ERICAN VOLUNTEER.

HED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

:—Two Dollars per year if paid strictly nce; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid hree months; after which Three Dollars harged. These terms will be rigidly ad- in every instance. No subscription dis- d until all arrearages are paid, unless at n of the Editor.

American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY. CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1866. VOL. 53.---NO. 6

Professional Cards.

N LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, n Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., 1866—1y.

WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ce on South Hanover street, in the room occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq.

ES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors Hannon's Hotel. 1865.

B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT AW, Carlisle, Penna. Office with Wm. J. Esq. 1865—1y.

BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY n COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's y special arrangement with the Patent tends to securing Patent Rights. 1865.

. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY Law and Real Estate Agent, Shepherds- est Virginia. Prompt attention given to ess in Jefferson county and the Counties g it. 1866—1y.

J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &C. LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office near Court outh side of Public Square, in "Inhoff's second floor. Entrance, Hanover Street. ecticing in all the Courts of this Judicial prompt attention will be given to all in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as f Cumberland. 1866—1y*.

S. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR- AT LAW. Office in Building formerly by Volunteer, a few doors South of Han- otel. 1865.

KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of erican Volunteer," South side of the Pub- are. 1865.

EWSHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. ffice with Wm. H. Miller, Esq., South- rner of Hanover and Pomfret streets. 1865—tf.

. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the the Court House, next door to the "Her- ffice, Carlisle, Penna. 1865.

F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building for- occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover 1865.

N. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT W. Office formerly occupied by Judge n, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna. 1865—1y.

NEWTON SHORT, M. D., (for- merly of Centreville, Pa.) Physician and having permanently located in Me- burg, Pa., most respectfully offers his ser- the public in the practice of Medicine rgery in all their various branches.— alls promptly attended to.) Particular n given to Surgical Operations and the nt of Chronic Diseases. on Main Street, opposite Rail Road ave- stairs. july 5, '66-1y.

W. ALLEN, M. D., (late Surgeon S. Army,) having permanently located in ville, Frankfort township, will attend to all onal calls. He respectfully solicits the ge of the citizens of this place and vicini- ce at the residence of Mr. Wm. Bloser. 19, 1866—1y.

GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN- ST. *From the Baltimore College of Dental* Office at the residence of his mother, uther Street, three doors below Bedford, , Penna. 1865.

NTISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker— actical Dentist, Newville, Pennsylvania. ne door North of the Post Office. 2, 1866.—1y.

Medical.

ERTAIN PREVENTIVE FOR OLERA.

X. L. 1866.

GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS.

onderful remedy was discovered and in- d about twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheop- minent Egyptian physician. d long seen and felt the want of some which would strike the root of disease, vent much of the suffering which the hu- nity was then compelled to endure. reat question was presented to his mind y in vivid colors as he moved among the dying, and observed the inefficiency of ll the remedies then in use. Thus he was hink and experiment; and after ten years and labor he presented to his fellow man derful ZINGARI BITTERS. The effect of eparation in the prevention and cure of was so marvelous and astonishing that st flattering marks of royal favor were d upon him who discovered it. His name ced upon the Roll of Nobles, and a gold with the following Inscription: Dr S. s, the Public Benefactor, was presented by the Viceroy. reparation has been used in several epi- of cholera, both as a preventive and cura- easure, and with such great success, that it n introduced into nearly all the general ls of the old world. old saying that an ounce of prevention is a pound of cure, applies with marvelous o cholera, and therefore any remedy that otect us against this terrible disease should ly and persistently used. pathologists now agree that the cholera acts on the system through the blood, at any combination which acts on the ex- r organs, and keeps them in working or- ust prevent a sufficient accumulation ofison to exert its terrible effects on the or- . This is true not only of cholera, but of all other maladies, especially the differ- ms of fever. Zingara Bitters is just such a remedy as the conditions require. It acts on the organs retion and secretion, keeping up a perfect e between them. This Bitters is composed y of roots and herbs, so nicely concocted ry organ is acted upon and put in tone. e is pleasant and its effects prompt and erous cases of the following diseases have ired by it: Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, y, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholic,

One Dollar per quart bottle. cipal depot at the Walnut street wharf, burg, Pa. for sale by George Winters, wholesale and liquor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, Shower's liquor store, and at the Franklin Carlisle.

F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor.

17, 1866—6m.

YSPEPSIA!

PERMANENTLY CURED BY LDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES

SPEPSIA PERMANENTLY CURED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

e Troches not only give immediate relief sure to effect a permanent cure in Dys- They are not a purgative, and therefore se does not create a necessity for the ha- use of Cathartics. They cause no sickness stomach or griping of the bowels, and are ly harmless to the most delicate. will immediately correct a sour Stomach, latulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in omach, Costiveness, Belching of Wind, Complaint, Headache, and in fact all those ceable and dangerous symptoms of this , which unfit one for the pleasures and of life. k and delicate persons who have been in- by the use of powerful stimulants and pur- , will find them a mild, safe and sure res- of the digestive organs to their original th and vigor. pared solely by the proprietors, S. J. VANDERSLOOT & CO., Chemists, 718 Market Street, Phil'a. ND RALSTON, Druggist Carlisle, Cumberland y, Pa., sole agent for Cumberland County, old by all Druggists. e 21, 1866—3m.

EMOVAL!

subscriber begs leave to inform his old cus- s and the public generally, that he has re- d his

DDLE AND HARNESS

lishment to the building on South Hanover , Carlisle, nearly opposite Bentz' Store. He s heretofore, keep constantly on hand, of wn make, everything in his line, such as

DDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, WHIPS, &C., &C.

his work is made up under his own super- n, and he therefore feels warranted in say- hat for workmanship and durability, it is passed. Thankful for past favors he re- fully solicits a continuance of the same. WILLIAM CLEPPER. ril 12, 1866—6m.

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 RINGS, PINS, STUDS, DIAMOND SETS, &C., ALSO, ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *AMERICAN, SWISS & ENGLISH WATCHES.*

MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS COMPLETE IN ALL RESPECTS, *Embracing Articles of the Highest Cost,* AS ALSO, *Articles of Comparatively Small Value.* A VERY LARGE STOCK OF PLAIN RINGS ON HAND. SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS. ALSO FANCY SILVERWARE SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL PRESENTS.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches.

Diamonds and all other Precious Stones BOUGHT FOR CASH, AS ALSO, OLD GOLD AND SILVER. COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866—1y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 501 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

In addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarters for the following, viz:

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Of these we have an immense assortment, including VIEWS OF THE WAR, Obtained at great expense and forming a complete *Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.*

Bull Run,	Dutch Gap,
Yorktown,	Pontoon Trains,
Gettysburg,	Hanover Junction,
Fair Oaks,	Lookout Mountain,
Savage Station,	Chickahominy,
Fredericksburg,	City Point,
Fairfax,	Nashville,
Richmond,	Petersburg,
Deep Bottom,	Belle Plain,
Monitors,	Chattanooga,
Fort Morgan,	Atlanta,
Charleston,	Mobile,
Florida,	Strawberry Plains,
&c.,	&c., &c.

American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c., &c. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We were the first to introduce these into the United States and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any other. They will be sent by mail, FREE, on receipt of price.

☞ FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER. ☜

The Trade will find our ALBUMS the most Saleable they can buy.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Our Catalogue now embraces over *Five Thousand* different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Eminent Americans, &c., viz: about

100 Mag-Gens.,	100 Lieut. Cols.,	650 Statesmen,
100 Brig. "	250 other Officers,	130 Divines,
375 Colonels,	75 Navy Officers,	135 Authors,
40 Artists,	125 Stage,	50 Prominent

Women, 3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue, will be filled on receipt of $1.80, and sent by mail, FREE.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit twenty-five per cent. of the amount with their order.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. May 17, 1866.—3m

E. REMINGTON & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF REVOLVERS, RIFLES., *MUSKETS AND CARBINES,* For the United States Service. Also, POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, *RIFLE CANES REVOLVING RIFLES,*

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

REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application. E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y. MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents. No. 40 Courtlandt St., New York. April 12, 1866—6m.

Lumber and Coal.

COAL AND LUMBER.

The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they continue the COAL AND LUMBER BUSINESS, at the old stand of Delancey & Blair, where they will keep the best, and cleanest Coal in the Market, and perfectly dry, kept under cover. Families will do well to try us: as we are determined to sell cleaner Coal, and at as low prices as any other Yard in the Town. Try us and be convinced.

We have also on hand, and will keep all kinds of Lumber usually kept in a first class Lumber Yard, which we will sell as low or lower than the lowest.

NOTICE.—All orders for Coal and Lumber can be left at Martin & Gardner's, Harris' and Faller's Groceries, and at Creamer's Jewelry Store, and at Wunderlich's Glassware and Grocery Depot, corner of South Hanover and Pomfret Streets, which will be promptly attended to and at the lowest prices by DELANCY & SHROM. March 15, 1866.

COAL AND LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber having leased the Yard formerly occupied by Armstrong & Hoffer, and purchased the stock of COAL AND LUMRBER, in the Yard, together with an immense new stock, will have constantly on hand and furnish to order all kinds and quality of seasoned LUMBER, BOARDS, SCANTLING, FRAME STUFF, PALING, PLASTERING Lath, Shingling Lath, Worked Flooring and Weatherboarding, Posts and Rails, and every article that belongs to a Lumber Yard.

All kinds of Shingles, to wit: White Pine, Hemlock, and Oak, of diferent qualities. Having cars of my own, I can furnish bills to order of any length and size at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. My worked boards will be kept under cover, so they can be furnished at all times.

I have constantly on hand all kinds of FAMILY COAL, under cover, which I will deliver, clean, to any part of the borough, to wit: Lykens Valley, Broken Egg, Stove and Nut, Luke Fiddler, Treverton, Locust Mountain, Lauberry! which I pledge myself to sell at the lowest prices. *Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal,* always on hand, which I will sell at the lowest figure. Yard west side of Grammar School, Main Street. Dec. 1, 1865 ANDREW H. BLAIR.

Clothing.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! *CLOTHING! CLOTHING!* MY MOTTO *"Quick Sales and Small Profits."*

The subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public, that he has removed his CLOTHING EMPORIUM to the Room formerly occupied by H. S. Ritter, on Main Street, two doors West of Saxton's Hardware Store, where he will continue the CLOTHING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. MADE UP CLOTHING constantly on hand. COATS, PANTS and VESTS, in every style and variety.

Shirts, white & gray linen, Stockings, Undershirts, Neckties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Suspenders, &c.

Also, the best of French Cloths and Cassimeres, in every variety. He has engaged the services of an experienced cutter, and especial attention will be paid to putting up customer work in the latest and most fashionable styles. JOHN TREIBLER. April 19, 1866—6m

REMOVAL! BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!

Henry S. Ritter would announce to the public that he has removed his CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE to his new Store-Room, on West Main Street, three doors west of the First National Bank, Carlisle, where he is fully prepared to *MAKE WORK TO ORDER* at short notice and in the best and most *fashionable style.* He has recently returned from the city with a very large and carefully selected lot of Goods, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced rates. He will always keep on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING of the best quality and style, and warranted to be as represented. Call and examine for yourselves and be convinced. His stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS has been selected with care, and embraces *SHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKINGS,* Fine and Common *GLOVES, NECKTIES, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,* and all articles in that line.

Our custom department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

GOODS SOLD BY THE YARD OR PIECE.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We are always ready to show our Goods to old and new customers.

☞ Don't forget the Stand, West High Street, in the room lately occupied by R. E. Shapley's Jewelry Store. H. S. RITTER. April 26, 1866—1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! *GREAT FALL IN PRICES.*

The undersigned is now receiving his complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which for style, beauty and price, cannot be excelled.

His stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue French and English Cloths, Extra Heavy Doeskin, three cut and FANCY CASSIMERES.

Also, a large variety of Cassinets and Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonnades, Linens, and Linen Drillings, in great variety. Also a great assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING. of every style and quality, White Linen and Woolen Shirts, Summer Drawers, &c. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Ties, Collars, Hosiery and Gloves, Linen, Silks and Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Also a full assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises, of every size.

Clothing made to order at the shortest notice. Call and examine the stock.

☞ The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. ISAAC LIVINGSTON. May 17, 1866—3m

Hardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS, SUCCESSORS TO LEWIS F. LYNE, *North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa* Dealers in American, English and German HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Saddlery, Coach Trimmings, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, Lasts, Boot Trees and Shoemaker Tools of every description. Solid and Brass Box Vices, Bellows, Files, Rasps, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Bar and Rolled Iron of all sizes, HAMES AND TRACES, Carriage Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, &c., &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools and Building Material, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Plated Forks and Spoons, with an extensive assortment of Hardware of all kinds and of the best manufacture, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the lowest prices. We are making great improvements in our already heavy stock of goods, and invite all persons in want of Hardware of every description to give us a call and we are confident you will be well paid for your trouble.

Hoping that by strict attention to business and a disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand. MILLER & BOWERS. Dec. 1, 1865.

HARDWARE.—

The subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities with the largest, cheapest, and best selected assortment of Hardware, ever offered in this county. Everything kept in a large wholesale and retail Hardware store, can be had a little lower than at any other house in the county, at the cheap hardware store of the subscriber.

NAILS AND SPIKES.

Fifty tons nails and spikes just received of the very best makes, and all warranted. Country merchants supplied with Nails at manufacturers' prices.

Six hundred pair Trace Chains of all kinds, with a large assortment of BUTT CHAINS, HALTER CHAINS, BREAST DO., FIFTH CHAINS, LOG CHAINS, TONGUE CHAINS, COW CHAINS, &c.

HAMES.

Three hundred and fifty pair of Hames of all kinds just received. Common pattern, London pattern, Elizabethtown pattern with and without patent fastenings, cheaper than ever.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Ten tons White Lead, 1,000 gallons Oil just received, with a large assortment of Varnishes, Turpentine, Japan, Putty, Litharage, Whiting, Glue, Shellac, Paint Brushes, Fire-proof Paint, Florence White, White Zinc, Colored Zinc, Red Lead, Lard Oil, Boiled Oil, Sperm Oil, Fish Oil, &c. Colors of every description, dry and in oil, in cans and tubs.

FARM BELLS.

Just received the largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Farm Bells in the county. Greencastle Metal and Bell Metal, warranted not to crack.

POWDER.

Twenty-five kegs Dupont Rock and Rifle Powder, with a large assortment of Safety Fuse, Picks, Crowbars, Stone Drills, Stone Sledges, Stone Hammers, &c.

PUMPS AND CEMENT.

Fifty barrels of Cement, with a very large assortment of Chain and Iron Pumps of all kinds, cheaper than ever, at the hardware store of HENRY SAXTON. Dec. 1, 1865.

Poetical.

I WISH I WAS A PRINTER.

I wish I was a printer,
I really do, indeed;
It seems to me that printers
Have everything they need.
(Except money!)

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circusses
And other kinds of shows,
(By giving an equivalent!)

The biggest bug will speak to them,
No matter how they dress;
A shabby coat is nothing
If they own a printing press.
(Policy!)

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls who know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
(Lucky fellows!)

And thus they get a "blow out" free,
At every party feed—
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.
(That's so!)

Miscellaneous.

FRONTIERSMEN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Colonel Marcy recites the following conversation with an old frontiersman while marching in 1848 with a battallion from Little Rock to Fort Towson:

'Are you gwine fur to jine ole Zack down in Mexico?'

'No, sir, the Mexican war is ended, and we are now on the way for the Choctaw nation.'

'Whar did ye come from, stranger?"

'We came last from Pascagoula.'

'Mought you be the boss hossifer of thar army?' pointing to the men.

'I am the commanding officer of that detachment, sir.'

'Wall, Mr. Hossifer, be them sure 'nuff sogers, or is they make b'lieve chaps, like I seen down to Orleans?'

'They have passed through the Mexican war, and I trust they have proved themselves not only worthy the appellation of real, genuine soldiers, but of veterans, sir.'

'Now I gest want to know one thing more, boss; be them chaps reg-lars or be they melish?'

'I assure you that they belong to the regular army of the United States.'

'Then, pointing to my uiform, he added, 'Appurently, then, fighting's your trade.'

'I adopted the profession of arms at an early age,' I replied.

'War you at the Orleans fight, whar our boys gin such particular fits to ole Pack?'

I answered that, though a pretty old soldier, my commission did not date quite so far back as 1814.

'Wall, ole boss, you moughn't a been thar, but you aint no chicken now, sure.'

He continued, 'one time me and him, Ike Thompson, we went on a sogerin' spree.'

'Ah! indeed; in what place did you serve, pray!'

'In several places; but the last pop we fout at the battle of the Horse-Shoe, whar we and ole Hickry cleaned out the Ingines.'

'That was a most decisive and sanguinary battle,' I observed.

'I calkerlate, Mr. Hossifer, that war the most decisivest and the most sanguinariest fight you ever seen in all yer born days. We boys, we up and pitched in thar, and we gin the yeller-bellies the most particular hail Columby. We chawed um all up; we laid um out colder nur a wedge; we saved every mother's son of um—we did that thar little thing, boss.'

I replied that I had no doubt very many of the Indians were killed, but that I had always been under the impression that some of them made their escape; and, in fact, I was very confident that several Creek Indians were then living upon the Canadian River who participated in the battle of the Horse-Shoe. He said he 'rayther reckon'd not;' but, at all events he was quite certain 'ef any of the dogond varmits did git away, they war d—d badly wounded sartin sure.'

He then produced a bottle of whisky, and gave me a pressing invitation 'to liquor,' remarking that he 'war not too proud to take a horn with a fellur soger, even if he war a reg'lar.'

After having taken the drink, he approached me, and in a serious tone said, 'Thar's narry paper tuck in this yere settle-*ment*, but I hearn tell that Gineral Jackson ar dead; may be you mought heer'd some talk bout it as you com'd 'long the road, stranger?"

SODA WATER—ITS HISTORY.—We will venture to say that very few of our readers who frequent the soda fountains know the manner in which the beverage is made. Soda water is simply pure water impregnated with carbonic acid gas. It is known by its agreeable pungent taste, by its slightly exhilarating qualities, and its bubbling and scintillation. The water, to be impregnated with the gas is placed in a strong vessel, made of iron or copper, called a fountain. The gas after being passed through the water to purify it, is conducted to the fountain, and, after sufficient agitation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnable, and is then what is known as soda water. The first experiments were made by Venal, in France, 1750, and published in 1776; by Priestly, in 1798; and later, by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others. The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Goss, an apothecary of that city, whose annual sales amounted to 40,000 bottles of "Eau de Seits." In 1790, his partner, Mr. Paul, founded an establishment in Paris, where were compounded not only the principal mineral waters of France, but even those of foreign countries. From this time onward, laboratories multiplied all over Europe, and the manufacture of simple agrated water is now conducted on so large a scale in all civilized countries, that a very large amount of inventive talent has been successfully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

THE LADIES' MAN.—By his air and gait, the ultra-fashionable style of his clothing, the killing curl of his moustache, the "look and die" expression of his simpering face, his stream of small talk, and sundry other signs and tokens of a plethora of vanity and a lack of soul and brain, you may distinguish at a glance the individual who plumes himself a "ladies' man." His belief in his own irresponsibility is written all over him.—And to say the truth, your ladies-men have some ground for their self-conceit.—It is indubitable that girls do sometimes fall in love, or who suppose they love, fellows who look as if they had walked out of tailors' fashion plates—creatures that by the aid of the various artists who contribute to the "make-up" of human popinjays, have been converted into superb examples of what art can effect in the way of giving man an unmanly appearance. The woman who marries one of these flutterers is to be pitied; for, if she has any glimmering of common sense, and a heart under her bodice, she will soon discover that her dainty husband has no more of a man's spirit in him than an automatic figure on a Savoyard's hand-organ.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.

Fourteen thousand Dollars in Gold and Bonds Stolen from a Farmer—the Thieves Personate Government Detectives.

[From the Cleveland Herald, June 28.]

A robbery that has scarcely been paralleled in successful audacity took place on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th ult., in the township of Florence, Huron County. It is difficult to tell which to admire most, the impudent assurance of the robbers or the verdant simplicity of the victim.

A rich old farmer, named Nelson, lives in Florence. On Tuesday evening Mr. Nelson had in his safe the comfortable sum of $14,027, being $9,000 in United States bonds, belonging to himself, $2,000 entrusted to his safe keeping by a confiding neighbor, a Mr. Pearce, and $3,027 in gold which had often gladdened his own eyes and tormented those of his neighbors. Just about dusk a party of visitors arrived at the house, five of them entering; and about as many more, Mr. Nelson thinks, remained outside.

The visitors represented themselves to be government detectives in search of stolen property. One of them wore a star, and appeared to be the leader of the party. He said there had been an extensive robbery of government bonds, and they had got on the track of the property.—The numbers of the missing bonds were in their possession, and understanding that he had a large number of bonds in his possession, it was their duty to examine them and compare numbers.—Thereupon they ordered him to open the safe and produce the documents. Overawed by the numbers and pretensions of the men, Mr. Nelson at length opened the safe, and with much reluctance displayed its treasures. The bonds were carefully examined and compared with the list. Strange to say, they compared exactly, and the detectives announced that they were on the right track at last, the bonds being the very ones they were in search of. In vain Mr. Nelson protested that it was impossible, he had come honestly by them; the officers sternly bade him "shut up," and informed him that the circumstances in which he was placed were so suspicious that they were compelled to take him into custody.

Mrs. Nelson and three hired men having come in, they, too, were informed that the courts of justice required their arrest until their connection with the property could be explained. Handcuffs were produced and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, with the three hired men, were manacled and ordered to sit still. The "officers" then secured the "stolen" bonds, and also confiscated the gold as part of the proceeds of other bonds probably sold, and withdrew for consultation, strictly charging the manacled party to remain quietly in their seats. It is scarcely necessary to state that the "officers" did not come back. The hand-cuffed victims waited until late at night, and then, hearing no summons to proceed to jail, the conviction dawned on their minds that they had been sold at a very costly price. The alarm was given, and the services of a blacksmith secured to unrivet the chains, but in the meantime the robbers had fled, leaving not a single trace behind. A man was arrested in Norwalk next day on suspicion, but no proof could be found against him and he was released. It is said that some strangers had been for days hanging around the place, getting acquainted with Mr. Nelson's habits, and preparing for the job which was so neatly and effectually accomplished.

Why Geary Cannot be Elected.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, a Republican newspaper which, is as well known as any in this State, very plainly intimates that General Geary does not stand a shadow of a chance of being elected. It declares that thousands of sensible Republicans know that the platform on which he stands will be repudiated by the people of Pennsylvania and the candidate with it. We make the following extract:

When General Geary was nominated a series of resolutions we e passed by the convention which named him as a candidate of the "Union" party, and these resolutions contained matter very different from the declaration of principles made at Chicago when Lincoln and Hamlin were nominated; and at Baltimore when Lincoln and Johnson were nominated.—They also contained assertions concerning the course which President Johnson has pursued, which are false in point of fact and grossly offensive in language.—There cannot be a doubt that those resolutions were intended to widen the breach between the friends of the Federal government and the revolutionists who are striving to subvert the Constitution.

After the nomination was made we called upon General Geary to repudiate the offensive resolution, but thus far he has not done so. There is yet time, but we can see no good reason for delay, nor any fair one for refusing to state his views candidly to the people. The principles which now divide the conservative portion of the Union party from the radical element are of such importance that they cannot be ignored at a time *when the very life of the Republic is at stake.*

The silence of General Geary warrants the impression that he intends to stand upon those resolutions, and it is certain that they are not *the platform of the Union party.*

It is folly for any one to flatter himself with the belief that the radical element alone can carry an election in Pennsylvania, even if the conservative Union men should simply refrain from voting. If any friend of General Geary will take the pains to calculate the percentage of votes which the party now dominant in the State can afford to lose, without incurring the certainty of defeat, he will find that it is very small; and if he will then estimate the number of votes which the party whose popularity has mainly depended upon its being *the Union party* will lose by taking an attitude of hostility to the Union, he may be able to form a judgment as to the prospects of General Geary's election, if he shall presist in standing upon the Harrisburg resolutions.

☞ The following is from the Washington correspondent of the New York *Commercial:*

The numerous public schools of Washington city are now being examined, and also the freedmen's schools. A good story is told of the private secretary of Senator Sumner, who attended one of these institutions for teaching the contraband idea how to shoot, and was invited to propound some questions. "Children," said he, in a grave tone, "what Senator can you name?" There was a pause and then the bright boy of the class exclaimed, "Abrum Lincum!" "No," said the young gentleman, "I mean what Senator in Congress do you know, or have you heard of?" Another pause and then a young specimen of ebony and ivory timidly suggested, "Andy Johnson!" "He's not a Senator, either." Just then another pupil was inspired and exclaimed, 'General Washington!" Poor little ignorant colored boys—at school under the shadow of the capitol, and didn't know the name of a Senator (especially Sumner) when Senators are doing so much for them.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE VETOING THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the Veto Message of the President, communicated to-day to the House of Representatives:

A careful examination of the bill passed by the two Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force, and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to repeat the objections which I then urged. They are fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as a part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power, and the act of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is, therefore, yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefits of its provisions. It will certainly remain in operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when if experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures. In the meantime the questions arise, Why should this war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? and why, in time of peace, should military tribunals be created to continue until each State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government and shall be duly represented in the Congress of the United States? It was manifest with respect to the act approved March 3, 1865, that prudence and wisdom alike required that jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of the immunities and rights of citizenship, as well as the protection of person and property, should be conferred upon some tribunal in every State or district where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings was interrupted by the rebellion, and until the same should be fully restored. At that time, therefore, an urgent necessity existed for the passage of such a law, now the war has substantially ceased. The ordinary course of judicial proceeding is no longer interrupted. The Courts, both State and Federal, are in full, complete and successful operation, and through them every person, regardless of race and color, is entitled to and can be heard. The protection granted to a white citizen is already conferred by law upon the freedman. Strong and stringent guards, by way of penalties and punishments, are thrown around his person and property, and it is believed that ample protection will be afforded him by due process of law, without resort to the dangerous expedient of military tribunals. Now, that the war has been brought to a close, the necessity no longer existing for such tribunals as had their origin in the war, grave objections to their continuance must present themselves to the minds of all reflecting and dispassionate. Independently of the danger in representative Republics of conferring upon the military in time of peace extraordinary powers, so carefully guarded against by the patriots and statesmen of the earlier days of the Republic, so frequently the ruin of governments founded upon the same free principles, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the citizen, the question of practical economy earnestly commends itself to the consideration of the law-making power. With an immense debt already burdening the energies of the industrial and laboring classes, a due regard for their interests, so inseparably connected with the welfare of the country, should prompt us to rigid economy and retrenchment, and influence us to abstain from all legislation that would unnecessarily increase the public indebtness. Tested by this rule of sound political wisdom, I can see no reason for the establishment of the military jurisdiction conferred upon the officials of the Bureau by the fourteenth section of the bill. By the laws of the United States and of the different States, competent courts, Federal and State, have been established, and are now in full practical operation. By means of these civil tribunals, ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen to tribunals thus established and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and when the right of trial by jury is guarantied and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law.—There is danger, too, that conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military. How is the conflict to be settled and who is to determine between the two tribunals, when it arises? In my opinion it is wise to guard against such conflict by leaving to the courts and juries the protection of all civil rights and the redress of all civil grievances. The fact cannot be denied that since the actual cessation of hostilities many acts of violence, such, perhaps, as had never been witnessed in their previous history, have occurred in the States involved in the recent rebellion. I believe, however, that public sentiment will sustain me in the assertion that such deeds of wrong are not confined to any particular State or section, but are manifested over the entire country, demonstrating that the cause that produced them does not depend upon any particular locality, but is the result of the agitation and derangement incident to a long and bloody war. While the prevalence of such disorders must be greatly deplored, their occasional and temporary recurrence would seem to furnish no necessity for the extension of the Bureau beyond the period fixed in the original act. Besides the objections I have thus briefly stated, I may urge upon your consideration the additional reason that recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States, show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers instead of their own improvement and welfare; thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many, that the continuation of such a Bureau for any immediate length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character, investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established.

As another reason against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent jurisdiction. By that act it is enacted, "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizen of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntry servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." By the provision of the act full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges as thus declared are in any way impaired and very heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military.

By the sixth section of the bill, herewith returned, certain proceedings by which the lands in the Parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterwards disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, are confirmed and ratified. By the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th sections, provisions are made by law for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens.

While the granting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judical powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional. It may deprive persons of property who are equally deserving objects of the nation's bounty as those whom by this legislation Congress seeks to benefit. The title to land thus to be portioned out to a favoured class of citizens must depend upon the regularity of the tax sales under the law as it existed at the time of the sale, and no subsequent legislation can give validity to the rights thus acquired as against the original claimant. The attention of Congress is therefore invited to a more mature consideration of the measures proposed in these sections