## Professional Cards.

M. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY &C.
AT LAW, Carlisle, Pa. Office near Court
puss, South side of Public Square, in "Inhoff's
rate," second floor. Entrance, HanoverStreet.
Fracticing in all the Courts of this Judicial
strict, prompt attention will be given to all
siness in the Counties of Perry and Juniata, as
jil as of Cumberland.

AMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT 7 E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY, ARTOGNEY, AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna, her on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's ore. By special arrangement with the Patent Rice, attends to securing Patent Rights.

VM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Carlislo, Penna. Office with Wm. J.

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

KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of "American Volunteer," South side of the Pub-OHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.,

M WEAKLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW
. Office on South Hanover street, in the room
merly occupied by A. B. Sharpe. Esq. C: HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the of the Court House, next door to the "Her-"Office, Carlisic, Penns.

OHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge raham, South Hanover street, Carlisle, Penna. HAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-

M. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY

NEWTON SHORT, M. D., Physi-le, clan and Surgeon, Mechanicsburg, Pa-ankful for past favors, would most respectful-inform his friends and the public generally, at he is still practicing Medicine and Surgery all their branches. Special attention given to treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, and her chronic affections. ce in Wilson's Building, Main St., up stairs

R. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

ENTISTRY—Dr. W. B. Shoemaker—

## Photographing. OSITIVELY THE BEST! C. L. LOCHMAN

AGAIN TRIUMPHANT!! e FIRST PREMIUM has again been Awarde to C. L. LOCHMAN, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS.

His long experience in the business and his timate knowledge of all that relates to the pro-tetion of a PERFECT PICTURE, in chemistry, t and mechanism, enables him to make Pho-graphs, unapproachable in most galleries, and I work guaranteed to give satisfaction. FINE LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS, Colored and Plain. CARD PICTURES FOR ALBUMS. old and new size, PORCELAIN PICTURES

of exquisite finish.

ady should have one of these taken the most charming complexion. AMBROTYPES every style of cases, and all kinds of work ne in a First Class Gallery. Copies made in

no in a first class cannot be a first class to most perfect manner legatives are registered, and duplicates can be dat any time.

The public is cordially invited to pay a visit to make any avaid avanding specimens. the gallery and examine specimens. A large lot of FRAMES and ALBUMS for sale Photographs made in all kinds of weather country well. DHOTOGRAPHS!

The subscriber, after over five years of experience in his profession, begs to inform the public hat he still continues his business at his old and yell known location, in the building of Jacob Mig. Esq., Suth-East Corner of Market Square, over he Store of Messrs. Leidich & Miller, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons, and where he is fully prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS,
CARTES DE VISITE
AND AMBROTYPES,

from mininture to life-like size, and to guarantee perfect satisfaction in overy case. The arrangement of my Sky-Light enables me to take perfect for similes in cloudy as well as in clear weather—an experienced Lady Operator is in constant attendance at the rooms to wait on lady customers. Constantly on hand and for sale at reasonable rates, a fine assortment of AOSE WOOD, UNION AND GILT FRAMES.

\*\* Negatives of all Pictures taken are preserved and persons wishing duplicates of the same an have them on short notice, either by persons, will hope for a continuance of the publications of the publications. RS. R. A. SMITH'S PHOTOgraphic Gallery South-east Corner Hano-reef, and Market Square, where may be had different styles of Photographs, from card size.

VORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, AND MELAINOTYPES: Pictures on Porcelain, (something new) both in and Colored, and which are beautiful pro-tions of the Photographic art. Call and see em. Particular attention given to copying from

Commercial College

GREAT EDUCATIONAL INDUCEMENTS. First Class Business College at Carlisle, Penn'a A First Class Business College at Curtaite, Ferna.

THIS Institution is now entering upon
the third year in its present location; during
which time it has received a liberal home support, and also an encouraging share of patronage
from six different States of the Union. We feel
encouraged from the result of past efforts and
shall spare no pains or expense in building up
an institution second to none in the country.
Education adapted to all—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Artisan, the Business or Professional
man.

YOUNG MEN of limited education.
YOUNG MEN well educated in other respects, but deficient in the branches taught in a first class Business College;
YOUNG MEN of limited means, who would possess the best requisite to eminence and distinction.
YOUNG MEN who are desirous of receiving the greatest amount of useful information at the least comparative expense are invited to investimation it the least companies of the control of the

BRANCHES TAUGHT. BRANCHES TAUGHT.

Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, in its various forms and applications, including Gentral Wholesale and Hetatil Business, Forwarding, Counsission, Exchange, Jobbing and Importing, Rallroading, Steamboating, Banking.
Parmership Settlements, Business Calculations Mercantile Law, Correspondence, Practical and Grnamental Penmenship, Phonography, English Orammar, Composition, Telegraphing, &c.

437 Students enter at any time.

437 None but competent instructors employed, and a sufficient number to insure individual instruction to all.

ablo 1888 ESS

REAT INDUCEMENT.—On A account of my health I am compelled to re-from busines. I now offer my store for the property of the control of the co

A. W. BENTZ.

## The American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1867.

Mardware, Paints, &c. HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS, &c. AT HENRY SAXTON'S

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CHEAP HARDWARE STORE, EAST MAIN STREET. NEXT DOOR TO THE CORMAN HOUSE. NEXT BOOK TO THE CORMAN HOUSE.

I have just returned from the East with the largest and best selection of HARDWARE ever offered in old Cumberland, and am able to sell the following articles a little lower than elsewhere in the county. All orders attended to personally and with our usual promptness. Goods delivered to all parts of the town free of charge. Hammered, Holled and English Refined Iron, Horse-Shoe Iron, Russia Sheet Iron, Burden's Horse and Mule Shoes, Norway Nail Rods, Sanderson's Cast-Steel English and American Hilster Steel, Sleigh Sole Steel, Spring Steet, Carriage Springs, Carriage Axles, &c. The largest assortment of CARRIAGE & WAGON FIXTURES

OLD YND

SPOKES, FELLOES, BOWS, HUBS,

PLAIN and FINISHED SHAFTS SLEIGH RUNNERS, &c., &c. 5.00 BARRELS osendale, Scotland and Hancock Cement, a arranted fresh. Douglas' and Cowing's

IRON AND CHAIN PUMPS. POWDER.—A full stock of Dupont's Rock, life and Duck Powder, Safety Fuse, Picks, Mat-ocks, Drills Crow-bars, Siedges, &c. 1,000 KEGS NAILS, nich we will sell low. Country merchants su

French Zine,
American do.,
Colored do., Snow White do., Crystal. COLORS of e

OILS AND VARNISHES. nseed Oil, Turpentine, Coach Varnish do., Sperm do., Fish do., Furniture do., White Demar do.,

Lard do., White Demar do.,
Lubric do., Japan do.,
Neats Foot do., Iron & Leather do.,
Also, Futty, Litharge, Whiting, Glue, Shellac
Rogwood, dec., &c., HERRY, SAYTOM HENRY SAXTON. Sept. 13, 1866. MILLER & BOWERS,

LEWIS F. LYNE, North Hanover Street, Carliste, Pa Dealers in American, English and German HARDWARE.

Cutiery,
Saddiery, rimmings,
Codeh Trimmings,
Morocco and Lining Skins,
Lasts,
Boot Trees
and Shoemaker Tools

of overy 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, Axies, 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 sail 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. the.

Hoping that by strict attention to business and the disposition to please all we will be able to maintain the reputation of the old stand,

MILLER & BOWERS. Dec. 1, 1865. HARDWARE!

We especially invite the attention of the public generally to come and examine our new and well selected stock of Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Sil-ver Plated and Brittania Tea and Table Spoons, Shears, Scissors, Curling, Crimping and Golfering Tongs and Irons, Riding, Driving and Sieigh Whips. BILLDING MATERIAL.

Carpenter, Coopers, Blac cers Tools and Findings. GRAIN BAGS Our new stock of Grain Bags are the best and cheapest ever offered in town. Farmers and For warding men. will find it to their advantage to come and examine our stock before buying else

CEDAR WARE. A complete assortment of Cedar Ware, comprising Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Bushel and Peck measures, Wash Rubbers, &c. Just received at the old and cheap Hardwase Store of HENRY SAXTON.

East Main Street, next door to Rippey's Hotel, Sept. 18, 1866.

City Advertisements.

## PATENTED MAY 20, 1866.

THIS is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purposa white than ordinary methods, rubbing and the substitution of the clother of the clother, but will leave them over white than ordinary methods are not for many the softens THIS is an article for washing without

LATEST FASHIONS DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED PATENT

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPBING) SKIRT. The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirts will be experienced particularly in all growded assemblies, operas, carriages, rail-road cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promende and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or musin dress, an invaluable to occupy a small place as easily and conven-tives a silk or muslin dress, an invaluable illy in crincline, not found in any Single ing Skirk.

Idy having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort

where for double) covered; prevenue, wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, wearing out when dragging down stoops, stairs, the property of the property of the property of the property of the frashon Magazines as the Standard Skirt of the frashon of the frash Skirt. For sale in all Stores where first class skirts ar sold throughout, the United States and else where, Manufactured by the sole owners of th

Insurance Companies.

CPECIAL INSURANCE AGENCY OVER \$25,000,000 OF CAPITAL REPRESENTED. Home, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Artic, Security, North American, Germania, all of Now York. Actna and Phomix of Hartford, Conn.; North American of Philadelphia, Pa.; Farmers Mutaal of York, Pa.; Columbia Mutaal of Landelph aster, Penu'a.

The main element to be desired in Insurance SECURITY.

SECURITY.

If wealth, experience, intelligence and probity exist, perpetuity and honorable dealing will be likely to ensue.

Insurance creates independence. A person pays for his own indemnity, and need not be a tax on his friends.

Every man should insure; the burning of whose, property would injure or inconvenience himself, his family, or his neighbors.

Insurance effected at this agency, no matter how large the amount, in either Stock or Mutual companies. Policies issued, losses adjusted and promptly paid at this office.

SAMUEL K. HUMRICH,

Special Insurance Agent.

Office in Marion Hall Building, West Main Street, Carlisle, or to the following local agents: J. E. Ferree, Newville; John R. Shuier, New Hoomfield, Perry County, Pa., or A. H. Weldman, Millintown, Juniata County, Pa.

CASH ASSETS \$15,000,000.

LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of this continent. Possessing the largest assets the largest amount insured, the largest income and the largest applus over liabilities, as shown by the official reports of the Insurance Depart ment of New York, and which will be shown to any persons wishing to determine for themselve the true condition and standing of different companies by applying to the agent. HUMRICH.

Office No. 28 West Main St., Carlisle.

Jan. 3, 1867–6m

\$200 REWARD!

PENNSYLVANIA MUTUAL HORSE THIEF DETECTING AND INSURANCE COMPANY. From three to five dollars will insure your lorse against thieves for five years.

Persons desiring to become members will apply of SAM'L K. HUMRICH, Office 26 West Main St., Carlisle Jan. 3, 1867—6m

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS AS-SURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., insures against all kinds of Accidents. CAPITAL \$304,800. thousand dollars in case of fatal a Weekly Compensation in case of dily injury, at 25 cents per day. For SAMUEL K. HUMRICH'S, Office No. 26 West Main St., Carlisia Jan. 3, 1897–6m

DIRE INSURANCE. The ALLEN AND EAST PENNSBORO' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cumbesland county, incorporated by an act of Assembly, in the year 1843, and having recently had
lits charter extended to the year 1883, is now in
active and vigorous operation under the superintendence of the following Board of Managers:
The County of the Stay Mathematical Bob
H. Coover, John Eichelberger, Joseph Wiekerrs,
Samuel Eberly, Rudolph Martan, Moses Bricker,
Jacob Coover and J. C. Dunlap.
The rates of insurance are as low and favorable
as any Company of the kind in the State. Persons wishing to become members are invited to
make application to the agents of the Company,
who are willing to wait upon them at any time.
President—W. R.GOFGAS, Eberly's Mills, Cumbertand County. President—W. R.GOF GAS., STAYMAN, Carlisie, orland County. Vice President—CHRIL TIAN STAYMAN, Carlisie, Secretary—John C. Dunlap, Mechanicsburg, Treasurer—Daniel Bailey, Dillsburg, York Co.

AGENTS. Cumberland County—Jonn Sherrick, Allen; Hen-Dickinson; Henry Bowman, Churchtown; Mode Griffith, South Middleton; Samuel Graham W. Pennsboro'; Samuel Coover, Mechanicsburg; J. W. Cooklin, Shepherdstown; D. Coover, Upper Allen; J. O. Saxton, Silver Spring; John Hyer, Carlisle; Valentine Feeman, New Cumberland; James McCaullish, NewVille. York County—W. S. Picking, Dover: James Griffith. Warrington; T. F. Deardorff, Washing-ton; Richey Clark, Dillsburg; D. Rutter, Fair-view; John Williams, Carroll. Dauphin Cunty—Jacob Houser, Harrisburg, Members of the Company having policies about to expire, can have them renewed by making ap-plication to any of the agents. rland County-Jonn Sherrick, Allen: Her

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, "The leading for Insurance Association of this Continent." Hon. Eligar Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Mass. Cash Assets over \$17,000,000. Applications s. Cash Assets of the distributed by A. SHARP WOODBURN, Agent, Walnut Botton

Mats and Caps.

HATS AND CAPS! DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP If so, Don't Fail to Call on J. G. CALLIO,

NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET, There can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS ever brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleasure in inviting his old friends and customors, and all new ones, to his splendid stock just revieved from New York and Philadelphia, consisting in part of fine

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, pesides an endless variety of Hats and Caps of the latest style, all of which he will sell at th Lowest Cash Prices. Also, his own manufactur of Hats always on hand, and HATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. He has the best arrangement for coloring H and all kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcouts, &c. the shortest notice (as he colors every week) a on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine for choice brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS always on hand. He desires to call the atten of persons who have COUNTRY FURS

o sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for the same. Give him a call, at the above number, his old stand, as he feels confident of giving entire satis-faction. Dec. 29, 1866. HATS! CAPS!! FURS!!!

Just received at KELLER'S, on North Hanove treet, two doors above Faber's Hotel, and nex o Cornman's Shoe Store, all the New Styles of HATS A'ND CAPS, hich will be sold at the lowest cash prices. SILI ATS, New York and Philadelphia Styles; SOF, ELF HATS of every variety and price. HOM ANUFACTURED HATS constantly on han d made to order at short notice. My manufaring arrangements being complete, I flatte yeelf that I will be able to give satisfaction tery particular. I have a large assortment of

JR, OTTER, BEAVER, CONY AND CLOTH CAPS, "Sharman,"

LADIES' MUFFS AND GENTS' GLOVES goods colored promptly and warranted to at-satisfaction. Old Hats repaired and made new at moderat charges.

Highest cash prices paid for country Furs,
Fox, Mink, Muskrat, &c.
10HN A. KELLER, Agt.
N. B.—Prime Begars of the best brands, Havano,
Cuba and Domestic Tobacco of all kinds and the
best qualities, including Fine Cut, Congress, Na-

HENRY G. BEIDLER, LICENSED AUCTIONEER. KERSVILLE, CHMBERT AND COUNTY: PENN'A Will attend promptly to the calling of sales, at the lowest rates. An experience of several years, warrants him in guaranteeing satisfaction in every case. Residence near Diller's Bridge, West Pennsbordugh township. Poefical.

Just to hear him make a crash?

Would I watch him more delighted

Break my mirror all to smash?

Would I smother him in financis, Just because his voice was low? Dose him up with bella donna?

Would I think his brow Byronic,

Just because it was so bare? And his head Napoleonic In its shape—though minus hair?

Could I trace the marks of genius in his eyebrows, arched and low, Yet I've knewn some silly mothers, With their babies, think just so.

Would I think my baby destined To become a man of men, And to govern and control them

By the might of sword or pen?

I dare say these noisy babies Play the very deuce—I know;

Do you think if I'd a baby,
That I'd let him pull my hair?
Do you think I'd put on collars
Just to let him soil and tear? Do you think I'd call it pretty When he bites his little too? Yet I've known some silly mother With their babies, do just so.

Do you think I'd set him crying Just to see his cunning frown?

Do you think I'd set him walking Just to see him tumble down? Would I call my baby pretty,
When he'd neither teeth nor hair?
Yet I've known some silly mothers
With their babies, think they are. Would I buy him drums and rattles,

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

CASH ASSETS \$16,000,000.

This is strictly and entirely a Mutual Company It makes its dividends annually and pays then at the end of each and every year. Its assets are not diluted, nor its strength weakened by an doubtful premium notes or stockholders notes, bouttful securities find no place in its list cash assets. It charges its policy holders no in trest, and furnishes insurance at exact cost. Twenty-four years of straight forward, honore blue dealing, has made its name the synonym (strength among business men, and is to-day the ALEADLY OF THE INSTITUTE AND COMPANY

Miscellaneous. THE TIDE TURNS.

THE TIDE TURNS.

The following very romantic, yet truthful story, has just been told us by one who is pretty well posted. It is another proof of the end that awaits all fast young bloods. The hero of the story is John Steele, a young man only twenty-three years of age. By the death of an old lady named Widow McClintock, who died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil, he came in possession of all the old lady's property. The farm of the widow was on Oil creek, in Venango county, and was known as the Widow McClintock farm. It is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rouseville, and was amongst the first of the oil-producing farms of the valley. Early in 1863 the Van Slyke well, on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2500 barrels per day, and several wells, yielding from 200

day, and several wells, yielding from 20 to 800 barrels, were struck at subsequen periods. Mrs. McClintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele whoappears to have had nothing natural who appears to have had nothing naturally victous in his composition, was survounded by a set of vampyres, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young Millionarie's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his pile in oil, and he was of the impression that his money would accumlate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in this city and Philadelphiasavor strongly of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. were they not so well authenticated.
Wine, women, horses faro and gener
debauchery soon made a reck of that pri
cely fortune, and in twenty mont
Johnny Steele squandered two million Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. He lost in this city, at faro, over \$1000,000 in two nights; he bought high-priced turn-outs, and after driving around an hour or two, gave them away. He organized the Skiff & Gaylord Minstrels and put them on the road tin-fon

shape. He traveled with the company for some time, enjoying himself hugely and paying pretty dearly for his experi-ence in the show business. He lavished upon music hall performers of the female persuasion the most costly presents.

To a popular vocalist engaged at Trimble's Varieties, Pittsburgh, and who ble's Varieties, Pittsburgh, and who caught his eye, he gave a \$3000 diamond ring, and squandered his money in a like manner upon other members of the profession. He is now, we are told, filling the position of door keeper for Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrel's, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive, but not strictly classical phrase, completely "played out." The wealth obtained by those who worked so assidulously to effect Steele's ruin gave little permanent ffect Steele's ruin gave little permaner penefit to its possessors. The person mo brazen and chiefly instrumental in brin brazen and chieny instrumental in bring ing about the present condition of affair is said to be Seth Slocum, who hun around Meadville, Pa., several weeks las around Meadville, Pa., several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over \$100,000, which he had "captured" from Steele, and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old as sociates as a gone coon. At last accounts Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a

Slocum was incarcerated in the jail of a neighboring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of \$500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, "easy come, easy go," or that other, "fools and their money are soon parted." The farm was sold recently for taxes due the Government.—

New York Clipper.

A FEELING Son.—A minister in Iowa was recently called upon, by a man whom we will call Mr. A.—, to attend the funeral of his father; and after a short conversation concerning the deceased, Mr. A.—asked the minister how much he should charge for his services.

"Oh!" said the minister, "I never make a charge for attending a funeral; but I sometimes receive a present of more or less value." "I wish to pay my way," said the man; "I have but little money; but if you will take anything that grows on my farm—wouldn't you like some sweet potatoes?"

"Certainly," said the minister; "sweet potatoes are as acceptable as the money."

"All right."

The following day the minister went to the former and

The following day the minister went t the funeral. After the usual services, and after the congregation had looked for the last time upon the deceased, Mr. Astepped forward, and turned down the coffin lid, and began to screw it fast, say-

coffin lid, and began to serew it fast, saying as he did so:

"It's pretty hard, pretty hard; the hardest thing I ever did; but it's the last thing I can do for father, and I won't ask any one to do it for me."

In due time the procession moved to the grave, and the coffin was lowered. When the grave was perhaps a third filled, and while the relatives and friends were standing around, Mr. A.——left the side of his wife, and advancing to the minister, and putting his hand in his pocket, said: "I have the money to-day, and if you'd rather have it than the sweet potatoes, I can pay you just as well as not."

minister, and stood looking into the grave for some moments; then, drawing a deep hreath, as if realizing the depth of his affiction, he said in a sad tone:

"I have lost the best friend I ever had; he never licked me but once."

A few days afterwards the minister received two bushels of sweet potatoes.

A VALUABLE RECIPE.—A correspondent of the Phil. delphia, Ledger writes that six years' experience has convinced him that a coat of gum copal varnish, applied to the soles of boots and shoes, and repeated as it dries, until the pores are filled and the surface shines like polished mahogany, will make the soles waterproof and also cause the rite last three times as long as ordinary soles.

SCISSORING. An Impudent tree-the sassy-fras. Can a horse be called mettle-some when Wanted to know—whether the volum of sound has yet been found.

THE man who made a shoe for the foot of a mountain is now engaged on a har for the head of a discourse. WHEN is a train of cars in danger of running over an old man with a scythe in his hand? When it is behind Time. Solomon advises the sluggard to go to the ant, but the shiftless in our days generally go to their uncle.

"I HAVE not courted lightly," as the mansaid when he married a widow weigh-ing three hundred pounds. A Young lady is charged with having said, that if a cart wheel has nine fellows, it's a pity if a pretty girl like her can't have one.

SAID a gentleman on presenting a lace collar to his idolitrada, "do not let any one else rumple it," "No, dear, I'll take it off," said the naughty beauty. "Isn'r there an awfully strong smell of pigs in the air?" asked Smith of Jones. "Yes," replied Jones, "that's because the wind is from the sow-west."

BEAUTIFUL was the reply of a vener able man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living? No, but I am almost there.

A COUNSEL being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am concerned, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant." LOOKING to others for our standard of happiness is the sure way to be miserable Our business is with our own hearts and

A LITTLE girl in school being asked what a cataract or a waterfall was, "she replied that was hair flowing over some-thing she didn't know what.

A LADY seeing a man in the gutter, said she was afraid he was dead. Pat, who had been near enough to smell his breath, ex-claimed: "Faith, and I wish I had half his disease." "Bobby, why don't you go home and have your mother sew up that hole in your trowsers?" "Oh, go along, old woman, our folks are at the sewing circle,

working for the heathen.' An old hotel-keeper in Washington once posted on his dining-room door the following notice: "Members of Congress will go to the table first, and then the

PUNCH tells of a city man who never got up till noon, because, he said it was only fair, as day broke in the morning, to give it a chance of redeeming its position before beginning business with it. "Sure," said a sanctimonious Irishman of a priest who was given to secular pursuits on the Lord's day, "sure, and that mon is a mighty sinner, is he—for it's meself that has seen him break the Sabbath avant day of his 195.1" Sabbath every day of his life!"

"BRIDGET," sald a mistress to her Irish servant, "where's the gridiron?"—"An' sure, ma'am, I's jist atther giving it to my sister's own cousin, Bridget O'-Flatherty; the thing is so full of holes, it's no good at all."

"Mr. Jones," said Mrs. J., with an air of triumph, "don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Well, yes," growled Jones; "I suppose anything is a means of grace that breaks down pride and leads to repentance!"

A French General, well known in English circles, who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, said that he wished to make a present to a lady, and to give her something rare. "Give her a lock of your hair," said a friend. DUMAS, the younger, sat at one of the

Mile. Georges. "I do not like to see an old woman die," said one of the spectarors. "Especially when the death is not real," remarked the witty Dumas as quick I PRESSED her gentle form to me, and whispered in her ear; if, when I was far away, she'd drop for me a tear. I paused for some cheering words, my throbbing heart to cool, and with her rosy lips she said, "Oh, Ike, you're sich a fool."

WE do not believe in spiritualism o magic (except sleight-of-hand and so forth); but what are we to say to such fact as this: "the other day a veraclou witness actually saw a young man turninto a public house!" Transformation extraordinary! Further evidence will be forthcoming shortly. An old lady and her son, five years old

were gathering scraps of iron on one of our back streets, wherewith to procure their daily bread. Old woman sat down on a rock to rest. Precoclous boy ex-claims—"Mammy, go to work. I can't support the whole family." "SAMMY, Sammy, my son, don't stand there scratching hour head—stir your stumps, or you will make no progress in life." "Why, father," replied the hopeful, "Iv'e often heard you say that the only way to get on in this world was to scratch ahead."

scratch ahead."

An Irish gentleman called on an eminent singing master to inquire his terms; the master said that he charged two guineas for the first lesson, but only one for amany as he pleased afterwards. "Oh, bother the first lesson," said the applicant, "let us commence at the second!" An exchange paper published not long since some verses containing these lines "I met her on the street, And she showed her dirty feet."

The young lady referred to made com-plaint, and the editor corrected himself in his next paper. For "dirty" he sub-stituted the word "dainty." This made motters all right natters all right. Our friend Snooks, who generally ob

Our friend Snooks, who generally observes whatever he notices, says that his meditations in church are often destroyed by the consideration of this philosophic mystery: Why does the possession of a diamond ring affect a lady's waterfall?—He says that a lady in church with a brilliant ring is terribly bothered with her heir, and it generally takes a good part of her time to render it fit to be seen by the people behind. Snooks don't understand the connection, and he wonders if he was the first to discover it. the first to discover it.

SHE wore a Gothic water-fall, and hoops like a Sibley tent, and her back, oh! slavery, a big chain clanked as she went. She bought her waterfall newly built, methinks we can see her yet, though we saw her but a moment with a big black chain of jet. She wore a hat a butter dish—as large as a three cent pie, and we thought we should soon expire as her live chain ratiled by. A score or more of oner yet, the moment with a moment with a we thought we should soon expire as he big chain rattled by. A score or more of silver doves held her dress from mud and rain, innocent birds were frightened by the gutta percha chain. Oh, fashion, pay you just as well as not."

'Never mind,' said the minister, in a low tone; "it will be all right. Don't say anything about it now."

The man then stepped back beside the minister, and stood looking into the grave for some moments; then, drawing a deep reath, as if realizing the depth of his action, he said in a sad tone:

'I have lost the best for ever licked me.'

but take back thy jetty chain.

Down on Him.—On one occasion Lorenzo Dow, while preaching, took the liberty of denonneing a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander, and imprisonment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got out of his "limbo," he announced that, in spite of this (in my opinion) unjust punishment, he should preach at a given time a sermon about another rich man." The populace was greatly excited, and a crowded audlence greeted has appearance. With great solemnity he opened the Bible and read, "And there was another rich man who id died and went to—" then stopped short and seemed suddenly impressed. "Brethron, I will not mention the place this rich man went to for fear he has some relatives in this congregation who will sue me, for defamation of character."

have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engaging in rebellion against the same, unletter say a vote of two-thirds, shall have removed the disability of any shall have removed the disability of the debt of the United States, and prolife.

The fourth clause affirms the validity of the debt of the United States, and prolife debt, or of any claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

The fiftic clause provides that Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions of the other clauses of the States, and afterwards violated their oath by all all averometed the

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOB CURTIN. HARRISBURG Jan, 2, 1867. s and House of Repres th of Pennsylvania :

We have reason to be thankful to God, for the blessings of peace, abundant crops, that industry has been rewarded, and that thus the Commonwealth has been able to do her full duty to herself, to the country and posterity.

The condition of our finances is as follows:

Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865...... \$2,378,663 1Receipts during fiscal year ending
Nov. 30, 1866....... 5,829,663 5 

26 65 1,854,205 00 Public debt, December 1, 1866.... . 85,622,052 1 

Assets in Treasury:
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Bonds Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company
Interest on bonds of Philadelphia and
Eric Railroad Company..... 8,500,000 0

\$35,622,052 1 mprovement in Treasury since 1861...\$5,012,041 4

Improvement in Treasury since 1861...85,012.011 47

The extraordinary expenditures during the war and since its close, in payments growing out of it by authority of acts of Assembly, have amounted to upwards of five millions of dollars, which, added to the actual payment of the indebtedness of the State, and money in the treasury for that purpose, shows the revenues, above the ordinary expenditures, to have amounted to \$10,612,000, which would all have been applied to the payment of the debt of the Commonwealth in the last six years. A careful attention to the revenues of the Commonwealth, with such just and prudent changes as may be required in the future, and a wise economy in expenditure, will, in my judgment, ensure the entire payment of the public debt, within the period of fifteen years.

The time fixed for the redemption of \$23,103,628 24 of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth having expired, I recommend that provision be made for its redemption, by making a new loan for that purpose, payable at such periods as the prospective revenues will justify.

I recur, with much satisfaction, to the wisdom, prudence and economy of the representatives of the people, in the management of the finances of the Commonwealth, during a period of much embarrasment, uncertainty and distress, and congratulate you and them on the near approach of the entire liquidation of the public debt.

Since my last annual message I have drawn from the treasury two thousand

public debt.

Since my last annual message I have drawn from the treasury two thousand dollars of the funds placed in the hands of the Governor for secret service and other accordance which I have of the Governor for secretservice and other extraordinary expenses, which I have expended, in payment of my personal staff and for other purposes, as heretofore, except five hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-eight cents, which I have returned into the treasury.

I present for your consideration the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legisla.

amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of both Houses of Congress, passed on the 16th day of June last. I was glad that it was possible, without delaying the final adoption of these amendments, to ascertain the opinion of our people upon them at the general election in October last.—By the election of a large majority of members openly favoring and advocating the amendments, that opinion seems to met to have been abundantly expressed.—Indeed, the amendments are so moderate and reasonable in their character that it would have been astonishing if the people had failed to approve them. That every person born in the United States, and free, whether by birth or manunision, is a citizen of the United States, iand that no State has a right to abridge the United States, proposed to the Legis sion, is a citizen of the United States, and that no State has a right to abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States—these are principles which were never seriously doubted anywhere, until after the insane crusade in favor of slavery had been for some time in progress. What is called the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case has made it expedient and proper to re-assert these vital principles in an authoritative manner, and this is done in the first clause of the proposed amendments.

ments.

The right of prescribing the qualifications of voters is exercised by the respective States, under the Constitution of 1789; three-fifths of the slaves were countried to record the states. Arow; turce-niths of the slaves were counted in ascertaining the representative population of the several States. The amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery in all the States and Territories.—Though it was formerly otherwise in most, if notall, of the old Southern States, yet for many years past free negroes have yet for many years past free negroes have not, in any of these, been permitted to vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count

vote. At present, therefore, the late slave States would be entitled to count the whole of their former slave population, as a basis for representation, instead of three-fifths thereof. That is to say, they would have in the existing ratio about twenty more members of Congress than they had before slavery was abolished, and the free States would lose the same number, making a difference of about forty members of Congress, or, say one sixth of the whole body. In other words, the treason of the rebellious States, the suppression of which has cost us so many hundreds of thousands of precious lives, and so many thousands of millions of treasure, would be rewarded by giving them a vast increase of political power.—This absurdity the second clause of the proposed amendments designs to prevent, by the just, equal and moderate provision, that in future the representative population of each State shall be ascertained by making a proportionate deduction from the whole population thereof, if its laws exclude from the privilege of voting any male citizens, not criminals, of the age of twenty-one years. I have yet to learn that any plausible objection can be offered to such a provision.

The third clause of the proposed amendments excludes from Congress, and from the College of Electors, and from all offices, civil and military of the United States, or as Executive or Judicial officers of any State, have heretofore sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards violated their oath by engagalng in rebellion against the same, un-

VOL. 53.---NO. 30.

as adopted amendments of that instruas adopted amendments of that instrument.

A question has been raised whether the States lately in rebellion, and not yet restored to their privileges by Congress are to be counted on this vote—in other words, whether those who have rebelled and been subdued shall be entitled to a potential voice in the question of the guarantees to be required of them for future obedience to the laws. So monstrous a proposition is, it appears to me, not supported by the words or spirit of the Constitution. The power to suppress insurrection includes the power of making provision against its breaking out afresh. These States have made an unjust war upon our common Government and their sister States, and the power given by the Constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our successive the constitution of warment and their states of the constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our successive the constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our successive the constitution of the states of the states and the power of the constitution of the states o

constitution to make war on our part includes the power to dictate, after our success, the terms of peace and restoration.

The power of Congress to guarantee to every State a republican form of government would cover much more cogent action than has yet been had.

The duty imposed upon Congress, to provide and maintain republican governments for the States is to be accepted in the broadest meaning of the term. It is not a mere formal or unnecessary provision. The power was conferred, and the duty enjoined, to preserve free institutions against all encroachments, or the more violent elements of despotism and anarchy. And now that treason has, by rebellion, subverted the governments of a number of States, forfeiting for the people all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, including even those of property and life, the work of restoration for these States rests with the National Government, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passage by Congress, and the

ernment, and it should be faithfully and fearlessly performed.

By their passage by Congress, and the declaration of the people at the late elections, the fath of the nation is pledged to the amendments, and they will be fairly carried out and their benefits given to the rebellious States. But when the amendments shall have passed into the organic law, should the people lately in rebellion persist in their rejection, and in continued disobedience and the obstruction of the execution of the national laws, it will be an admonition to the nation that the animus and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy none of the privileges imus and force of treason still exist among a people who enjoy none of the privileges of the Government, save its generons tolerance. With their oejection all hope of reconstruction, with the co-operation of the rebellious States, on a basis that would secure to the Republic the logical results of the war, will have vanished, and the duty must then devolve upon the Government of adopting the most effectual method to secure for those States the character of governments demanded by the Constitution.

method to secure for those States the character of governments demanded by the Constitution.

They are without lawful governments — they are without municipal law, and without any claim to participate in the Government.

On what principal of law or justice can the rebellious States complain, if, after they have rejected the fair and magnanimous terms upon which they are offered brotherhood with us, and a participation in all the blessings of our freedom, and they have refused, the Government, in the exercise of its powers, should enter anew upon the work of reconstruction at the very foundation; and then the necessity will be forced upon us to discard all discrimination in favor of the enemies of our nationality, to give us and then enduring freedom and impartial justice.

The Constitution has defined treason, and has given express power to suppressing trection, by war, if necessary. It has not provided, in detail, the terms to be granted after such a war. How could it do so? It would probably not be contended by the wildest partisan that these States had a right to be represented in Congress at a time when they were carrying on open war against the Government, or that Congress was not then a lawful body, notwithstanding their exclusion.—How then have they regained the right of representation? Surely not by simply Jaying down their arms when they could no longer hold them. The United States have the right, and it is their duty, to exact such securities for future good conduct as they may deem sufficient, and the of-

as they may deem sufficient, and the of-fenders, from whom they are to be exactfenders, from whom they are to be exacted, can have no right to participate in our councils in the decision of the question of what their punishment shall be.

Practically, common sense determined the question of their right so to participate when Congress proceeded in the enactment of laws after the surrender of the ment of laws after the surrender of the last rebel military force. It was determined again when the now-pending amendments were proposed by Congress. If two-thirds of Congress, as now constituted, could lawfullly propose those amendments, then three-fourths of the States not excluded from representation in Congress form a sufficient majority to effect their lawful adoption. It was determined again by the formal sanction of both the great political parties, when

both the great political parties, when Congress, by an almost unanimous vote declared the rebellious States without the declared the rebellious States without the right of representation in the Electoral College in 1864.

We ought to go on resolutely and rapidly, with all measures deemed necessary to the future safety of the country, so that all parts of it may, at the earliest day, be restored to just and equal political privileges.

The annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, superintendent of the maintenance and education of the soldiers' orphans, will exhibit the present condition and the result thus far of that undertaking. Nearly three thousand of the destitute

nearly three thousand of the destitute children of the brave men who laid down their lives that the nation might live, are now not only comfortably provided for and guarded from temptation, but are re-

and guarded from temptation, but are receiving an education which will fit them to repay the care of the State.

The appropriation made for this purpose, at the last session, has been sufficient to meet all expenses of the financial year just closed. And I reccommend whatever appropriation may be necessary, to continue and perfect the system finder which the schools are conducted.

There can be no doubt that the appropriation will be made. Were I to select any State interest which I would more warmly commend to your prompt attention and liberality than another, it would be this. All Pennsylvanians are proud of it, and it lies near the hearts of all true men. men.
Owing to their greater destitution and want of information on the part of their relatives, the orphans of our colored sol-

relatives, the orphans of our colored soldiers may require some special attention. Perhaps authority to the State Superintendent, to use, for a short time, the services of an agent, to ascertain their number and claims, and bring them into the schools that may be provided for them, will be sufficient. The whole number in the State is not large, of whom a few have already been temporarily provided for.

I recommend that provisions be made for the maintenance of such of our soldiers as are in poverty, and have been so mainas are in poverty, and have been so maimed as to prevent them from securing a livelihood by their labor, by renting buildings at once, or such other means as you may deem wise and proper, until the arrangements proposed by the National Government for their support are completed.— They are probably few in number, and it is due the character of the Commonwealth, that they should not remain in, or become the Inmates of, poor houses, or pick up, a precarious substance by begging. Patrioticand charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can as are in poverty, and have been so maimoticand charitable citizens have done much for them, but speedy and proper relief can only be given them by the systematic and continued benevolence of the Common-wealth. The Legislature of the common-

continued benevolence of the Commonwealth. The Legislature can alone afford immediate relief to all of this class of our citizens, and in thus exhibiting gratitude to heroic and faithful men, who did so much for the country, the burden will fall equally on all her people.

By our existing laws, juries are selected by the sheriff and commissioners of the respective countles. As these officers are generally of similar political affinities, the system has always been in danger of belons of the other clauses by appropriate legislation,

That these wise and moderate provisions will meet the hearty approbation of the Legislature, I cannot doubt. If proposed by two-thirds of each House of Congress, and ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the States, the Constitution provides that they should stand listration of equal justice secretary. I reRates

ADVERTISEN serted at a lib Advertisements CASH. When so specified for pu

commend the ner as inspect each citizen sioner, and the highest number commissioner perform the sa jurors, that are iff and county It is impos spects, for the the enactmen large extent Legislature f is demanded

of it at the chiefly object with which po ferred.

I again reco
eral laws, wh
this connecti
age of a gene

I earnes the living a history beat that mone hat prov institutio

recommê in which taining i

Tr was

country: To have this gre riod thr

companies, so may be just granted, and the people of wealth. the various under sen-n for many ustom that There are prisons, a nur tence of dear years, and as an incoming happens that are recent, wi be inflicted, t for the recept penitentiarie condition of xpiration o pears from he he school yetricts in the teachers, and age attendant of the school of the school including ta ation, was, f The increase tricts was 26, 222; in the school, 19,93 at school, 16 4,195,285 57.
Forschool disber of schools a
ten attending
te attendance
total cost of
avite your atations made
Viokersham,
public instering dare the system, tention to the in his report and comme struction to
of the Legis
I herewith
nel F. Jords
at Washing
chief of tran
military his
nees of the f ring care parts of Colo-Cemetry; on y of the reformed of July, in of Colonel appointed upassage of f on the Fourth commissioner relating to the sequehanns, and them and the re-neral and Adjuinvite your ports of the tant Genern The agen my judgme, ed very us pecially to lies.

Four thou claims have during the and eleven three dollar Government ants free of the first free of the fi nvite vo ngton should, in ned. It has prov-respects, and es-and their famidred and ninety high the agency dithree hundred in hundred and i, as there are lead compa-riment, and ies and th ty-seven will be re