A merican Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, March 28, 1867.

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## Democratic Almanac for 1867

AND WILL PRESENT THE SAME TO EACH NEW SUBSCRIBER HIMSELF. This valuable little volume, published in New York, contains EIGH-TY PAGES of closely printed, interesting and useful reading matter—embracing astronomical calculations and calendars, tabular statements of the National Debt, extracts from the Constitutional history of the country, a list of the arbitrary and illegal arrests made by order of Abrahim Lincoln from 1861 to 1865, statistics of pauperism and crime in the United States, the Presidential proclamations of the last year, all the veto a messages of President Johnson, the Negro Bu reau and Civil Rights Bill, the Negro legislation of Congress, a list of the officers of the United States Government, members of Congress and Foreign Ministers, official election returns from all the States for the years 1850, 1860, 1861 and 1866, together with able articles on prominent political topics.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC is a complete con pendium of the political history of the last year, and will be found invaluable as a book of reference, as will readily be seen from the brief synopsis we have given of its contents. It should have a place in the library of every Democratic household. It will he sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price of subscription to The Volunteer, Ad-BRATTON & KENNEDY, Curlisle, Pa. March 7, 1867.

RATS IN THE PANTRY.

During a cursory debate in the House a few days since, old Thad Stevens, of this State; was asked if he could state the amount of money that had been drawn from the U.S. Treasury in aid of the freedmen? Thad said he did not know the precise sum, but he believed " about TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS had been voted to the blacks during the las two years."

Think of that, tax-payers. Ten mill ions of dollars of your money, it is admitted by Stevens, has been given to the lazy blacks inside of twenty-four months. But this is not all. The ra tions, clothing and medicines furnished to the freedmen, are not included in the ten millions spoken of by Stevens. He speaks of money alone—money voted by Congress, and taken from the treasury. The other expenses are far in excess of the amount received in money, and we are safe in saying that during the last two years the freed negroes have cost the government thirty millions of

Is there a nation but ours on the facof the earth that would tolerate this reckless extravagance? What right, we ask, have the fanatical fools who compose a majority of the two Houses of the Rump Congress to squander the people's money in this manner? We mye no objection to these men calling the negro their "brother" and their for four years, when it could have been "equal," but we protest against them | brought to a close and the Union remaintaining these negroes in idleness stored inside of eighteen months. But at the expense of the tax-payers of the No people on God's footstool are so relentlessly taxed as are the Americans to-day, and yet with all our taxes we see our public debt increasing daily and

A prudent man, when involved in financial difficulties, becomes economical, and, by every means in his power, re trenches his expenditures. Not so with the reckless majority of the Rump Congress. From the very hour that Lincoln took his seat as President, extravagance beyond precedent and stealing beyond belief commenced. After the war had ended and the party in power could count the hundreds of millions of debt they had contracted, it was hoped they would begin to think of the danger that threatened us as a people, and commence a system of retrenchment and reform. But no. The people hoped in vain, for they see their debt augmenting, and a reckless extravagance persisted in, calculated if indeed not intended, to convulse the nation and plunge it into anarchy and repudiation.

What do the people mean? Is it pos sible they no longer feel or care for the nation? Will they continue to fold their arms in listless indifference as they see tens of millions of dollars taken from their treasury every year to be lavished upon lazy negroes? Will nothing arouse them from their lethargy?-Let the solid men of all parties look at these things calmly, and we think they will agree with us when we say that if this extravagance, this stealing, is not arrested, and the men throttled who are engaged in it, our Government will soon show symptoms of debility, and finally end in anarchy and confusion.

IS SUMNER INSANE? Sumner, it is feared, will land in a mad house before long. No motion, on any subject, can be made in the Senate, without him popping up and moving his stereotyped amendment, viz: "without distinction of color." A ludicrous little incident happened in the Senate a few days ago. The session had been a protracted one, and finally some one moved an adjournment. Sumner jumped to his feet and moved to add to the motion the words, "without distinction of color." The Speaker, nonplussed at the ridiculousness of Sumner's amendment, asked him what he meant? "What amendment did I propose?" asked the Massachusetts statesman. The Speaker repented it, for his information. "Oh," says Sumner, "I see, I see-I withdraw the amendment, for I confessit is not pertinent." The Senate adjourned, the mem-

bers being convulsed with laughter. And this man Sumner, of Massachusetts, is the leader of his party in the Senate, and his beck and nod are regarded law in that once dignified but now contemptible body. No wonder our country is on the verge of bankruptey and ruin when its affairs are shaped by buffons like Sumner and Thad. Stavens. Both are insane on, the subject of the negro; and both would send the country to the bottom of the occan, if by so doing the verge of an allow of the first party who refuse to toe the mark and the bottom of the occan, if by so doing the very large of influence. Let the people, we repeat, look these ed lasy in that once dignified but now they could secure "equality" to the "pet Let the people, we repeat, look things, and reflect. lambs," as Lincoln called the negroes.

READ IT. We mean the article on our first page taken from the Philadelphia Age, on the ubject of the arrest and imprisonment, in 1864, of Colonel Samuel North. Levi Cohn, and Marvin M. Jones, who had been appointed by the Governor of New York, under an act of the Legislature, to visit the troops belonging to that State, then in the field, for the purpose of furnishing them tickets, and to receive their votes. It was the year of the Presdential election, with Lincoln and Mc-Clellan as the candidates. These gentlemen, North, Cohn and Jones, were among the best men of the State of New York—men of wealth and characterand they entered upon their duties with determination to discharge those duties honestly and faithfully. They never for a moment supposed that three petty tyrants—three men who exercised arbirary and despotic powers—had conspired together, like a band of pirates, for heir destruction. But so it was. Lincoln, Stanton and Holt, each one exer-

cising the power of his official station had these three New York Commission ers arrested and cast into a filthy prison, where they were almost starved to death. The charge against them—which was a lie-was "attempting to defraud the soldiers of their votes," the very thing that Lincoln, Stanton and Holt themselves were engaged in. After suffering from hunger and vermin for months, a mock trial, which lasted forty days, was had before a Military Court selected by the three conspirators, and the defendants were found "not guilty." But even after their acquittal by a packed Court, they were not released from confinement, nor were the findings of the Court

made public. North was finally set at liberty, but the two others were retained in prison, and Republican journals, by authority of Stanton, published it to the world, that Cohn and Jones had "been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life." A few weeks subsequent. Cohn and Jones were released also, and told to "go," without bearing with them anything in the form of an official discharge to show what had been the finding of the Court or the reason of their discharge.

We need not go into particulars in calling attention to this most infamous outrage—an outrage without a parallel in history. It was a conspiracy to defraud the Democratic soldiers of New York out of their votes, and the conspiracy was successful, and Gen. McClellan lost the support of 50,000 New York soldiers who would have voted for him but could not for want of ballots. Infamous and dastardly as was the conduct of the two villains, Stanton and Holt, in this treasonable plot, that of Lincoln was still more so. His attempt, by bribery, intimidation and threats to induce one of the prisoners to perjure his soul by swearing away the liberties of his two fellow-sufferers, eclipses the most wicked plots of the French Revolution, and has only a parallel in that other act of Abraham Lincoln, when he betrayed McClellan by withdrawing from his command twenty thousand of his best croops, at the very hour when the intreoid General was preparing to take Richmond by storm. For political objects McCiellan was betrayed; for political

objects the Néw York Commissioners vere imprisoned; for political objects thousands of other men were punished in a similar way; for political objects. and to afford the Lincolnites an opportunity to steal, the war was continued enough. Read the article on our first

The bill to punish by severe penalty any rail-road company that excludes negroes from the cars, or that requires them to occupy any particular part of a tary titles, but who never "set a squadcar, was called up in the House on the ron in the field." The man on whose 18th inst., and after a stormy debate, testimony Mrs. Surrett was condemned (the Democrats opposing and the negroequality members advocating the bill,) a vote was taken, and the bill passed by a strict party vote. The bill is the same

It reads as follows : It reads as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, any ratiroad or ratiway corporation within this Commonwealth that shall exclude or allow to be excluded by their agents, conductors or employees from any of their passenger cars any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars thus set upart, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall for such reasons compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable, in an action of debt to the person aggrieved, in the sum of \$500, the same to be recovered as actions of debt are now by law recoverable.

covered as actions of debt are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, of any milroad or nativary exprintion, within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, or allow to be succeeded, or assist in the exclusion, from any of their ears schapart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cast from title rack, thereby provides the persons from riding, shall be decenced guilty of a misdementor, and spon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding three modes (\$500) nor less than one hundred dollars (\$500) nor less than one hundred dollars (\$600) are less than thirty days, or both, at the dispection of the Court.

We learn that "Governor" Geary has

We learn that "Governor" Geary has put his name to the above bill, and it is therefore a law and in force! During the debate in both Houses, the Demo cratic members offered amendments to the bill requiring rail-road companies to provide cars for negroes, or separate seats at the end of the car, but these proposed amendments were promptly voted down. It was not the accommodation of the negroes, then, that the Radical members contended for: it was for equality with the whites. They are determined to mix the two races, and

to compel the white man and woman to keep company with the blacks! What think you, white folks? Do you see any negro-equality in this measure, and are you prepared to be jostled and crowded in the cars by swarthy negroes? Ask your wives and daughters how they relish this negro-equality business, and if they desire to see negroes

occupy the same seats in the cars with themselves? We ask the people of this county and State to reflect on what we told them last summer and fall. We said then that the objects the Republicans had in view were negro-equality and negrosuffrage. The opposition papers and stump-speakers denied these allegations. and assured the dupes whose votes they wanted that they entertained no such ideas. We knew they lied; we knew that negro-equality and disunion were the objects the Radicals had at heart,

mrs. Subbatt-Startling admission. Butter says Sho. was Indocent, and the Military Commission that pademed her to Donth as Murderers.

In the House of Representatives a Washington, on the 20th inst., during the debate on the bill appropriating money for the relief of starving families in the South, a bitter passage at words took place between Beast Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Bingham, (Radical.) of Ohio. The former opposed the passage of the bill before the House, and the latter advocated it in a very able speech. In the course of the debate Butler spoke of Mr. Bingham as having gone over to the other side of the House, (the Democratic side,) not only in body but in spirit. The debate then proceed ded thus. We quote from the Philadelphia Inquirer, negro-equality paper:

phia Inquirer, negro-equality paper:

Mr. Bingillar, and—It does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty-seven threes for the arch-traitor of the Robellion for the Presidency of the United States, to undertake to cast an imputation either on my integrity or on my honor. I repel with scorn and contempt any uterince of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken, or the hero of Fort Fisher not taken. (Roars of faughter on both sides of the House.) I also stand here, sir, in the name of the American people, to repel with scorn the attempt to levy charities by confiscation, in violation of the Constitution of my country—That, sir, is the proposition which the gentleman (Mr. Butler) dares to uter in an American Congress in the sacred name of charity. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER rose to reply, but the Chairman announced that the time to which the House had limited debate had expired.

Mr. BUTLER then asked unanimous consent to speak for ten minutes.

Mr. ELDRINGE expressed the hope that the House would not "bottle up" the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

Unanimous consent having been given.

Mr. BUTLER expressed his infinite obligations to the House for its kindiness, and said:— I have its interest of the scale which is now so often sively put forward, that I voted for Jefterson. Davis in the convention of my party fifty seven times. I thought him the representative mais claiming to be a friend of the Union I, supported him: while the is a traitor.

I did not mean to impugn the honor or integrity of the gentleman from Ohio. I only said that I thought by a speak proposity in the was leading the other side of the lines by so ying he thought so, I would not lone was beauting the other side of the lines was beauting the other side of the lines.

Mr. Butler was leading the other side of the lines or side of the lines.

ty of the gentleman from Ohio. I only said that I thought he was leading the other side of the House.

Mr. Bindham—If the gentleman had qualified his words by saying he thought so, I would not have said one word.

Mr. Bindham—If ever speak anything I do not think. (Laughternid applause.) I will try torepeat the words I used. I said the gentleman had gone in spirit, as he had gone in body, over to the other side of the House. I thought so then, I think so now. I said so then; I say so now, and I cannot take it back, sir. The gentleman has had the good taste to attack me, for the reason that I could not do any more injury to the enemies of my country. I did the best I could. Other men of more ability could do more. And no man is ready to give them higher plaudit for their valor, their discretion and their conduct than mysel. Because I could not do more I feel exceedingly chagrined.

If during the war the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) did as much as I did in that direction is should be glad to recognize that much done. But the only victim of the gentleman's prowess, that I know of, WAB AN INNOCENT WOMAN, HANGED UPON THE SCAPFOLD! His only victim in the war was Mrs. Surratt. I cansustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the BLOOD OF A WOMAN TRIED BY A MILITARY COMMISSION AND CONDEMNED WITHOUT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE, IN MY JUDGMENT!

Mr. BISRIMAM replied briefly to Butler, and said that if the blood of innocece was on his hands, he

DENGE, IN MY JUDGMENT: I Mr. BINGHAM replied briefly to Butler, and said that if the blood of innocece was on his hands, he did not know it. I am willing (said Mr. B.) to leave the question to charitable men and to fa-ture ages. With my own present convettions and with the records that have gain to the coun-try and to the world, I dely the gentleman's cal-

Here the debate ended, and the House soon af

What a startling admission is this of

Butler's? He, in as many words, charges Bingham (who, it will be remem bered, was Judge-Advocate to the Mili tary Commission,) with helping to hang Mrs. Surratt, who, he says, was an "innocent woman," who "was condemned without sufficient evidence!" Who were Bingham's "associates" in this conspiracy, this murder of Mrs. Surratt? They were Major-General David Hunter, Major-General Lewis Wallace, Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, Brigadier-General Albion P. Howe. Brigadier-General Robert S. Foster, Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Brigadier-General T. W. Harris, Brevet Colonel C. H. Tomkins, Licutenant Colonel D. R. Clendenin, and Brigadier-General Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate. All these, as well as Bingham, and as well as President Johnson, who auproved the sentence of the Commission. are included in Butler's sweeping charge CUFFY TO RIDE IN THE CARS WITH of hanging a woman "condemned without sufficient evidence." The "court," as will be seen, was composed of Stanton's most obsequious military toolsmen who sported high-sounding milito death, was a most infamous monster, who, to save his own neck, (for he was implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln,) agreed to perjure his soul that passed the Senate some weeks since. and swear away the life of an "innocent woman." Previous to her execution this witness (Weichman,) confessed that his story on the witness stand was false from beginning to end. But, our space will not permit us to pursue this ubject farther now. We may refer to it again, and try to explain why it was that

> of the "innocent woman," Mrs. Surratt. THE CONVICTION OF SANFORD CONO-

Stanton, Holt & Co. demanded the blood

The evidence elicited in the trial of Sanford Conover, who has just been convicted at Washington, shows how unsafe were the Military Commisions which were set up in the place of courts of justice during the war. The revelations made were of the most wonderful character. They show clearly that this villain Conover, was employed by wicked and malicious men, high in the Republican Councils, to make out a case against Jefferson Davis by employing men to commit perjury. We give as a specimen, the following evidence had on the recent trial of Conover:

Joseph A. Hoare, alias Campbel, was re-xamined. He recognized the paper hand-d him as the deposition made before Judge Holt, concerning the complicity of Jeff. The witness then read the document re-The witness then read the document referred to, purporting to have been a statement of the conversation between John H. Surratt, Judah P. Benjamin and Jeff. Davis, relative to the measures to be taken in order to accomplish the murder of Abraham Lincoln. He testified before the House Judiciary Committee that the state-ment he had made to Judge Holt was false, and that he had been induced to give such false testimony by Conover. He committed the writen statement of Conover to memory, which took h m several days; he saw Conover write the statement at the National Hotel; Wm, H. Roberts, Nathaniel Oser and the prisoner were present when the paper was written, studied and rehearsed; it was prepared about two weeks before he went before Judge Holt. The witness testified that when in New York, in November, 1865, he received a letter from the prisoner: witness was at this time en route to Canada to hunt up a "supposed" witness, who, he told Judge mitted the writen statement of Conover this time en route to Canada to hunt up a "supposed" witness, who, he told Judge Holt, knew more about the conspiracy.—Conover says in the letter, "In order not to discourage the Judge, do not draw too much; do not lead him to believe that you are too anxious, and that your greatest aim is money. Above all, do not draw on him from New York; wait by all means, until you get to Rouse's Point.—Let no necessity induce you to draw before you get there. I know the effect will be bad, very bad, You had better reach Rouse's Point short—had even better borrow, than draw from New York: I have not time to explain; but I know, and promits you the effect will be disastrous to our schemes and prospects. Don't fail, then, to do as I tell you."

W. H. Roberts, alias Josoph Snevil, testified that he came from New York with Conover in November, 1865, for the purace of making a little money; he desired

me to go before the Judge Advocate and make an affidavit, which he (Conover) was to write! implicating Jeff. Davis in the assassination conspiracy; had said statement in his possession several days; committed it to memory, and afterwards went before the Judge advocate, with Hoare and Conover, and repeated it; he recognized the signature attached to his own statement made before Judge Holt as his own.

Never before in the history of the world vas such an infamous transaction unveiled to the public gaze. Comment upon it is unnecessary. Every man who reads the testimony can make his own reflections upon it. If he be worthy the name of a freeman, his estimate of the transaction cannot help being a correct ne, and his indignation will be arous

LYCOMING STANDARD .-- We have re ceived the first number of this large and vell got up Democratic sheet. It is published at Williamsport, this State, y Levi L. Tate & Co. We have known ts senior editor, Col. Tate, long and well. He is an able and prudent editor, fearless, out-spoken Democrat, and a nan in whom the Democracy of old Ly oming can place implicit confide Success to the Standard.

THE Young Men's Christian Associaion of Harrisbmrg, attends more to politics than religion, its selected speakers being the worst class of negro-equality dvocates. The Rev. J Walker Jackass, foul-mouthed demagogue and impulent traitor, delivered a political speech before the Association last week, filled with lies and black-guardism such as negro-equality scoundrels deal in.

[From the Patriot and Union.] JOTTINGS AT THE CAPITOL. n Exciting Scene in the House---" Big Cr;

The House, on Monday, was in session intil nearly midnight—and such a session t was confusion worse confounded. We loubt whether scucli a scene has been encount whether scuch a scene has been en-acted in the House since the famous Buck-shot war. The bill to allow negroes to ride in all railway cars on an equality with white persons, came up on third reading.

ride in all railway cars on an equancy with white persons, came up on third reading.

Mr. McCreary, of Erie was Speaker protem. He announced the title of the bill, when Mr. Kerns, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Boyle, of Fayette, both rose at the same time. Mr. Kerns moved the previous question. Mr. Boyle moved to go into committee of the whole for special amendment, desiring to add the following provision, after the first section:

\*Provided\*\*, That if any railroad company shall set apart separate cars, or portions of its cars, sufficient for the accomodation of persons of color traveling, such company, or its officers, shall not be held to have incurred any of the penalties imposed by this act by the exclusion of such persons from other cars or portions of cars than those so set apart.

The Speaker, pro tem., declared both gentlemen out of order, as the bill had not yet been read.

After the reading of the bill, Mr. Boyle renewed his mottion, and Mr. Kerns did he same thing. Here was the commencement of the

fray. Skirmishers were out on both sides, and some sharp firing followed. Hundbooks were used as hand-grenndes and volley after volley of words were discharged in rapid succession. Soon the action became general along the whole of both lines. The General in command of the Republican forces, having the largest num ber of men in the field, would not listen to reason, right, or common sense. He appeared determined to carry his point at all hazards, and at every sacrifice of the

Mr. Boyle was completely overslaughis the Speaker earlies of Contending that e was in the wrong.

He thereupon ordered the clerk to call he yees and nays on the previous ques-ion. Forty-five Republicans responded, but no Democrats. A quorum not voting, much excitement began to manifest itself. At this moment Mr. Boyle again arose,

and moved an adjournment. and moved an adjournment.

The speaker did not appear disposed to notice him. Several gentlemen on both sides sprung to their feet, and vainly enleavored to make themselves heard. In the midst of the melee the Speaker (pro em.) was heard to declare the motion out

of order.
Mr. Boyle, (quickly, and in a very distinct voice.) Then I appeal from the decision of the chair.
Here followed another scene of confusion, in the midst of which Mr Boyle was

sion, in the midst of which Mr Boyle was again declared out of order.

The Democrats with much warmth took the ground that the previous question had not prevaled, and that both the motions of Mr. Boyle were in order.

At this the Republican side became highly excited, some half dozen of them speaking at the same time.

The Speaker (pro tem.) and clerks induged in an earnest conversation for a few minutes, when the Segment extragments.

for minutes, when the Sergeant-at-arms was ordered to close the doors and to allow no person to pass out.

The Republicans dispatched an improvised colored Sergeant-at-arms after about the colored sergeant-at-arms after about the colored sergeant-at-arms. sentees
The House became noisier and noisier.
When the roll was called sixty-two mem-

when the roll was called sixty-two mem-answered to their names.

The Speaker (protem.) started out bold-ly and defiantly, but the noise and con-fusion was 100 much for him, and he be-gan to get weak in the knees. Things were assuming a very serious shape, as the Democrats were threatened with im-prisonment for contempt, and divers other

punishments. Seeing how matters stood, Speaker Glass resumed his seat, relieving the irascible resumed his seat, relieving the irascible M'Creary.
Order now reigned in Warsaw, or rather, there was a lull in the storm.
Speaker Glass always behaves with much courtesy towards the Democrats, and they appeared to be perfectly satisfied that he would treat them with fairness.
The Speaker then ordered the yeas and nays. "Shall the main question be put?" Forty-seven Radicals voted—the Democrats still holding out.
The Speaker stated that members within the bar of the House, and not woring were guilty of contempt under

The Speaker stated that members within the bar of the House, and not voting, were guilty of contempt under the rules, and he would becompelled toenforse the rules if they stood out any longer. The yeas and nays were again called, and the bill passed under the prayious question—yeas 50, nays 27.

The Democrate, "in contempt," as they voted gave their reasons for not voting while Mr. M'Creary was in the chair, in strong and unmistakable language.— Messrs. Jenks, Boyle, Chalfant, Quigley, Jones, Boyd, Malsh and Rhoads were particularly severe on Mr. M'Creary. They gave him a terrible scathing. He endeavored to reply to Mr. Jenks, but it was a fallure. Each of the Democrate said that they had been most outrageously dealt with by the Speaker, (pro tem.) and although in the minority, they were determined to maintain their honor and dignity, no matter at what cost. They dignity, no matter at what cost. They complimented Speaker Glass in high terms for his impartiality, and expressed themselves satisfied that if he had been in the chair they would not have been so

insulted.
Our gallant little band of Democrats have taught the Radicals that they are not to be trifled with, and Mr. MiCreary has received a lesson that may be, useful to him hereafter, whenever he attempts

insulted.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

lling Tales Out of School--Who Murder fig. Sprais-A "Republican Form of Go

idence American Volunteer. WASHINGTON, March 25, 1887. Whenever the Radicals get quarreling amongs Whenever the Radicals got quarrents similar themselves they let out some mighty ugly secrets. On Thursday last, Bingham of Ohlo and Ben Butler got into a personal altereation.—Bingham twitted Butler with his military blunders which brought such disaster and disgrace ders which brought such disaster and disgrace upon our arms; and Butler, referring to the part Bingham had taken in the military commission which hanged Mrs. Surrait, said: "The only victim of the gentleman's prowess was an innoncent woman hanged upon the scaffold! His only victim in the war was Mrs. Surrait. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher, if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman stead hy a willtary commission and condemned sociates cut sustain and made condemned withoutsufficient evidence!" These words, com-ing from Benjamin F. Buller have an important signification. They show how even the leaders signification. They show how even the loaders of the Radicals regard that bloody murder—for murder it was, and as murder it will be recorded on the pages of impartial history. It is true that while the whole country shuddered at an innocent oman being murdered for a political offer the Radical leaders headed by Stevens and Wad the tudean intens heads of the had spilled; but the day of their bloody orgies has ended. Light seems to be breaking through the clouds. Even Ben. Butler grows borrified at the enormities of sociates, and brands them as mur

levers.

I am happy to inform you that Congress soon intends to establish a Republican form of government for Pennsylvania. I see it announced in the Chronicle that a large number of influenin the Caronics that any lyania are in the city for the purpose of urging upon Congress the pressing and immediate necessity of making a military district out of your State and placing it military district out of your State and placing it under the command of one of Stanton's Brigadiers. The pretext for this movement is the serious disorder which is said to prevail in some of the mining regions of Schuylkill and Lehigh counties. You may rest assured, if Stevens and Forney can bring it about, Pennsylvania, will be in as bad a condition as South Carolina or Louislana within six months. We already have a military despotism over ten States of the Union, and it is a mere matter of time as to its estaband it is a mere matter of time as to its estabment over the balance of the Union. On Saturday, Wilson of Massachusetts, offered the following Bill to regulate the elective fran-

the following Bill to regulate the elective Hallchise in the United States:

WHEREAS, The fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has
been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and
is therefore a part of the fundamental law; and,
WHEREAS, The first section of said article of
mendment declares that "all persons born or
naturalized in the United States, and subject to
the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United
States, and of the State wherein they reside, and
that no State shall make or enforce any law
which shall abridge the privileges or immunities
of citizens of the United States;" and,
WHEREAS, The said fourteenth article of
mendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the
provisions of the said article;

THEREFORE, Bett enacted the Scates in Congress
assembled franchise to any male citizen of the Unicet States by any State on account of color or race
ted States by any State on account of color or race
tion or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That each and ise in the United States:

anding.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and very person who shall violate the provisions every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall on conviction in any court of the United States, be fined for each and every offerce not less than one thousand dollars, or be imprished not less than six months, or both, at the liseration of the court.

The man who can stand up in the face of this ill, and say that the Republican party is not in vor of negro-suffrage must have a good deal of

It is remarkable what a stern devotion to the rinciples of the Constitution, and what profound regard for habits of economy have been developed on the part of the Radicals during the debate on the bill appropriating a million of dol-lars for the relief of Southern distress. Their conscientious scruples never troubled them when they appropriated \$9,000,000 for the lazy, worth-less blacks of the South; but when \$1,000,000 in less blacks of the South; but when 31,000,000 is asked for the starving whites we hear more about "the dear old Constitution" than we have hear from Radical throats for the last twenty years.— The money being asked to relieve the distress o the whites, is of course refused; had it been for the negroes, the request would have been granted

cheerfully.

The President has sent in his veto of the suplementary Reconstruction bill. It will compar plementary Reconstruction bill. It will compare favorably with any of his best efforts, and is a plain, logical and constitutional document. The President argues that all the machinery of mar-tial law and military coercion, has but one ob-ject, the elevation of the negro and the forcing ject, the elevation of the negro and the forcing upon the people of the South a class of citizens to whom they object. He then makes an apt quotation from a speech of Daniel Webster, on South American affairs, as follower. "A military rapublic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword, was a movement -indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement from the old-fashioned monarchical systems," and added—" if men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and colsolation, by a sense and feeling of general nterest, and by the acquiescence of the mine ty in the will of the majority, properly expressed and above alt, the military must be kept, according to the language of our Bill of Rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned an practiced, there can be no political freedoin. Ab surd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of constitutional liberty, for forms of government to be prescribed by military leader and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the

point of the sword." VETO OF THE SUPPLEMENTABY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

To the House of Representatives:

I have considered the bill entitled "An Act Supplementary to an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel: States," passed March 2,4867, and to facilitate restoration, and now return it to the House of Representatives with my objections.

to the House of Representatives with my objections.

This bill provides for elections in the ten States brought under the operation of the original act, to which it is supplementary. Its details are principally directed to the elections for the formation of the State constitutions, but by the sixth section of the bill, all elections in the State occurring while the original act remains in force are brought within its province. Referring to the details, it will be found that, first of all, there is to be a registration of the voters; no one whose name has not been admitted on the list is to be allowed to vote at any of these elections. To tascertain who is entitled to registration, reference is made necessary by the exlowed to vote at any of these elections. To ascertain who is eutittled to registration, reference is made neccessary by the express language of the supplement to the original act and to the pending bill. The fifth section of the original act provides as to voters that they shall be made citizens of the State, twenty-one years old or upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been residents of said State one year. This is the general qualification, followed, however, by many exceptions. No one can be registered, according to the original act, who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, a provision which left undetermined the question as to what amounted to disfranchisement, and whether without a judicial sentence, the act itself provided that effect. This supplemental bill superadds an oath to be taken by every person before his name can be admitted to registration that he has not been disfranchised for participation is any rebellion or civil war against the United States. It thus imposes upon every person the necessity and responsibility of deeding to himself, under the peril of punishment by a military commission if he makes a mistake. What makes disfranched what amounts to such rarticipation; and what amounts to such rarticipation;

chisement by participating in rebellion, and what amounis to such participation? Almost every man, the negro as well as the white, above twenty-one years of age, who was resident in the ten States during the rebellion, voluntarily or involuntarily, at some time, and in some way, did participate in resistance to the lawful authorities. rity of the general government. The ques-tion with the citizen to whom this oath is to be proposed, must be a fearful one, for while the bill does not declare that periunot to be trifled with, and Mr. McGreary has received a lesson that may be useful to him hereafter, whenever he attempts to preside over the House.

It was contemptible in the beginning for the Radicals to call the previous question on such an important bill, and showed a great weakness on their part. We have one consolation, however, while they can beat us in votes, we can beat them in arguments.

During the whole scene a delegation of negroes were sitting in the galleries, looking on in stupid wonder and amagement.

The fourth section of the bill does not declare that perjury may be assigned for such false swearing, nor fix any penalty for the offence, we must not forget that may be made against ble to a military commission without previous presentment by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the military commander determines the question as to what is the measure of punishment.

The fourth section of the bill does not declare that perjury may be assigned for such false swearing, nor fix any penalty for the offence, we must not forget that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the military commander determines the question as to what is the measure of punishment.

The fourth section on such an important bill, and showed a great weakness on their part. We must not forget that nay penalty for the offence, we must not forget that every person is answerable to a military commission without previous presentment by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the suprement by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the suprement by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the suprement by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the supreme authority of the suprement by a Grand Jury, for any charge that may be made against blim, and that the suprement author

The fourth section of the bill provides that the commanding general of each district shall appoint as many Boards of Reglooking on in stupid wonner and annotation ment.

We had forgetten to state that the "culliful" Bergeant-at-arms succeeded in "bag ging" rive Badical members. They should return him a vote of thanks for the part he took in the passage of this linfarous bill.

Les In another column will be found a faithful account of the means resorted to pass the negro-equality bill.

they are to superintend the elections and they are to superintent the centuris arise.
They are to have the custody of the ballota, and to make returns of the persons elected; whatever frauds or errors they commit must pass without redress. All that is left for the commanding general is to receive the returns, open the same, and ascertain who are chosen; according to the returns of the officers who conduct such elections. By such means, and with this

elections. By such means, and with this sort of agency, are the conventions of delegates to be constituted.

As the delegates are to speak for the people, common justice would seem to require that they should have authority from the people themselves. No convention so constituted will, in any sense represent the wishes of the inhabitants of the States for under the all-embracing sections of these laws by a construction, which the uncertainty of the clause, as to disfranchisement, leaves open to he which the uncertainty of the chase, are disfranchisement, leaves open to the Board of Officers the great body of the people may be excluded from the polls, and from all opportunity of expressing their own wishes, or voting for delegates who will faithfully reflect their senti-

ments.

I do not deem it necessary further to investigate the details of this bill; no consideration could induce me to give my approval to such an election law for any surpress and especially for the great nurapproval to such an election law for any purpose and especially for the great purpose of framing the constitution of a State.

If ever the American citizen should be left to the free exercise of his own judgment it is when he is engaged in forming the fundamental law under which he is to live. That work is his work, and it cannot properly be taken out of his hands. All this legislation proceeds upon the contrary assumption that the people of each of these States shall have no consticontrary assumption that the people of each of these States shall have no consti-tution except such as may be arbitrarily dictated by Congress, and formed under the restraint of military rule. A plain statement of facts makes this evident.— In all these States there are existing con-stitutions formed in the accustomed way by the people: Congress, moreover, says by the people; Congress, moreover, says that the constitutions are not loyal and that the constitutions are not loyal and republican, and requires the people to form them anew. What then, in the opinion of Congress, is neccessary to make the constitution of a State loyal and republican? The original act answers the question; it is universal negrosuffrage—a question which the federal Constitution leaves to the States themselves. At this legislative machinery of martial law, military coercion, and political disfrancilisement is avowedly for that purpose and none other. The existlitical disfrancilisement is avowedly for that purpose and none other. The existing constitutions of the ten States conform to the acknowledged standards of loyalty and republicanism, indeed, if there are degrees in republican forms of government their constitutions are more republican now than when these States—four of which were the original States—first become members of the Union. Conserved and that a single

first become members of the Union. Congress does not now demand that a single psovision of their constitutions be exchanged, except such as confinesuffinge to the white population. It is apparent, therefore that these provisions do not conform to the standard of republicanism which Congress seeks to establish. That there may be no mistake, it is only necessary that reference should be made to the original act, which declares such constitutions should provide that the elective the original act, which declares such constitutions should provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have qualifications herein stated for election of delegates. Which cluss of persons is here meant clearly appears in the same section, that is to say, the male citizen of said State, twenty-one years old and upward of whatever race color, or previous condition, who has been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election.—Without these provisions, no construction which can be formed in any one of the ten States will be of any avail with Congress. This, then, is the test which the constitution of a State of this Union must contain to make it republican? Measurfore.

contain to make it republican? Measured by such a standard, how few of the States now composing the Union have republican constitutions? If, on the exercise of the constitutional guarantee, ercise of the constitutional guarantee, that Congress shall secure to every State a republican form of government, universal suffrage for blacks as well as whites, as a sine qua non, the world of reconstruction may as well begin in Ohio as in Virginia, in Pennsylvania as in N. Carolina:

When I' contemplate the millions of our fellow-citizens of the South with no alternative left but to impose upon themselves this fearful and untried experiment of complete negro enfranchisement, and white disfranchisement, it may be almost as complete, submit indefinitely to the rigor of martial law, without a single attribute of freemen, deprived of all the

attribute of freemen, deprived of all the sacred guarantees of our Federal Consti-tution, and threatenad with even worse wrongs, it seems to me their condition is the most deplorable to which any people can be reduced. It is true that they have bein engaged in rebellion, and that in their object to bring about a separation of the States and a dissolution of the Union there was an obligation resting upon evthere was an obligation resting upon evry loyal citizen to treat them as enemies,
and to wage war against their cause. Inflexibly opposed to any movement imperiling the integrity of the government, I
did not hesitate to urge the adoption of
measures for the suppression of insurrection. After a long and terrible struggle
the efforts of the government were triumphantly successful; and the people of
the South, submitting to the stern arbittrament, yielded forever the issues of the
contest. Hostilities terminated: soon afontest. Hostilities terminated: soon af-

contest. Hostilities terminated; soon after it became my duty to assume the responsibilities of the Chief Executive of fice of the republic, and I at once endeavored to repress and control the passion which civil strife had engendered, and no longer regarding these erring millions as enemies, again acknowledged them as our friends and our countrymen. The war had accomplished its objects, the nation was saved, and that cardinal principle of mischief, which, from the birth of the government, had gradually but inevitably brought on the rebellion, totally readicated. Then it seemed to me, was the consplicious time to commence the evitably orought on the rebellion, totally readicated. Then it seemed to me, was the conspicious time to commence the work of reconstruction. Then, when the peoplesought once more our friendshipand protection, I considered it our duty generously to meet them in the spirit of charity and forgiveness, and to conquer nanimity of the nation than by the force of its arms. I yet believe that if the policy of reconstruction then inaugurated, and which contemplated an early restoration of this people to all their publical rights, had received the support of Congress, every one of these States and all their people would at this moment be fast anchored in the Union and the great work which gave the war all its action, and made it just and holy, would have been accomplished.

Then all over the vast and fruitful regions of the South peace and its blessings

Then all over the vast and fruitfil regions of the South peace and its blessings would have prevailed; while now millions are deprived of rights guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen and after nearly two years of legislation, find themselves placed under an absolute "military despotism." A military republic, a government formed on mock elections and appropried forly by the saying area. serves piaced underan absolute "military despotism." A military republic, a government formed on mock elections and supported only by the sword, was nearly a quarter dentury since, pronounced by Danjel Webster, when speaking of the South American States, as "a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchical system;" and added, "if men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the adquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority, properly expressed, and above all the military must be kept, according to the language of our Bill of Rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Whenever this lesson is not to be learned and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurd and preposterous, it is a scoff and sattre on free forms of constitutional fiberty for forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders and the right of suffrage to be expressed at the point of the sword.

I confidently believe that a time will come when these States will again occupy, their true position in the Union. The barriers which now seem so obstinate must yield to the force of an enlightened and just public opinion, and sooner or later unconstitutional and oppressive legislation will be effaced from our stature books: When this shall have been constituted and prosperous people; and bagt at last after the bitter and eventual experience through which the nation has passed, we shall all come to know that our only strife is in the preservation of our federal Constitution, and an accordance to every American citizen and to every State the rights

tion, and an accordance to every American citizen and to every State the rights which that Constitution scoures; waten that Constitution secures; and an interest of the constitution secures; and an interest of the constitution of the const

Local Ltems

CHANGE OF RESIDENCE. Those of our ubscribers who contemplate changing their places of residence or their post of fice address, will notify us of the same be ween this and the first of April.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The Board of School Directors of the Borough will meet on Wednesday, April 3d, instead of Monday

DEATH OF A SOLDIER. -Sergt. H. H. Bergeman, one of the soldiers who was wounded in the recent riot in this place, died of his wounds, at Carlisle, Barracks, on Saturday last. On Sunday his remains were interred with military honors in Ashland Cemetry. A large concourse of soldiers and citizens witnessed and took part in the solemn ceremonies.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNCIL:-The new y elected Town Council met on Wednes day, evening last, and organized by elect ing Col. W. M. Penrose President. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Secretary of Corporation—E. D. Quigley. Treasurer—Samuel H. Gould. Clerk of Market—A. S. Line.
Clerk of Market—A. S. Line.
Street Commisioner—John Cramer.
Asst. do — Mathew Neely.
Tax Collector—Henry L. Hecker.
Street Regulators—L. Robinson, W. B.
M'Common, J. A. Kerr.
Attorney—Wm. B. Butler.

The following police officers have been appointed by Chief Burgess John Camp-

High Constable and Chief of Police— Emanuel Swartz. Policemen—Wm. Kroser, Levi Min-ich, Geo. Furst and Geo. P. Myers We are glad to see the energetic manner. in which the new Borough authorities have entered upon the discharge of their duties. The reform they have already innitiated evinces a determination to enforce bedience to law and to protect the personand property of our citizens, which this ong-suffering community can not fail to appreciate. The gentlemen they have selected to fill the various positions within their gift are such as to give assurance: that we have once more returned to the. reign of efficiency, law and order.

LECTURES. - Prof. Mills, the celebrated Phrenologist, has been lecturing to crowded houses, during the present week. His examination of the heads and the description of the character of a number of our citizens have given general satisfaction. He has also had some admirable mesmeric bjects-persons of character and position; and altogether the Professor is makng a considerable stir in our community. As to his success it is only necessary to say that there are hundreds of people here who believe in phrenology and mesmerism now who never believed in them be-

OUR Louther street correspondent must have been without his spectacles when he read our comments on the recent riot. In his letter to us on the subject he remarks you say it (the riot) sprung from the sa oons and other houses of iniquity in this Louther) street." We said no such thing: we made no reference to the "saloons" of hat street. We spoke of the brothels lance-houses and low grogeries of Louth er street, and did not mention the word saloon" once. We have been told by nen of veracity that plenty of whiskey is kept for sale in that street by persons who have no license to sell anything, and these are the "low grogeries" we spoke of. The regular saloons of Louther street may be what our correspondent represents them. quiet and orderly. Certainly we have no personal knowledge to the contrary. In common with all good citizens we desire to see "quiet and orderly houses" in all our streets, and we have no doubt our Louther street correspondent has no ob-

A SUGGESTION.-Now that the borough colice has been fairly inaugurated, we trust the members of the force will per form their whole duty, without fear, favor or affection. In particular, we would ask them to devote a portion of their attention to the Market House. This public build ing should be kept free, both by day and night, from the polluting presence of the wandering bummers and filthy negroe who sometimes infest it. It is a public mart where our citizens purchase their daily provisions, and it should be kept as clean and pure as possible." Drive fro its precincts the loafers, bummers and ne groes who pollute and foul it, and who frequently insult passers-by, and the re-form will receive the commendation of all good citizens. With the aid of the Market Master, this reform can easily be effected, and we hope to see the work a nce commenced.

SHERRY'S NEW YORK THEATRE. -Thi oopular troupe will open an engagement in Rheem's Hall, on Monday, April 8th o continue one week. The troupe being tere during Court week will afford out friends from the country an excellent onportunity to witness some good acting. herry's company is deservedly one of the most popular traveling theatrical combinations in the country.

SENT BY MAIL.—We have had the pleasure of sending away by mail a numper of copies of "THE DEMOCRATIC AL-IANAC," during the past week, to new subscribers, and to old subscribers who furnished the names of new subscribers. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we will send this valuable little work by mail, free of postage, upon the receipt of the name of a new subscriber to the VOLUNTEER, accompanied by the price of subscription. Where the name is sent by an old subscriber, two copies of the Almaac will be sent.

THE" LITTLE FOLKS" ARE COMING. Ellinger & Foote's grand combination, comprising Commodore Foote the smallest man in the world. Miss Eliza Nestle Colonel Small, Wm. B. Harrison the cele brated comic vocalist, Prof. G. H. Brooks the blind violinist and planist, Master Zack and Master Willie, will give two of their exhibitions in Rusem's Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 5:and 6th and on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock; The mere announcement will be sufficlent to secure crowded houses for the Little Folks.!!

SELECTSCHOOL.—Select scholars for Feb ruary and March 1867, were as follows School No. 11-P. Wertz, H. F. Hoffer, G M. Morris; School No. 12 Lhura Bhap ley, Isabella Gardner, and Annie Rhey School No. 13 Emma Black, Emma Glass, Mary Dehuff | Bahaol No. 14-13 Cornman, J. M. Morris, and A. Connelly, School No. 15 Kate C. Brighton, Kate M. Hey, Mary E. Abrahams; School No. 16-Sam'l. Arthur. Jas. G. Thomnson, R. T, Lamberton; Sobool, No. 17 Minnle Neldich, Jane Fagan, and Laura Riley; Behool No. 18 Wm. Spencer, Rob't Mp Cariney, Geo, E. Kelley, D. E. KELE,

ONE OF THE RIOTERS ATRESTED.—A soldier at the Garrison, named Alfred Ross, wild was once before arrested on the charge of being one of the rioters and discharged; was re-arrested on Monday last, and after a hearing on Monday and Tuesday, before Esquire De Huff, was committed to prison to await his trial at the April Court.

NEWVILLE ITEMS.

RAN OFF.—A two-horse team, belonging to Smith McKeehan, took fright on Wednesday evening of lust week and rain down Main street at a greater speed than is permitted by the Borough authorities, and cleared the Iron Bridge without doing any damage thereto. There was no body hurt.

FIRE.-On Monday evening last our citizens were aroused, between ten and leven o'clock, by the unusual and starting cry of fire. It was soon discovered hat the Steam Spoke Factory building, elonging to Wm. L. McCullough, was on fire, and which, in the course of a half an hour, was entirely consumed. It is supposed that the fire originated by some means from the engine. The building and machinery were insured.

[For the Volunteer,]

MESSRS EDITORS: I have just returned from Rheem's Hall, where I went to hear MESSIG EDITORS: I have just returned from Rheem's Hall, where I went to hear a lecture on Phrenology. The lecture was funny, but the place wasn't. On the contrary, I have seidom or never had a sensation of more actual horror in connection with an assemblinge in a public building than upon this occasion. The Hall was filled to its utmost capacity. During the lecture a peculiar noise was heard in the back part of the room, which gave rise to the impression that the floor was breaking down, and quite a number of persons made a hasty exit. This was a faise and doubtless foolish alarm, but it made meshudder to think how easily the panic of the few might have extended to the whole audience, and how frightful must have been the result. Such panics are by no means uncommon. There are but two marrow doors of exit from this room, through which you pass down two very narrow stairways that meet at the bottom, and thence you find your way along an entry through folding-doors to the street. when I hoteled to hight, that out one of these folding-doors was open, and that all of the doors open inwardly, and when I looked at the deuse mass of human be-lings pressing out of this building at the close of the lecture, and thought of an alarm of fire, or any cause of sudden ter-ror in such a crowd, in such a place, do you wonder that a sickening feeling came over me, and that I resolved to ask at once through your columns the question above? If there is no law against such a construction of public buildings there should be one immediately, made and enforced. Of course, what I say is not at all o injure the owner of this hall PUBLIC SAFETY. Monday, March 25, 1867.

## Businses Notices.

TREMENDOUS FALL.—Our friend Greenfield has recently returned from the Eastern cit-les with a large supply of Spring and Summer Dry Goods—the first arrival of the season—which ho is selling at greatly reduced prices. Calloce at 12½ cents—Prints at 18¾, Bleached Muslins at 12½ to 25, Mouriling and Shirting Prints at 18½, Kentucky Jeans at 25 cts. per yard Cassimeres at \$1,00, and everything else at equally low rates.— Of course Greenfield is having a rush. See his advertisement in another column. March 28, 1807.

IN THE CITY AT PRESENT. - John Millr, of the enterprising firm of Leidleh & Miler, uying Goods. Will return in a few days and stonish all that will favor them with a call, with he reduction in prices of all kinds of goods.

March 28, 1807. THE counters of W. C. Sawyer & C or now filled with new; desirable and cheap Goods. They offer great inducements, having bought their stools since the recent decline. Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c., ed. immense quantities and extremely low figures-Give them a call.

WM. BLAIR & SON.

QUEENSWARE AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SOUTH END, CARLISLE, PA. We offer to the public a large assortmen ormer prices. Coal Oil Lamps, Chandellers, Hall, Bracket and itand Lamps, Looking Glasses, Table Furnitu do., do., at grantly reduced prices.
P. S.—Be patient, ladies; your very dear lus-bands will buy you a Doty's Clothes Washer and Wringer, do soon as it is ontirely convenient.

WM. BLAIR & SON.
Sole Agents for Carlisle.

Special Notices.

"PROCRASTINATION IS THE THIEF OF Time,"—By delaying and forgetting to have supply of Coe's Dyspensia Cure in the houst ready for immediate use, you may have to such for many hours, path and distress in the somach, which would be immediately cured if you atrendy had it on hand, ready for immediate use already had it on hand, ready for immediate use. It is immediate in its action, and cures perma-nently Dyspepsia and all its kindred troubles. Coe's Cough Balsam may also always be relied on in cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Cald, Coughs, and all other throat and pulmonary com-

March 28, 1887-1t Notice. -The Indian Doctor will visit Carlisle again on Friday and Saturday, March 20th and 30th, remaining for two days only, and will be found at Mansion Hotel. He will be pre-pared to see and consult with all persons on all ineases who may desire to see him. See his bi

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.-This great modicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, 1 Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when had assumed its most formidable aspect, a when speedy death appeared to be inevitable when speedy death appeared to be inevitable.

His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually compileated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see here carriages, and in a few months healthy robust: persons, Dr. Schenck's pulmons out of their carriages, and in a toy information, they robust: persons. Dr. Sohenok's pulmons Syrup, Seaweed Tonfo and Mandrake Pills are generally all required in ouring Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can lake them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. Is gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars. with his Respirometer his fee is three deliars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is the partiets health—are on the Governmentsamp.

Sold by dil Druggists and Dealers. Price it, and the control of the period of the price of the period of the price of the period of the price of the period Nov. 1, 1860 3d w ea mo ly

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE! - MADAME REMINGTON, the world-zenowned Astrologist and Bonambulistic Clairyoyant, while in a dairyoy and state, delineates the very features of the per antistate, delineares the very features of the person you are to marry, and hy the all of an insignation of intense power, known as the Prychial trope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life playing of the intense humbond or wire of the applicant, with date or infringe, occupation leading traits of character, do. This is no imperition, as testimonials without number on a sert. By station place of hith, ago, disposition colorior ores and thanged envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail; together with designating information. With despression confidence, Magame Address in confidence, Magame Linking, 12, D. Hox 27, West Troy, No. 18, 1866-411