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NEWTON SHORT, M. D., (for-fmerly of Centreville, Pa.) Physician and n. having permanently located in Me-aburg, Pa., most respectfully offers his ser-to the public in the practice of Medicine preery in all their various branches.— icalls promptly attended to.) Particular on given to Surgical Operations and the ent of Chronic Diseases.

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Medical.

CERTAIN PREVENTIVE FOR

GREAT ZINGARI BITTERS. derful remedy was discovered and in-bout twenty years ago by Dr. S. Cheop-inent Egyptian physician, long seen and lelt the want of some eminent Egyptian physician, ad long seen and elet the want of some ad long seen and elet the want of some which would strike the root of disease, which was the moved among the dayin vivid colors as he moved among the dayin, and observed the inefficiency of all the remedies then in use. Thus he was hink and experiment; and after ten years yand labor he presented to his fellow man inderful ZINGARI BITTERS. The effect of exparation in the prevention and cure of was so marvelous and astonishing that one would be sufficiently as the strike of the properties of the strike of the st

all other maladies, especially the differis of fever.
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ous cases of the following diseases have ed by it: Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Anæmia, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Cholic,

arg, Pa. Francisco Winters, wholesale and Street, Harrisburg, Quor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, nuor dealer, Second Street, Harrisburg, Shower's liquor store, and at the Franklin Carlisle. F. RAHTER, Sole Proprietor.

SPEPSIA!

PERMANENTLY CURED BY LDON'S DYSPEPSIA TROCHES

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Troches not only give immediate relief esure to effect a permanent cure in Dys.

They are not a purgative, and therefore ise does not create a necessity for the hause of Carthatics. They cause no sickness stomach or griping of the bowels, and are tly harmless to the most delicate.

Will immediately correct a sour Stomach, Istulence, Heartburn, Sickness or Pain in omach, Costiveness, Beiching of Wind, Complaint, Headache, and in fact all those eable and dangerous symptoms of this, which unfit one for the pleasures and of life. MONEY REFUNDED.

nd delicate persons who have been in the use of powerful stimulants and pur-will find them a mild, safe and sure res the digestive organs to their origina and vices.

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2. Save yourselves useless trouble and tray expenses, as there is no need for personal riview with us. All business with these Offician be transacted in writing. For further present of the procured of the procured with Circular with references.

6. 1, 1860—1y. 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 FAM-IJY COAL, under cover, which I will deliver, clean, to any part of the borough, to wit: Lyckens Valley, Broken Egg, Stove and Nut, Luke Fiddler, Treverton, Locust Mountain, Lauberry which I pledge myself to sell at the lowest prices.

Limeburners' and Blackmuths' Coal, always on hand, which I will sell at the lowest figure. Yard west side of Grammar School, Main Street.

Dec. 1, 1855

ANDREW H. BLAIR,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIE-TY.—The next annual exhibition of the asylvania State Agricultural Society will be at EASTON, Northampton county, on Tuess-Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Septem-23, 21, 27, 28, 1866. PREMIUM LISTS ready for Jery. A. BOYD HAMILTON, President.

American

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

City Advertisements.

LEWIS LADOMUS.

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

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A LARGE & SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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MY ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY IS

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Particular Attention Paid to Repairing Watches

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BOUGHT FOR CASH,

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In addition to our main business of PHOTOS GRAPHIC MATERIALS, we are headquarter-

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Of these we have an immense assortment, in

VIEWS OF THE WAR,

Obtained at great expense and forming a con

Photographic History of the Great Union Contest.

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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.

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The Trade will find our Albums the most Sale-able they can buy.

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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 Brig. "250 other Officers, 130 Divines, 375 Colonels, 40 Artists, 135 Stage, 50 Prominent Women, 3,000 Copies of Works of Art,

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Including reproductions of the most celebrated
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receipt of \$1.30, 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.

AP The prices and quality of our goods cannot
fait to satisfy.
May 17, 1869.—3m

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 RÉVOLVERS. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistois, and superior workman-thip and form, will find all combined in the New

REMINGTON REVOLVERS.

Circulars containing cuts and description of ou

Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Illon, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOIS, Agents.
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
April 12, 1868—6m.

Lumber and Coal.

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. Fa-milies will do well to try us: as we are determin-ed to sell cleaner Coal, and at as low prices as any other Yard in the Town. Try us and be con-

vinced. 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

March 15 1868

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

YOAL AND LUMBER YARD.

COAL AND LUMBER.

March 15, 1866.

Bull Run, Yorktown

Dutch Gap, Pontoon Trains, Hanover Junction, Lookout Mountain, Chickahominy, City Point, Nashville, Petershuye

COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. Feb. 1, 1866—1y.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1866.

Clothing.

PEMOVAL! REMOVAL!! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

MY MOTTO " Quick Sales and Small Profits." The subscriber begs leave to inform his cust irs 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 nstantly on hand. COATS,

PANTS and VESTS in every style and variety.

Collars, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, & 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. SILVERWARE OF ALL KINDS. SUITABLE FOR BRIDAL April 19, 1866—6m

REMOVAL! ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS ALWAYS OF

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! Henry S. Ritter would announce to the publi-that he has removed his

CLOTHINGAND GENTS' FURNISHING STORE to his new Store-Room, on West Main Street three doors west of the First National Bank, Car lisle, 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

GOOGS, SUCCESTINGS, &C.,

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 your-selves and be convinced. His stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

has been selected with care, and émbraces

has been some shirts, DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKINGS, Fine and Common GLOVES, NECKTIES,

SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
and all articles and all articles in that line. Our custom department 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 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 SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which for style, beauty and price, cannot be ex-His stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue French and English Cloths, Extra Heavy Doe-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. f every style and quality, White Linen and Joolen Shirts, Summer Drawers, &c. Constant-ron hand a large assortment of Ties, Collars, ostery and Gloves, Linen, Silks and Cotton landkerchiefs.
Also a full assortment of Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valless, of every size.
Clothing made to order at the shortest notice, Call and examine the stock.

Don't forget the stand—South Hanover Street, djoining Miller & Bowers' Hardware Store, Cariele. ISAAC LIVINGSTON.

Mardware, Paints, &c.

MILLER & BOWERS, 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, HAMES AND TRACES,

Carriage Springs, Axles, Spokes, Fellows, Hubs, &c., &c. Saws of every variety, Carpenters' Tools and Bullding Material, Table and Focket 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 disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand.

MILLER & BOWERS.

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 ery best makes, and all warranted. Country aerchants supplied with Nails at manufacturers

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, Sheilac, Paint Brushes, Fire-proof Paint, Florence White, White Zinc, Colored Zinc, Red Lead, Lard Oil, Bolled 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. Green-castle Metal and Bell Metal, warranted not to crack.

POWDER. Twenty-five kegs Dupont Rock and Rifle Pow-ler, with a large assortment of Safety Fuse, Ricks, Drowbars, Stone Drills, Stone Sledges, Stone Hammers, &c.

PUMPS AND CEMENT. Fifty barrels of Cement, with a very large as-cortment of Chain and Iron Pumps of all kinds cheaper than ever, at the hardware store of HENRY SAXTON.

Woetical.

THE MENDICANT.

Fifteen years ago, there died in Chambersburg, a well-read and brilliant lawyer while yet in the vigor of his manhood, and the undimmed brightness of his genius. Added to his learning as a lawyer and his cloquence at the bar, were the graces of literary culture and the gift of poetry. Some of his fugitive pieces have been going the rounds of the papers for years, but more recently at longer intervals, and as the memory of Robert M. Bard is still fresh and green in the hearts of his own townsmen, frequent inquiry is made after a little poem of his, The Mendical and possessed of rare merits and great beauty. Chancing to see it a few days since, and believing its re-publication would give pleasure to many of our readers, we print it here:—Repository.]

True, I am old; but tis not years alone

True, I am old; but 'tis not years alone
Have thinned and whitened thus these lock But mock my temples with a covering.

Grief hastens age; her wand can wave with The wrinkles she inscribes upon the brow Are deep as his; and deeper on the heart Her foot prints. Years may bow the body do But. Sorrow! thine the power to bend the sou And who like Want can teach humility? Affiction's hand has pressed me to the earth, And lean and withered Poverty has thrown Around me, as you see, her tattered mantle; Whilst my old days behold me here—a begga As houseless as the deer upon the hills That knows not where to seek a shelter when The snow storm loads the bent and groaning Asking from door to door precarious bread.

The crumbs that fall from Plenty's burthen The world is full of men, but none have I For fellow; of some other race, methinks, I am-the last remaining of my kind. Like some lone bird transported from its plac And freed beneath some sky it never saw, 'Mong birds of every song except its own. There is not one on earth that knows me; no To look with kindness on me as I pass, Save now and then some gentle ones-and they Only because their pity is a tribute, They give to every wretched thing that lives.

All that have ever loved me have departed; They who would in mine age have ministered To me, ARE NOT. A little group of graves Grown thickly o'er with grass and mountai flowers, Andyearly dressed by their old father's han Is all that God hath left me of my children.

My Mary sleeps beside them—happy that the stayed not long enough on earth to know How like a desert this green earth may be,

Without one living thing o'er all its breadth The heart may cling to, or that clings to us. Of all my house I only have been left,
A wretch so leagued with want and misery That I have nought to do but suffer on, In silence through my earthly pilgrimage, All hopeless that my lot shall e'er be mended. But soon my steps must end; some day, perhaps I'll lay me down a-weary by the way side, My arm beneath my head, and no one near, And die:—some passing traveler, perchance, Will find the beggar's corse; and stranger

pence,
Collected from this neighborhood, will hire
Some other wretch to give it burial.

Miscellaneous.

AN ANCIENT GAME RECALLED.

Although the game of ball dates back to very remote times, it is but recently that it has received, in this country at least, special attention and been raised to least, special attention and been raised to the dignity of a science. Of late years, however, all kinds of athletic games calculated to aid the physical system by a healthy muscular development, have received an impulse that cannot but be highly beneficial to the Americans as a nation. The taunts which have been fluored us for a long that warms feet. flung at us for so long—that we were fast degenerating into an effeminate people—had in them somewhat of truth. All vigorous exercises, practiced with temperance and judgment, such as boating and ball-playing, go far toward creating a fine physical condition, which in time acts healthfully upon the moral and mental life. Not until Greece and other old nations of the conditions of t life. Not until Greece and other old nations suffered the Olympic games to languish, and sank into habits of effeminacy, did they cease to be great among nations.

Until quite recently, it has been supposed that in the old field sports of "Merrie England" was to be found the origin of the games of hell most in voque in this

the games of ball most in vogue in this country—such as cricket and base ball for the males, and of croquet for the gentler sex. It has been left however, to an Englishman (Dr. Anthony L. Fisher, an experienced and observant traveler) to bring into prominence, in a book just issued, the fact to Italy must be given the palm of originating though on a much more extensive scale than is practiced at pres-ent—the game of cricket and base ball.— This game, which was practiced in Italy more than a thousand years ago, was called Pallones or "Great Ball," and could only be played well after as much mus-cular training as would have made the followers of the late Dr. Winship fairly die with envy, and cast the feats of the gallant "first nines" at the late base ball torrnaments far into the shade. Nor, as Dr. Fisher clearly demonstrates, has this locking back upon it through the dim vista of the past. An erroneous estimate, it is said, has been obtained in relation to the strength and atheletic frames of the enights of old-since the limbs of the present generation are much too large for their armor. But this is not the case with the Pallone. On the contrary, it is found that the most skillful and best developed ball-player of the present day, out of Italy, is utterly unable to use the ma-chinery of the Pallone to advantage. This machinery consists of a ball five inches in diameter, filled with compressed air, and weighing three-quarters of a pound, and broad ring or bacelet of wood weighing four pounds, to protect the arm during four pounds, to protect the arm during the play. This heavy ball is—incredible as it appears—sent from one player to another over a space of three hundred feet; not with a bat, but solely by the force of the arm. "I have seen," says Dr. Fisher, "a ball struck with such force by this wrist-guard as to crush the timber as completely as could have been done by the wheels of a wagon. So excessive is the exertion required for the game that every player carries, as part of his costume. every player carries, as part of his costume, a napkin for wiping away the streams of perspiration produced, and a company al-ways consists of two complete sets of playors, so that each may enjoy and interval of repose. This new-revelation concerning the people of Italy, who for so long time have been regarded as a race of pigmies—a miserable, weekly set of lazzaroni -will strike many with amazement. Cer tainly, it can no longer be imagined that American, or even England, has a monopoly of manly sports. Indeed, if one half that is related by Dr. Fisher of the

succeeding generation may well exclaim "Behold, there were giants in those days!"—Journal of Commerce. said Mrs. Partington to Ike, who was stretched, upon a sofa, with his heels a foot or two higher than his head. Don't lay so, raise yourself and put this pillow under you. I knew a young man once who had a suggestion of the brain in consequence of laying so—his brain all run. sequence of laying so—his brains all run down his head!" and with this admonition she left him to his nap in the little

prowess of the Pallone players be true; a

When he takes a messmate's watch,

Political.

Tolunteer,

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE H. PENDLE-TON, OF OHIO, AT READING.

The Revolutionary Conspiracy of the Radi-cals Exposed-Equality of the States-Dan-gers of a Consolidated Government-Mili-tary Jurisdiction versus Trial by Jury. On being introduced, the distinguished

On being introduced, the distinguished stranger received an ovation such as has seldom been tendered to any man. The boisterous cheers of the crowd lasted for full ten minutes. When order had been somewhat restored, the speaker said:

Fellow-citizens:—When I received the invitation of your committee to be present with you to-day, I was impelled by an almost irresistible impulse to accept it. I had enjoyed the hospitality of your beautiful city; I had sat side by side in Congress with your faithful and able representatives for many years, and in dark and perilous times, with Jones, and McKentick, and Ancona; I had known most agreeably your worthy candidate for Governor, and these agreeable associations I desired once more to reassociations I desired once more to renew; but far more did I desire to see the Democrats of Berks County, those Democrats whose renown is as extensive as the Union, those Democrats who have been enabled throughout a storm of oblo been enabled throughout a storm of oblo-quy, contumely and reproach unparal-leled in political warfare to adhere with unfaltering fidelity and unblenching courage to a party whose principles, they believed, would secure life to the govern-ment and liberty to the people. I had attended a thousand Democratic meetings in the West; I knew the tone and tem-ner and spirit of the party there. I wishper and spirit of the party there. I wish

ed to know it as well here.

I love the Democratic party; I admire its discipline and organization; I honor the name and fame of its founders; I revere its principles so broad in their ap-plication, so beneficial in their influence, that in all this broad land—dissevered as the States have been, as they still are—there is not a State, nor county, nor township, nor town, nor neighborhood, nor family, nor house in which it has not a representative and member. I knew I would find here disciples of the same faith, believers in the same creed; and l desired with you to worship at a common altar, that I might catch the inspiration of your enkindled zeal. And so I accepted the invitation, and so I came to-day, though to do so I was obliged to leave some true New England Democrats in Boston last night. I am glad I have come. This meeting shows that your zeal and vicer and course are university. zeal and vigor and courage are unimpair ed, and fills me with renewed hope for the future. It shows that whoever else aay fail, Berks County will do her duty

In my own State, in my own city, we have several Republican newspapers that delight to tell us that the Democratic parthe contrary; we hold our conventions, make our nominations, conduct our campaigns; poll 200,000 votes, scare them alvays, beat them sometimes, and yet, each ways, beat them sometimes, and yet, each day more positively than the day before, they tell us that the Democratic party is dead, and the disease of which it died.—
They would know instinctively if they were Democrats; they will learn, if they live long enough, that it can never abso-lutely die so long as the government shall last, that in this country it will maintain its vigor so long as the States shall have free governments, and the Union shall the party of the people against power; in the Union it is the party of confederation against consolidation. It has always been so. In the discussions which preceded the Convention to form the Constitution, in that Convention itself, in Conventions in the several States, two different and opposing theories were advocated by able and patriotic men. The one insisted that the new government should be strong and centralized; the other maintained that the general offices of government should be performed by the States, and as little duty and power as possible should be confided to the Federal Union. In the Convention there were extreme views and extreme men on both sides. ton left the Convention; Luther Martin refused to sign the Constitution. The extreme views were turned down by the prudence and moderation of Washington Franklin, and Madison, and the Consti-tution was the result—that Constitution which has given us for seventy years prosperity and liberty—that Constitution which, by its origin at the hands of these men which I have named, by its beneficant influences became according to all the liberty. cent influences, became sacred to all American citizens, until the fanatics of our day dragged it from its high place and degraded it in the mire of their partizan schemes.

The opposing forces were gathering strength during the administration of Washington, but they were held in check by the power which he possessed. They met in fleree collision in the term of Mr. met in fierce collision in the term of an Adams. The Democratic sentiment could not be neutral in that struggle. It was, indeed, the chief combatant. It emerging indeed, the chief combatant. It emerged victorious in the election of Mr. Jeffer son, and brought with it a compact, vig orous, disciplined organization to suppor its policy and opinions. Our Democrat party is that party, and it insists to-day as it insisted then—insists to-day mor strongly even, because the crisis demand imperatively their assertion, that thes fundamental maxims of political science are applicable to our government at all times, in every emergency and never more applicable than to-day in this crisis of our history; that that government is best which governs the least; that that confederation is best which leaves the greatest possible amount of power with the constituent States and confides the least possible power to the Federal head that all just government derives its pow er from the consent of the governed; that taxation without representation is tyranny; that all the States in the Union are equal, not in territory, nor popula-tion, nor wealth, but in duties, in rights; in powers granted and powers reserved; and that therefore Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have no more constitution-Pennsylvania have no more constitutional power or moral right to govern Georgia and Mississippi, than have Georgia and Mississippi to govern Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. (Great and long-continued cheering.) Yet this is the claim that is made to-day. It is no less than this; it touches the very foundation and comprise the government; it goes organization of the government; it goes to its essence and spirit.

What is the great question—I do not say principle—of to-day? It is, shall the Southern States be represented in Congress. Around this question is grouped every other question which the war has raised, and by the principle on which it is decided will every other question be determined. The President says they determined. The President says they are entitled to representation, that they are entitled to representation, that they have resumed their normal and harmonious relations to the Union. The Democratic party supports the same position. The Republican party, speaking by its leaders in Congress, says that although those States are at peace with the Union they shall not be represented until they buy the enjoyment of that right by consenting to amendments to the Constitusenting to amendments to the Constitu-tion, which the Southern people loathe from the bottom of their hearts and will never yield to except by coercion. This is the question submitted to the people for decision, and upon their decision de-pend peace and order and the perpetua-When is a sailor most like a thief? the government. If these States are not entitled to representation in Con-

electoral colleges. If they are not permitted to vote in 1868, and their votes combined with that of either party in the North would elect a President, will that party submit to the decision?—will it consent that the will of the whole country should be defeated by a known and acknowledged minority? If it will not submit, will there not be disorder, turbulence, probably war?

Why should not these States be represented? Pennsylvania and Ohio are rep-

VOL. 53.--NO. 7.

Why should not these States be represented? Pennsylvania and Ohio are represented—why not Virginia? Ohio recognizes the supremacy of the Federal government within the Constitution—so does Virginia. Ohio obeys the Federal law—so does Virginia. There is not an armed enemy in all the Confederate States. There is not a show of opposition to Federal authority, not even so much as a shadow when it declineth. The Confederate government is dissolved; the ordinances of secession have been abrogadinances of secession have been abrogated; the old constitutions have been set side, new ones are established; the old State governments have been displaced, new ones are in their stead. The States are performing all the functions necessary to the maintenance of civil society.— They preserve order, punish crime, pro-tect life and property, collect debts, en-force contracts, regulate the relation of husband and wife, father and child, guar-dian and ward; they regulate the descent and distribution of real and personal es-tate; they charter cities and colleges; they exercise the right of eminent do-main, build railroads, and establish comthey exercise the right of eminent domain, build railroads, and establish common schools. Why should they not be represented? Ohio pays several taxes; so does Virginia. A tax gatherer rides every county, a custom-house officer is at every port. Virginia took up arms against the Federal government. Alas! she did—seduced by the advice of fanatics at the South, goaded by the acts of no less wicked fanatics at the North, she took up arms to resist the execution of Federal law; but when you sounded the toosin of war, and called upon the people to maintain their government, you told them that so soon as Federal law was obeyed the war should cease, and it should leave the States with their powers unimpaired. Ohio is a free State—so is Virginia.

the States with their powers unimpaired. Ohio is a free State—so is Virginia. Ohio protects negroes in every civil right; so does Virginia; but—but what, my friend? Out with it. Virginia does not permit negroes to vote. Neither does Ohio, nor Indiana, nor Illinois, nor Iowa, nor Michigan, nor Wisconsin, nor Pennsylvania, nor Delaware, nor New Jersey, nor New York, nor Connecticut, nor New Hamshire, nor California, nor Oregon, and if this is the reason for excluding Virginia, why are not those other States excluded? It is a fundamental maxim that the States in the Union are equal. They each States in the Union are equal. They each as soverign came into the Union; they delegated the same powers, agreed to perform the same duties, guaranteed each to the other the enjoyment of the same rights. Representation is the most important right. Ohio enjoys it. Why shall not Virginia? The Southern States are either in the Union or out of it. If in the Union, they was a subject to the state of the st they are equal with Ohio, and entitled to representation; if out of the Union, the the claim to govern them at all is a fraud and a usurpation. They entered the Union by passing an ordinance adopting and ratifying the Constitution; they tried and ratifying the Constitution; they tried to dissolve that connection by abrogating that ratification. The abrogating ordinance was the act of session. Either it was valid or invalid. If invalid it was null, it had no effect, it did not affect the to dissolve the Federal tie; it is the fanciful creation of a disordered brain, or the arpitrary assertion of a man who will have things as he wishes them. I understand the position of Mr. Stevens and those who follow him. He believes that either the ordinance of secession or the attempt to enforce it by arms constituted the South in effect a foreign power, that we hadgood cause of war against them, and did, in fact, wage a war for subjugation and conquest; that, having subjugated and conquered them, we hold them subject to our will; that so far as they are concerned the subject to the subject to our will; that so far as they are concerned the subject to our will; that so far as they are concerned the subject to the sub their rights and our powers are determined by the laws of nations alone, and no question of the Constitution can be raised except by the adhering States. I under-stand the position of Mr. Johnson and the War Democrats. They hold that the ordinances of secession were invalid, that whoever attempted by force of arms to make them available were traitors, and that their unlawful acts do not affect the status of the State or its law-abiding peo-ple; that they may be punished, but that the State remains the same. But I can-not understand the thimble-rig logic of these half way gentlemen, that the ordi-nances of secession are half valid, half invalid; that the States are in the Union to be governed, out of the Union to be pro-tected; in the Union when duties are required, and out of the Union when rights are to be regarded; in the Union when

taxes are exacted, out of it when repre-sentation is demanded. This representation is essential to the restoration of the Union. Why was the war prosecuted? For the maintainance of the Union. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, and in all his messages, asserted it. Congress in the most solemn form asserted it. Mr. Seward, when the war had progressed two years, said that the empty seats of the Senators and Rep-resentatives with silent eloquence implored their former occupants to return to the Union. Love the Union was the sentiment which lay at the very hearts of our people. It had grown and strengthened and become fixed by the attempts at disunion of the Hartford Convention and the nullifi-cation of South Carolina. It was this which made the North spend so freely its treasure and its blood. It was this which made the North produce armed men as if men to volunteer, and matron, and maid en, and wife to consent that husband, and son, and lover should volunteer. The son, and lover should volunteer. war has been successful. The armed opposition has been effectually suppressed. Why do those who have urged on this fight for the restoration of the Union now labor to prevent its restoration? Gentle-men, it is because they deceived you and their friends. They never were for the Union. Thaddeus Stevens was honest enough to say so. He said in my hearing, that whith his consent the Union never should be restored. These men hate the Constitution of the United States; they late our form of government, and know that the most effective stab they could give it, the most fatal blow would be the attempt to govern one-lialf the country without representation. I speak of men whom I know, men with whom I have served in public life. I do not impose served in public life. I do not impeach their intelligence, or their patriotism, or sincerity; but I repeat, I believe they hate our Constitution and desire its over throw. They believe consolidation i thetter than confederation. They prefer to trust their liberties and the liberty of the race to an overpowering, irresponsible majority, rather than to the orderly process established under the checks and oalances of our system.

The speaker then proceeded to consider the constitutional amendment as follows: Congress insists upon its adoption as a condition precedent to the admission of are not entitled to representation in Congress, they are not entitled to vote in the entirely desirable, if nobody objected or

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could object to any of its provisions, still it ought not now to be proposed. If the States are entitled to representation, the adoption of this amendment ought not to be exacted; if they are not entitled, its adoption will not confer it. If they are entitled, the refusal of the right is the highwayman's course, who seizes you by the throat, and agrees to release his hold if you will give him your purse. In vain you assert that you are entitled both to your freedom and your money. You buy one admitted right by the surrender of another. If they are entitled, the proposal to confer the right is the device of the devil, who eagerly offered the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, which he did not possess, if only his black majesty could be worshipped.

The speaker explained the substance of the proposed amendment, arguing that it coflicted with the spirit of the Constitution, inasmuch as it proposed that all persons born in the United States should

confeted with the spirit of the Constitu-tion, inasmuch as it proposed that all persons born in the United States should be citizens of the several States, when the Constitution left to the States the right of declaring citizenship. The only object of the amendment was to show to the States that they hold even the right of suffrage by the will and at the command of the Federal government and thus to of the Federal government, and thus to bring their most vital rights entirely within the control of the government.— He then took up the subject of the Freed-men's Burcau Bill. He said that its obmen's Bureau Bill. He said that its object was not to protect the negro. That was done by the old law; if that expired too soon, a line might extend it; but the object of the bill was explained by the eighth and ninth sections, which provide that to every case affecting a negro the President shall extend military jurisdiction and protection, and that if a State officer shall enforce any law, custom, or police regulation discriminating between a negro and a white man in the enjoyment of civil rights, he may be tried and punished by an officer of the bureau—all cases, civil or criminal, whether between two negroes or between a negro and a white man. "Military jurisdiction and protection!" What is that? Martial law and a drum-head court martial. The and a drum-head court martial. The Constitution provides that no man, negro or white man, shall be arrested without a or white man, shall be arrested without a warrant, held without an indictment, or tried without a jury; he shall have a speedy and public trial, having counsel and witness, and being confronted with witness against him. Yet this law proposes to do away with all these safeguards, and substitute the processes of military courts, where there is no indictment, jury or counsel for the prisoner except by ry or counsel for the prisoner, except by the grace and favor of the courts. The speaker contended that such a law was intended to bring every citizen of the United States, and of every State of the Union to, the foot of the Federal military authority, as administered by the most

authority, as administered by the most ignorant and degraded servant of the bureau, who may be hired for \$500 a year.

He then took up the question of the Civil Rights Bill, which provides that all citizens shall be entitled to the same civil rights, and be punished for offenses with the same measure of penalty. Suppose in any State the negro, by reason of his inferior intellect, is punished less severely than the white man. Can Congress by this law increase the punishment? Can Congress increase the punishment? Can Congress increase the penalty? If it can in the case of the negro, so can it also in the case of the white man. And if it can increase, so can it also diminish. If it can increase or didiminish, it can create a new and a diffnull, it had no effect, it did not affect the State nor the tie which bound it to the Union—it left the State in the same position in which it had been for a month or a year before the act of secession. If it was valid, it destroyed the Union and removed the State beyond the Constitution. I reject the claim that these ordinances are valid for one purpose, invalid for another—valid to destroy the State, not valid for one purpose, invalid for another—valid to destroy the State, not valid the Railroad Law—all have, under various guises and pretenses, the single diminish, it can create a new and a diff-erent punishment, or it can abolish all various guises and pretenses, the single purpose of breaking down State authority, and transferring all the affairs of common life to the supervision of the Federal government. Thus, on the ruins of our system of confederation, will be built

splendor and power the liberties of the citizen, now so well protected, will be swallowed up.

In conclusion, the speaker said that last night, while traveling through the several States on his way from Boston, he could not help remembering their for-mer history. Massachusetts, so jealous of Federal power that she, first of all the States, asked for an amendment to the Constitution declaring that all powers not expressly granted were reserved, lest there should be an undue activity in the administration: Rhode Island, that administration; Rhode Island, that would not enter the Union for a year after Washington's inauguration, lest the powers of the Federal government might be used to the injury of her commercial and shipping interests; New York, that expressly declared her opinion of the right of secession. But what a contrast now? How strangely and constantly do right of secession. But what a contrast now? How strangely and constantly do those States now insist on the process of centralization. Pennsylvania alone promptly ratified the Constitution. By her fidelity to the common weal, by her wisdom, as well as by her geographical position, she had justly acquired the title of the Keystone State.

Your State has enjoyed a rare felicity. Your plains and valleys are teeming with business. Your mountains are swollen with iron and coal and other minerals.

with iron and coal and other minerals Your citties groan beneath the load of accumulated capital. You need peace, order stability of government for their de-velopment. Your people are industrious and prosperous. They need repose, con-tentment, that they may attend to their own business. Your State was the birthplace of the Declaration. Your soil is honored by Brandywine, and Germantown, and Valley Forge, sanctified by the heroism exhibited in defeat and sufficient and surprising leads to the same support of the s fering, and your principal city was the place chosen for the adoption of the Con-stitution, and for its early administration. You have Carpenter's Hall and Indepen-dence Hall. Men of Pennsylvania, I conjure you to be faithful to your glorious history, and to deserve more glory by res-cuing free government from the perlis which surround it to-day, than your fa-thers achieved by their imortal efforts in laying its foundation.

INGRATITUDE.-Thaddeus Stevens is out for a seat in the United States Senate, and his friends announce him as a canand his friends announce him as a can-didate, they having received the consent of Mr. Stevens. This is cruel in Mr. S., as he knows Forney had set his heart up-on this position, and that it is the great ambition of his life to get in the Senate. Forney was betrayed once by Simon Cameron, and now, at this twelfth hour, to be betrayed by his bosom friend, Ste-ens is really too had and shouldn't he vens, is really too bad, and shouldn't be encouraged. The fun of the whole matter is, the State Assembly that is to elect this Senator has yet to be elected by the people. "Many a slip twixt cup and lip."

ASTONISHING.—Summer has at last found something to legislate about in Congress besides nigger. The great fire in Portland, Me., is now charged upon a fire cracker, and the fact has so agitated the great mind of Sumner, as to Induce him to offer a bill in Congress to abolish fire crackers! What next?

AS" A wag, attempting to quiz an Irlsh depot tender inquired, "Has the railroad got in?" "One ind has," was the prompt

reply. Subscribe for the "VOLUNTEER,"