon these estates. Now, the tenants are all poor men, very much poor-er than the average English farmer, and they asked their friends for assistance.— For what object? To help them in their disinterested effort to buy back and re-store his lands to their chief. They entirely reject any voice of his in the mat-

> "We, his own people," they say, "can-not be, and will not be, gainsaid. The work we come to do is our own, not his. It is our work peculiarly. It is the work of all Irishmen. We will, in the name of his own tenantry, and of the tenant-farmers and people of Ireland, for his personal and public deserving, raise funds to present him anew with the title-deeds of those estates. The remnant which es-caped the have of confiscation we will save from forfaiture now " save from forfeiture now."

We are not aware what result this generous effort has produced, but in truth that is unimportant. The feeling which prompted it is the remarkable point, and to illustrate, this we add a few words more: "We who address you," they contin-

"We who address you," they contin-ue, are tenantry on the estates of a man whose name is well-known, well layed among Irishmen everywhere—the O'Don-oghue. To many of you he is known as the unfinching champion of his country —a sterling friend of the tenant-farmers of Ireland. To us he is much more. To core he is our lordlord may mean little in of Ireland. To us he is much more. To say he is our landlord may mean little in Ireland; for in our country few are the landlords who regard their tenantry with such feelings of confidence, kindness, at-tachment, and friendship as those which have always subsisted between him and us. The estates on which we hold have decompaded to him in direct succession 75 to150 each
gin to appear above the tops of the mound
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tainsus. The estates on which we hold have
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through hundreds of years; and in him,
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been to have
to has not degenerated. To us he has
been to heart and hand, in act and word,
the prime and the chieftain still, noble,
and genet us, and the sports; and by
many a good prof we found that what-
ever affected the leat of us, in grief or in
a milk-white chargera princely cavalir,
joy, brought sorrow or gladness to him. joy, brought sorrow or gladness to him. With pride that claimed him as our own, we have watched him grow up to man-hood; and since he first raised his voice in public for old Ireland, we have follow-ed his career with such feelings as none but his own people and clansmon could

The exhibition of such a feeling at the resent day is a phenomenon on which we might think for a little. We well know that in our own country we have know that in our own country we have may excellent proprietors, but for which of them, we may ask, would such a spon-taneors enthusiasm be elicited? Neither high with nor munificence would pro-duce such an offer in this country, where " cash pyment is the sole *nexus* of man to man?" But in Ireland the people will not believe in respect of land at least, that cash pyment is the sole *nexus*.-There lies out acculty; there, perhaps, also our opportunity; also our opportunity;

udgment.

Life at Home vs. Life at Hotels.

Among the novelties that have grow up of late years—and grown up very tall, too, are the Great Hotels. These places of residence, where you are undertaken, if the phrase may be allowed on such a large scale, where everything is done fo you, and all trouble taken off your hands. surely ought to meet the requirements of the great number of persons. The advanta ges of the system seem, at first sight, enormous. You pay no rent, you sign no leases or agreements, you have noth-ing to do with taxes, no servants' wages, no butcher's bills. You have no trouble in engaging servants, in willing servants, in drilling servants, in getting rid of ser-vants. If the pipes be frozen in the course of a hard winter, or if they happen to burst when the said winter breaks up, they are no business of yours. The young man does not call to speak to you about the new kitchen range, nor does the gas-man wish to see you in the hall "relative to the state of the meter." Then, what you want is always to be had. You want a bottle of soda water the last thing at night; you are not told that there hap-pens to be none in the house. You want a sandwich in the middle of the day; no

uncompromising servant informs you that "there is no cold meat in the house." You want a basin of broth, and you are not obliged to wait till the next day for it. You want to know where somebody lives; there is the last Post-Office Direc tory to refer to. You want a messenger he is ready in the hall. You have a tele gram to send off; here is a form, and in another moment it is despatched. For all these advantages you pay one weekly bill. When you think of the number of hills to be considered once a week by any ordinary house-keeper, the file of little red books to be gone through by some trustworthy person or other this seems something more than a small advantage. A cheque is drawn once a week, and it is

A Wonderful Memory.

The learned Bishop Jewel, who died in 1571, was blessed with a most wonderful memory. He could exactly repeat what he had written at any former period after once reading it. During the ringing of the bell for public worship he could com-mit to memory a whole sermon, and pro-nounce it without hesitation. His usual nounce it without hesitation. His usual custom was to write the heads of his ger-mon on his memory, and so firmly were they, after a few minutes, imprinted on his mind, that he used to say that if 10,-000 people were fighting and quarreling all the time he was preaching they could not confuse him. To put him to a full trial, Dr. Parkhust uttered to him some of the most difficult and berharious words of the most difficult and barbarious words he could find in a calender, and Bishop he could ind in a calender, and Bishop Hooper, of Glaucester, gave him forty Welsn, Irish and foreign words, and after once or twice reading, and a little recol-lection, he repeated them all backward and forward. In the year of 1563 Sin Nicholas Bacon, lard keaper of the great seal, having read to him from Erasmus Baraphrase the last clauses of ten lines.

Paraphrase the last clauses of ten lines Paraphrase the last clauses of ten lines, confused and imperfect, with the view of more fully trying his gift, sitting silent awhile, and covering his head with his hand, he rehearsed all the broken parts the right way and the reverse without hesitation. He professed to teach this art to others, and so instructed his tutor. art to others, and so instructed fils tuth, Dr. Parkhurst, at Zurlee, within twenty-eight days, by giving only one hour each day to thesubject, he learned all the twen-ty-eight chapters of the gospel of Mathew so perfectly that he could repeat any verse, telling what went before and what fol-

owed.

" it seems to me as if the late war was a gag-a humbug-a d-d wicked, treason-able, unconstitutional gag. It did not restore the Union, but it made a pile of

bolitionists and war democrats rich. It never prevented secossion, but left this Union in the shape we never found

It never benefitted any one north or south except thieving soldiers, army chap-lains, swindling contractors, drunken ofsuch pets of the late administration. It didn't help the white people.

It didn't help the niggers. It impoverished half of the Union It didn't make the south friendly to northern ideas, interests or people. It piled a big debt upon us and took from us two-thirds of our means to pay it.

And now I am back from the war to find that I must pay the most exorbitant taxes—and to find that old Grudgings, a d-d mean, narrow-minded, stay-at-home coward, is rich, with a safe full of United States notes or bonds, for which I must work the balance of my life out to pay the interest on, while he escapes taxation and lives in idleness. I had a hundred dol-lars bounty to go to war. Now I come home to find the town, county, city and state in debt for the money I had—the wealth of the country is in bonds—the school houses in ruins—the bridges in ruins—the court houses dea, in ruins— States notes or bonds, for which I must ruing—the court houses, &c., in ruing— all these things to be built up—the bonds and their interest to be paid beside all the other taxes, and the holders of bonds living in luxurious idleness, with large incomes, and not one cent of tax to pay anybody or for any purpose. It was bad enough to fight for such cow-

ards. It is badenough to have it said we could not have whipped the south without the aid of these high-flavored nigger troops,

who are now to be called our equals. It is bad enough to have enormous taxes to pay to repair the damages time and war have wrought. But it's worse than war have wrought. But it's worse than all to have to pay six hundred million dol-lars a year of interest to men who hold bonds exempt from taxation, in other words, to go to war and then come home and pay ourselves for being shot at, woun-ded and killed. Abolitionism don't pay. Now, I'm as good a man as any of them. No man has a right to lord it over me.— I wear no badge of servitude, advertising I wear no badge of servitude, advertising that I am a fit subject for shoulder-strap-

ped damns, cuffs, kicks, guard-houses, &c. I'm a returned soldier—a poor man who must work or starve. I love my country. I'm a better patriot than the man who asks the poor man to pay taxes man who acks the poor man to pay taxes and interest on bonds exempt from taxa-tion, and I say it boldly that the next time I shoulder a musicit it will be for equal taxation, equal rights and a free country. I don't like the idea of repudi-ation, but if the Government dont tax her bonds, may I be d----d if I ever pay a cent of taxes, for my crippled limb is a better and more hongerable bond than the government ever issued. If all are taxed allke, it is well. If not, it's repudiate, or

alike, it is well. If not, it's repudiate, or another fight.—La Cross Democrat, A minister who was going to his appointment, had to go by the house of one of the brethren, and, as was his cus-tom, stopped to go to church with the family. On riding up to the house, he saw a little boy peeping through the fence, and accosted him as follows:

"Well, my son, is your father at home ?"

"No, sir; he has gone to church," was the reply. "Is your mother at home ?" "No sir; she has gone to church too." "Why my little fellow, are you left all

alone? "Oh, no !" replied the boy, "Sam is in the house hugging the nigger gal." "Well," said the preacher, "that's bad." "I know its bad, but its the best thing

he can do just now." Never buy of the man who does not ad-vertise; he sells so little that he has to

sell dear,

wnal e ommerce.

HOW TO AVOID THE CHOLERA. The following useful directions are from

he Saturday Press: 1. Don't get it on the brain, and to this

end, avoid reading the daily papers. 2. Endeavor, if possible, to keep a clean conscience, and two or three clean shirts. 3. Every morning and evening read a chapter of Artemus Ward or Josh Bil-

lings. 4. Whenever you have nothing else to do. take a bath

5. Avoid political assemblages, and if you are fond of clubs, try Kenoe's. 6. Work "eight hours a day"-and more if you feel like it.

7. Go to no place of amusement which advertises in the Herald." 8. Rise with the lark, but avoid larks

n the evening. 9. Be above ground in all your dwellngs, and above-board in all your deal-

ngs. 10. Love your neighbors as yourself, but don't have too many of them in the same house with you.

11. Eat when you are hungry, drink when you are thirsty, and sleep when you are sleepy; but be careful what you eat, what you drink, and where you

12. Avoid the stock exchange, but be constant to the stocking exchange. (Ra-ther obscure this, but consult Union Adams about it.) 13. Avoid public conveyances even it

you are driven to the necessity of mak-ing use of your legs and walking two or three miles a day !

14. Avoid long dresses (this is to the women) and leave the sweeping of the streets to the city contractors. 15, Tell the doctors that "whenever

they come within a mile of your house, they are welcome to stay there all night."

16. Keep clear of the Fenians. 17. Don't get scared before you are hurt

-nor even then. 18. Get your life insured.

19. Make your will. 20. Renew your subscription to the Gluntcer,

Louis Napoleon and Rothschilds.

A Paris letter, in giving an account of a private ball given by the French Em-press the day after the Auxerre speech of the Emperor, that so trightened the Par-

the Emperor, that so ingited the Par-is Stock Exchange, says: "The eyes of nearly all present were riveted on the Emperor whenever he conversed with any member of the Corps Diplomatique, and the embassadors were in their turn sharply scrutinized. It was observed that the small elderly gentle-man of billow complexion and phosther man of bilious complexion and phosthor-escent eye (the arbiter of Europe), talked for some time with Count Palkas. Count Palikas is the probable commander of the army of observation which will be sent toward the Bavarian frontier. The Court toward the Bavarian frontier. The Court, Gossips also say that the little elderly gentleman aforesaid chatted freely with James de Rothchilds. The Baron is the possessor of many million pounds ster-ing much of which is invested at — per cent. He is supposed to have great inter-est to Italian railways and to hold a con-eider ble cumptive of Italian Courterment siderable quantity of Italian Government stock, It was no wonder then, if, when his conference with the Emperor ceased, those who have invested in the Italian loan treated more freely. On seeing him talk jocosely with the Marquis do Galir-fit or poke at the Castigliono with a cane

fit or poke at the Castigliono with a cane which an attack of gout gave him an ex-cuse for carrying into a ball room. One of a group of deputies who had vontured to express his fears to his Majesty that war was on the point of breaking out, and that for the sake of France we re-gretted it, received this reply: 'I cannot understand the terror of war that exists on every side. It is not possible for Pa-ris to be quiet, while Austria and Prussia fight.'"