The American Volunteer.

BLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BRATTON & KENNEDY.

OFFICE-SOUTH MARKET SQUARE. TRIMES:—Two Dollars per year if paid strictly andvance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid ithin three months; after which Three Dollars ill be charged. These terms will be rigidly adered to in every instance. No subscription discrete the contract of th icd until all arrearages are paid, unless at

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY! WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Cumberland county Pennions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, &c., promptly ations by mail, will receive immediate attention.

Particular attention gluen to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1897—ti

M W EAKLEY; ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office on South Hanover street, in the room formerly occupied by A. B. Sharpe, Esq. R E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY OHD COUNSELOR AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna, Office on South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's Store. By special arrangement with the Patent Office, attends to securing Patent Rights.

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR-

OHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanoverstreet, Carlisle, Penna. Dec. 1, 1885—1y.

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Rheem's Hall Building, in the rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisle, Penna.

Dec. 1, 1865.

W F. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office in Building for-merly occupied by Volunteer, South Hanover W KENNEDY ATTORNEY AT LAW, Co. lisic, Panna. Office same as that of the "American Volunteer," South side of the Pub-

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa., leb. 15, 1866-ly. JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1855.

R. J. R. BIXLER offers his profes-Country.

Office on Main street, opposite the Jail, in the coun lately occupied by L. Todd, Esq.

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

Bry Goods:

BARGAINS

Now opening in DOMESTIC GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS AND JEANS.

WHITE GOODS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS. ZEPHYRS,

RIBBONS AND NOTIONS

RING'S NEW STORE,

NO. 55 WEST MAIN STREET,

Opposite the Mansion House

Next door to the Post Office, Carlisle. April 18, 1867.

TOOK OUT DRY GOODS MEN!

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have just returned from the East with my Spring Stock, and as usual. I am selling Goods a little cheaper than any other Dry Goods House in town. I do not think it necessary to occupy a column of newspaper to endeavor to keep up my reputation for selling Cheap Goods, nor do I wish to resort to any other clap-trap to guilt he public. All I ask of them is to call and examine for themselves, and if not satisfied with the prices, not to buy. Hemember the stand, No. 28 North Hanover street, next door to Dr. Kleffer's, and Miller & Bowers' Hardware store.

WM. A. MILES.

P. S. I. will say nothing about my third and WALA. MILES.
P. S. I will say nothing about my third and fourth grand openings.
April 18, 1867.

HOOP SKIRTS. NEW SPRING STYLES. "OUR OWN MAKE."

embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts, —2 2-1-1, 2/, 3-4, 3-1-3, 3-1-2, 3-3 -1 and 4 Yds., round every length and size Waist; in overy respect First Quality, and especially adapted to meet the wants of First Class and most fashlonable Trade.

"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more clastic, more durable, and really chaper

"Our Own Make," of Hoop Skirks, are lighter, more clastic, more durable, and really chaper than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are Warranted in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Rotaliers, and every Lady should try them.

Asi for "Hopking Own Make," and see that Street, Philadelphia."—No others are Genuine A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to beairs. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled—Wholesale and Retail, at Manufactory and Sales-rooms. refully fined. **Notestand Color and Sales-rooms. No. 624 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. Terms, Not Cash. One Price Only WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GREAT

April 18, 1867-10m.

WATCH SALE!

E.CONRMAN.

NEW DRUG STORE. The subscribers have opened a new

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE, No. 7, East Main Street, Carlisle, where they have just received a large and fresh supply of the very best

DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the City Markets, to which they invite the attention of the public. Also, a large variety of

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, Dye Stuffs, and all the various Patent Medicines. All Drugs and Medicines warranted pure.
** Prescriptions carefully compounded.
OORNMAN & WORTHINGTON.
April 25, 1887–6m

If UK THE MILLION!

I will send, post-paid, 50 Photographs of the most celebrated Actors for 60 enus; 60 Actresses for 50 cents; 60 Union Generals for 50 cents; 50 Rebel Generals for 50 lents; 60 Statesmen for 50 cents; 60 including young Ladies for 50 cents; 50 including young Gentlemen for 50 cents; 50 including Young Gentlemen for 50 cents; 61 large Photographs of Fronch Dancing Girls, in costume, beautifull colored, exactly as they appear, for 60 cents or for 60 cents, 6 of the most beautiful Ladies of the Parisian Bailet Troupe, as they appear in the play of the Black Crook, at Niblo's Garden, New York.

Send all orders to F. Og Box 177, Troy, N. Y. May 16, 1867—19 OR SALE .- A Family Rockaway s' Carriage, (nearly new.) for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at this office, or at the National Hotel, South Hanover street.

The American Polunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Medical

GUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A tollet delight. Superior to any cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflamation, to perfume clotting, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents.

S. T.-1860-X.

S. F.—1860—A.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constitution, dec. deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce

stipution, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required. They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fe-

ers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stom-

and the control of the celebrated Callsaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix run. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each battla.

particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Boware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by usaffine demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

Have you a hurt child or a lame horse? Use he Mexican Mustang Liniment. For cuts, sprains burns, swellings and caked reasts, the Mexican Mustang Liniment is a cer-

breasts, the Mexican Mustang Liminent is a cer-tain cure.
For rheumatism, neuralgia, stiff joints, stings and bites, thore is nothing like the Mexican Mustang Liniment.
For spavined horses, the poll-evil, ringbone and sweeny, the Mexican Mustang Liniment never

For wild games the Mexican Mustang Liniment as weight in gold.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves the doctor—it scheaper than

time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with. In liftling the kettle from the fire, it tipped over and scalded my hands terrible. * * The Mustang Liniment extracted the pain, caused the sore to heal rapidly, and left very little sear. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St., Phila. Mr. S. Litch, of Hyde Park, V.L., writes: "My horse was considered worthless, (spavin,) but since the use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here.

ders up here.

All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engravings, signed, G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and
also has the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS
BARNES & CO., over the top.

Look closely, and be not deceived by Counterfeits.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25, 50 cts., and \$1.00.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy It prevents hair turning gray and fall

It makes the hair rien, son any partial of the prevents hair turning gray and failing off it restores hair upon prematurely baid her This is just what Lyon's Kathairon will do, spretty—tis cheap—durable. It is literally sy the car-load, and yet its almost incredible mand is daily increasing, until there is hard the restored the

s per bottle. W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist, As Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agts., N. Y.

Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE!

W. J. SHEARER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

AND AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Cumberland Co. Real Estate,

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

AT REASONABLE PRICES:

IN THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE.

No. 1. SIX of the finest BUILDING LOTS in the Sorough, on South Hanover Street.

No. 2. The six most elevated BUILDING LOTS on the Borough, situated at the head of South St.

IN THE COUNTRY.

No. 3. A TRACT OF THIRTY-SIX ACRES, with small but comfortable BRICK DWELLING HUUSE, Frame Stable, &c., and a young and thriving Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT, situate on the Railroad, in North Middleton twp., West, and within a mile of, the Borough of Carlisle. This property as a HOMESTEAD and for general or Truck Farming, is the most desirable tract of its size to be found anywhere in the vicinity of Carlisle.

Carlisio.

The certain extension of the town Westman and the consequent upon the improvements made and compenent upon the improvements made and compenents by the Ralirond
Company in that direction, drawing, as they
necessarily will, nearly the whole trade of the
town to that end, will very greatly enhance the
value of this land to the future owner, for any
purpose whatever, rendering it a safe and profitable investment.

Feb. 23, 1893.

Furniture, &c.

WEST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENN'A.

A SPLNEDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW FURNITURE

for the Holidays, comprising

FURNITURE, of the Latest Styles.

COTTAGE FURNITURE IN SETTS,

BEDSTEADS AND MATTRESSES,

GILT FRAMES AND PICTURES.

CABINET WARE HOUSE.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues the Undertaking business, and is ready to wait upon customers either by day or by night, Ready made Coffins kept constantly on hand, both plain and ornamental. He has castantly on he has been pour and befriend. This case the has been pour subscriber to agent. This case now in use, it being perfectly air tight.

He has also furnished himself with a new Rosewood Healist and gentle horses, with which he will attend funerals in town and country, personally, without extra charge.

Among the greatest discoveries of the age is Well's Spring Matricas, the best and cheapest bed uow in use, the exclusive right of which I have secured, and will be kept constantly on hand.

CABINET MAKING,

in all its various branches, carried on, and Beaureaus, Secretaries, Work-stands, Parlor Ware, Upholstered Chairs, Sofas, Pier, Side and Centre Tables, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Washstands of all kinds, French Bedsteads, high and low posts: Jenny Lind and Cottage Bedsteads, Chairs of all kinds, Looking Glasses, and all other articles usually manufactured, in this line of business, kept constantly on hand.

His workmen are men of experience, his material the best, and his work made in the latest city style, and all under his own supervisiom. If will be warranted and sold low for cash.

He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. For the ilberal patronage here-

BOOK AND FANCY STORE,

AND GENERAL NEWS DEPOT,

33 WEST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PA.

A fine assortment of Goods on hand, such as riting Desks,

Pocket Books,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AT REDUCED PRICES.

DIARIES FOR 1867.

Subscriptions received for all Magazines, Fashon Books, Papers, &c., at publishers prices. You ave postege and always sur all prices. You digazines by subscribing at Prests.

Special attention is paid to keeping always on and a supply of

SCHOOL BOOKS, or town and country schools. Books and Music ordered when desired. May 23, 1867—tf

(LATE POWELL'S) EMBROCATION,

For all Discusses incident to Horses, Cuttle, and the Human Flesh, requiring the use of an external application.

In new Compound, prepared by a practical Chamist having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public as an external application for the diseases which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own road into the confidence of all who use it, and those who try it once will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it to be the best application ever used. This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through my frieds and the public that I send it for the order of the end of the control of the end of the control of the end of

FOR THE MILLION!

DHOTOGRAPHS

Segar Cases.

Card Cases Gold Pens, Pen Knives,

and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,

Dec. 1, 1865.

Port Folios

FAMILY BIBLES

Ladies Companions,

Camp Stools,

Centre Tables

Dining Tables, Card Tables, S, Ottomons, What-Nots

AND UNDERTAKER,

B. EWING,

CABINET MAKER

tocking Chairs, Easy Chairs,

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1867.

Poetical.

WOULD 1? 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 have known some silly mothers.
With their bables, dojust so.

Do you think I'd set him crying 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 Just to hear him make a crash? Would I watch him most delighted Break my mirror all to smash? Would I smother him in flannels

Would I think his brow Byronie
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 known some silly mothers

Would I think my baby destined To become a man of men
And go to govern and control them
By the might of sword or pen? I dare say these noisy babies
Play the very deuce—I know, And I've seen the wisest women. With their babies, think just so

Miscellaneous.

HUGGED AGAINST HIS WILL,

A most ludicrous scene transpired in a place not a thousand miles from this city, one night last week, which, though a little annoying to the parties immediately concerned, was yetso innocent and funny that we cannot refrain from giving the general outlines, suppressing names, of

general outlines, suppressing names, of course.

Two sprightly and beautiful young ladies were visiting their cousin, another sprightly and beautiful young lady, who, like her guests was of that happy age which turns everything into fun and merriment. If the truth were told, we should have to record the fact that these three misses were just a little bit fast.—
They were fond of practical jokes, and were continually playing all sorts of mad pranks with each other. All three occupied a room on the ground floor, and cuddled up together in one bed.

Two of the young ladies attended a party on the night in question, and did not get home until half past twelve o'clock at night. As it was late they concluded not to disturb the household, so they quietly stepped into their room through the low

tepped into their room through the low

open window.

In about half an hour after they had left for the party a young Methodist minister called at the house and craved a night's lodging, which of course was cheerfully granted. As ministers always have the best of everything, the old lady put him to sleep in the best room, and the young lady (Fannie) who had not gone to the party was entrusted with the duty of sitting up for the absent ones and of informing them of the change of rooms.—She took up her post in the parlor and as She took up her post in the parlor and as the night was sultry, sleep overcame her

and she departed on an excursion to the land of dreams.

We will now return to the young la-We will now return to the young fa-dies who had gone into their room through the window. By the dim light of the moon beams as they struggled through the curtains, the young ladies were en-abled to descry the outline of Fannie (as they supposed), esconsed in the mid-dle of the bed. They saw more, to witdie of the bed. They saw more, to when a pair of boots. The truth flashed upon them at once. They saw it all. Fannie had set them in the room to give them a good scare. They put their heads together and determined to turn the tables on er and determined to turn the tables on her. Silently they disrobed, and stealthy as cats they took their positions on each side of the bed. At a given signal both jumped into bed, one on each side of the unconscious parson, laughing and screaming, "Oh, what a man!" they gave the bewildered minister such a promiscuous hugging and tousling as few persons are able to brag of in the course of a life time.

ourse of a life time.
The noise of this proceeding awoke the The noise of this proceeding awake the old lady, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. She comprehended the situation in a moment, and rushing to the room, she opened the door and exclaimed: "My God, gals, it's a man; it is a man give enough!" man sure enough? There was one prolonged, consolidated scream; a flash of muslin through the

scream; a hash of musin through the door and all was over.

The best of the joke is that the minister took the whole thing in earnest. He would listen to no apologies that the lady could make for the girls. He would hear no excuse, but he solemnly folded his clerical robes around him and silently atole arous. tole away.

Query—was he mad at the girls, or—at the old woman.—Louisville Courier.

The Grand Hotel of New York.

The New York Evening Gazette says:

The great Cranston hotel, which is to be built on Fifth avenue opposite the entrance of Central Park, and about which the public has heard more or less from time to time, will be commenced in about in the public of the second of the second will nand is daily increasing, until there is hardly country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belie! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckies, pimples and roughness, from the Lace and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any bruggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle. Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and \$1—by all dealors.

Delivered at Rockbridge Alum Springs. Ladies and Gentlemen: I rise before you with more than usual embarrassment. I came here in search of health and recreation, but with no expectation that I would be called on to make a public address upon the political questions of the times. Yet, when the representatives of nine of the Southern States of this Union call urion me to give my views of of nine of the Southern States of this Union call upon me to give my views of the politial situation of the day, and, if any, of the hope that is in the future—when called upon thus under the evident promptings of good fellowship, I cannot refuse to give what information I can, and to offer such encouragement as my views of the condition of the country may afford. And I assure you I never took greater pleasure in complying with any request than I do in responding to your invitation on the present occasion.—I most heartily thank you for your good teeling and the undissembled kindness with which you have met me on all occasions. While these demonstrations touch my heart, they are alike honorable to you and to me. Such a demonstration by the men and women of the South, of the and to me. Such a demonstration by the men and women of the South, of the classes here represented, towards one whe had held opinions decidedly adverse to those held by you during the long and terrible struggle in which so many of you have suffered, and from which many of you are still suffering in person and estate, ought to disabuse every candid mind of the false impression so industriously propagated that the people of the South, and especially that class chiefly represented here, are steeled and incurable malgmants towards all who have resisted them in the late struggle. Having simply purin the late struggle. Having simply pursued the path of duty as I understood it, and in advising strong measures sought to avoid actual conflict whilst maintaning the Union, I have not been wanting in the charities of life, I am not surprised at finding a similar spirit among a people whose worst enemies allow to have displayed a heroism worthy of the noblest cause. It was to be expected that some strong feeling would have been engendered by the late struggle, unparalleled as it was for its magnitude and destructive consequences; but it is not in your natures to foster and cherish the malignity attributed to you, and which belongs only to the cowardly and the base. When, therefore, the health of my family required the help of this wonderful spring, and the bracing mountain air which environs us, I came to seek it, and I paid, no attention to the suggestion made by some persons that I and my family would meet a cold reception here. I bore no malice myself towards you, and did not believe you would feel any towards me. It is not sufficient, however, to bear no malice to gaard you a ainst the suspicion of malice in others. Multitudes of honest and good people of the North are entirely misled as to the disposition of the people here towards them, and the foolish talk of notoriety-seekers who go North, is coupled with the war; and the argument is, how in the late struggle. Having simply pur sued the path of duty as I understood is

wards them, and the foolish talk of noto-riety-seekers who go North, is coupled with the war; and the argument is, how incorrigibly bitter the Southern people are towards their late adversaries! This naturally enge ders animosities in returns and it is upon the existence of these au-mosities that the Radical politician, posinty rely for a continuous of their

and it is upon the existence of these animosities that the Radical politician, mainly rely for a continuance of their power. It was in view of the mischief thus created that General Grant, in his report of 1865 upon the condition of public feeling in the South, expressed the wish that the people of the different sections could see each other more generally, intimating that such intercourse was all that was wanted to restore harmony. I am sure the teeth of Radicalism would be drawn if the New England villagers could be run through this valley, and see for themselves how entirely unlike the portraits drawn by Radical demagogues the Southern men and women really are.—
These Radical painters have an object in their portraitures of Southern people.—
The Congressional Committee on Reconstruction—the military commissions—the Freedman's Bureau—the inquests scattered over the country—what was their vection but to pile falsebood on falsetered over the country—what was their vocation but to pile falsehood on falsehood relative to this afflicted people—to their that you have been said to the snow that you have become amen to the system founded by our fathers, and seek its destruction, as a plea for their subversion of the Constitution, and their tyranical measures for the perpetuation of their power? I thank God I have had no part in creating or cultivating sectional hatred. I have said at the North what I hatred. I have said at the North what I repeat here, that there is no difference in the people of the different sections, and that the man who wants confidence in the South wants also confidence in the Northern people. There is no difference between them beyond mere mannerisms, not greater than exists among the people of the different Southern and Northern States, and not so marked as between the people of the different counties of Engpeople of the different counties of England, if it be true, as reported by Wraxall, that it is easy to distinguish their representatives in Parliament by the peculiar local idioms of those counties. We are in all essentials the same people—sprung from the same stock. The war in itself, so terrifie in its character, demonstrates

so terriffic in its character, demonstrates so terriffic in its character, demonstrates that it was American fighting American —worse than Greek meeting Greek. No other people ever fought a battle of seven days' duration. Our ancestors, brave and stubborn as they were, did no such fighting in the forty years of Cavalier and Puritan civil strife. However deplorable people did war so cure are it was not the such civil wars as ours are, it was not the such civil wars as ours are, it was not the first in history, or even with the race from which we sprung. Every century of English history except the present has had its civil war. The common mind, therefore, distinguishes between the violence of such struggle and that of individuals, and they are commonly marked with more cruelit they wars between for had its civil war. The common mind, therefore, distinguishes between the violence of such struggle and that of individuals, and they are commonly marked with more cruelty than wars between foreign nations. But it is not the part of patriotism, when the conflict is over, to exaggerate such cruelties or seek to perpetuate the memory of them. It was not patriotism, therefore, which sought, not merely to punish the actual perpetrators of the cruelties of Andersonville, but employed a drag-not process to procure testi-The Sevent New York. Evening Gastella says.

The Result of Sevent Event Sevent Sevent

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR

whole country in the shape of tariffs and irredeemable paper money, can only sus tain themselves whilst subverting th tain themselves whilst subverting the form and substance of the government by making that government odious. Hence, also, their vindictive persecution of every one who dares to stand up for the Constitution. It matters not what services he may have rendered or what dangers he may have encountered in the contest against the dangers of secession. Indeed, the statesman or soldier who has rendered most service is only more odious to them if he opposes their present usurpations, because his character renders him a formidable opponent. The case of President Johnson illustrates this proposition. His decisive action against the rebellion, in connection with his Southern position and anitecedents, and the antagonism which this course, internally excited, created between him and his own people, made him a favorite at the North, and led to his elevation to the Vice-Presidency.—Believing him to be a renegade Southerner, whose heart was steeled against his people by their injustice to him personally, the Radicals scarcely concealed their joy at Lincoln's death. Their pulpit orators universally saw in it the hand of Providence opening the way to the elevation of one who had more iron in his nature than had Lincoln, who they said had too much of the milk of human kindness in his heart to deal with subjugated rebels. Johnson who had been driven from his home—the tailor—despised by orm and substance of the government by rebels. Johnson who had been driver from his home—the tailor—despised by from his home—the tailor—despixed by the Southern aristocrats, was, they supposed, prepared, by his Southern education and this history, to do the work of vengeance—the persecution, the confiscation, and the hanging—to which he was now called on by Providence. But when the event proved that Johnson was not the toul, vindictive wretch they had thanked God for sending them, and would not disregard his oath in order to gratify lifs personal resentment, nor consent to is personal resentment, nor consent t he subversion of the whole spirit of Dem ocratic institutions even where more than legal power over the lives and property of his fellow-citizens was offered for his consent; their rage knew no bounds.—They at once set to work to prepare the public mind for his ejection from office; and to make, him odious, imputed to him every private vice and public crime; and with a press subsidized by the lavish patronage of the government itself, they have poured out upon him such torrents of loathsome obloquy that they have brought a large portion of the people to believe that he is a monster of vice and crime, an associate of Booth in his murder of Llucoln, and habitual drunkenness the least of his private vices. cratic institutions even where more tha

der of Lincoln, and habitual drunkenness the least of his private vices.

Under cover of these pr-sio-ante appeals they have proceeded to depose the President from office- or rather they have substantially abolished the office of President—and if they leave him the name and the salary, it is only because he is really powerless; or, as Mr. Pike, of Maine, expresses it, being dead in fact as President it is not decent to mutitate the co.pse. I was everywhere met by the inquiry during my canvassing tours at the North last year and the yea. before, why the President gave the aid of his executive power to the decapitation of himself? It was as manifest then as now that the pabulum of the corruptionists, by which the Radical organization was effected and bulum of the corruptionists, by which the Radical organization was effected and maintained, came from the Executive Department, and that his Cabinet in fact maintained, came from the Executive Department, and that his Cabinet in fact took the lead in organizing Congress against him; that he was surrounded by traitors and spies, who as the succes of their treachery was developed, would make a merit of having betrayed him. I had to confess there, as I do here, my inability to account for the President's fatal forbearance. His generous nature was probably successfully practiced upon by their duplicity. But whatever the cause, it is undeniable that the defeat of the opposition to Radicalism is mainly due to the disorganization and demoralization caused by the war upon the mases of the party by the Administration which they supported. The Democracy of the North, in their vote for Douglas in 1860, showed that they had no sympathy with secession. Multitudes of their men fought through the war, and the money they furnished shows that the war increased rather than diminished their antipathy to it. They furnished more than their full share of the men and at least their quota of the money. And yet, when the

quota of the money. And yet, when the war was over, and they sought to sustain the President in securing for the southern States their constitutional rights as ern States their constitutional rights as States in that Uniou, they were not permitted to do so—the whole weight of the administration, from the Premier down, was thrown in the scale against them.—And so earnest was the Premier to defeat the Democracy, with the gallant Slocum at their head in the State of New York, that he took the stupp in person to defeat the defeat the state of the state the Democracy, with the gallant Slocum at their head in the State of New York, that he took the stump in person to denounce them as a disloyal party. And when the election was over he showered the Executive patronage upon Logan, Kilpatrick, and other Radical demagogues who had signalized themselves by their unmeasured abuse of New York Democracy. And this is substantially the relations of the Administration to the party which support it to this day; for whilst it is true that Mr. Seward and the corporal's guard which remains with him appeared to support it to this was after the Union party had been consolidated by the President. I take no pleasure in recurring to these facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to these facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to these facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to those facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to those facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to these facts, and I do not do so with any wish to excite unfriendly feeling to these facts which are essential to its comprehension. In my judgment, the demoralization of the Democratic to its comprehension. In my judgment, the demoralization of the Democratic to its comprehension. In my judgment, the demoralization of the Democratic to its comprehension, and to do so I must state the facts which are essential to its comprehension. In my judgment, the demoralization of the Badicals, and it goes far towards explaining the triumph of the Radicals, and it goes far towards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a wards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a wards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a wards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a wards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a wards explaining the device of counting the negroes as a gard of the machinery to the machinery to the machinery to the machinery

Rates for Advertising

VOL. 54.--NO. 8.

part. For nearly two years Senator Doo-little and other friends of the President have pressed this upon him; but the Pre-miler set by his ear, busy with his satelli-tes, making mischief between the Presi-dent and the one man whom it is visible

main. This was notice to Mr. Seward that Grant would not support him for the Presidency. I still have hopes the President will take the counsel of his real friends and obey the voice of the nation, by putting General Grantin charge of the work of 'reintegration. The Radicals, comprehending the intrigues at which I have glanced, have sought by their reconstruction measure to antagonize him.

nave gianced, have sought by their re-construction measure to autagonize him to the Prestlent, giving him the power over the military commanders in the South which belongs, by the constitution, to the President. He would flank them completely if he would dismiss the intru-garies by whom he is surrounded and give Grant as Segretary the gutherity by

is concealed the naked sword with which the twelve States are to be ruled, is too transparent to require to be stripped off. Old Thad. Stevens, the real master-spirit of Radacalism, long ago declared that mean whites could be got at the South to organize and lead the negroes in the interest of those controlling the government for the sake of the patronyae and the negroes.

There is not a feature in the whole stadi-cal system to redeem, it from abboroence. It is a system of the foulest corruption; relying alogether on the basest and most mercenary motives to receive support.— There are a few sentimentalists who urge negro suffr ge from better motives, who are auxious to have their votes counted, in the idea that in that way only they can

the idea that in that way only they can

e elevated in the scale of humanity and

count the votes of of the South

Mr. Sumner, who seems to me to be by far the most honest of any of their public

men, has contended for the establishment of this principle, and has again offered at this session the bill which he had repeatedly presented before, to give the negro that right of suffrage universally, but his efforts have met with no countragage in Congress, not because Congress.

tenance in Congress, not because Congress has no power to legislate with respect to suffrage in the States—for neither he nor

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-terly, indi-yearly, and yearly advertisements in terly, half-yearly, and yearly advertisements agerted at a liberal reduction on the above rates. Advertisements should be accompanied by the Casil. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

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lovers of the Constitution have contidence, we can rally under him next year, and tread out Radicalism forever. If he will not do this, we will rally under some other leader. I should prefer Grant myself in thatevent. I have already stated, to be sure, that the Radicals are laboring to antegraphy him to Lehren recreating dent and the one man whom it is visible to all eyes he can and ought to rely in this emergency. Grant, soon after closing the war, took the liberty in the little speech he made in New York (his only speech) to order Louis Napoleon out of Mexico, where Mr. Seward had helped him to go, if he had not invited him, and was certainly willing that he should remain. This was notice to Mr. Seward that Grant would not support him for the to be sure, that the Radicals are laboring to antagonize him to Johnson personally, and to the principles Johnson represents; but I do not believe that he will be so weak as to abandon his principles, and the only true friend he has, and agree to do the work of the Radicals; which is abhorent to him, for the sake of getting their nomination to the Presidency; but if he is, I am convinced that he will degrade himself to no purpose. Great as are his personal merits, they will weigh little in the scale when the question is whether the people or the military shall rule, and he is, put forward as the representative man of military government. If our history teaches anything, it is this lesson, that they will not tolerate any machinery which takes their government out of their own hands. It was the assertion of this principle which brought Mr. Jefferson into power against all the prestige which the federalists derived from Washington. General Jackson was nover elected for his military services. His triumph over Mr. Adams was in vindication of the popular rights violated in his person in casting the vote of Missouri, Illinois, and Kentucky against the wishes of the people. His triumph over Mr. Clay was on the Bank and Tariif question, when all the moneyed interests of the country were brought to act in concert against him, and the people asserted by his election their determination to maintain the control of their own government. o antagonize him to Johnson personally, and to the principles Johnson represents; completely if he would dismiss the intragaries by whom he is surrounded and give Grant, as Secretary, the authority by law which they seek to give him in definance of law. He could then defy the impeachers, turn the popularity of Grant (which the Radicals are seeking to use to sustain them in overthrowing the government) to its support, undo in one hour the Radical labor of years to sow distrust of him in the minds of honest people, which has no other just foundation than the fact that he has retained men in power in whose patriotism no one of any party confides. The programme of the Radicals is plain. They mean to command the government by military power and corruption. They will set up Brownlow and Fletcher governments in the States now excluded from Congress. These, will give them twelve States in the electoral college, in vitue of their military power. They count upon the tariff and use of the public money and party machinery to secure a sufficient number of the Northern States, which, added to the votes cast by Brownlow, Fletcher, Sickels, Pope, Sheridan, and other military satraps, will give them the control of the government. The flimsy veil of negro suffrage, pretended as a protection of the ballot from "chief traitors," under which is concealed the naked sword with which the twelve States are to be truled, is too transparent to require to be stripped off.

maintain the control of their own government.

The election of Lincoln was equally a vindication of the popular rights against the political control which had been exerted by the use of the slave question. It erted by the use of the slave question. It would be singular that the people, so jealous of their political power, should sanction the radical programme by which twelve States are wheeled into line by word of command from Washington.—When we remember that the spirit of our people was roused by the attempt of the United States Bank to control elections and that the Democratic interior. the United States Bank to control elections, and that the Democratic instinct from Main to Georgia rebelled when Mr. Biddle put the screw on the money market to effect political power, we cannot suppose it will sleep while Radicalism openly wields at will the votes of twelve States by military power, and attempts to eke out its force to command the government of the command the suppose of the suppose of the command the suppose of the suppose o eke out its force to command the government by the profligate expenditure of money and subjecting all industry to enormous taxation by tariffs, rotten banks, and thus installing an odious digarchy upon the country. If the American Constitution was nothing more than a printed record of a tempoary agreement, I should feel alarmed at the present usuration of Congress upon it; but when for the sake of the patronage and the pe-cuniary advantage they would receive.— For controlling the negroes they look to the antagonism of race—the Freedmen's Bureau—promise of confiscated lands.— There is not a feature in the whole Radi-I should feel alarmed at the present usurpation of Congress upon it; but when I remember that there is not a line of it which is not incorporated with the blood of the nation—that it is the written expression of principles to which the American people and their aucestors have adhered for centuries, modified to suit their exact condition here, I feel that the Constitution is not a mere pauer, but the their exact condition here, I feet that the Constitution is not a mere paper, but the reflex of the very nature of our people; and that though it may be here as it was in the old country, that civil war leads to temporary suspension of constitutional action, the return of peace leads necessarily to a return to the normal action of the government and the restoration of conbe elevated in the scale of humanity and escape slavery, who construct the Declaration of Independence, not as Jefferson, its author, and those who adopted it construed it, to mean that men of the same nation were of right equals among themselves and in their own nation, but as abolishing and confounding nationalities, and establishing universal citizenship; so that Hottentots, Canibals, Coolies, Indians, Africans, if born in our midst, are born to the same rights of citizenship with those of us whose fathers acquired the country and gave it its government and laws, although those persons so born in our midst are the descendants of those brought here as slaves, and are by their to a return to the normal action of the government and the restoration of constitutional rights and privileges. The confederates did not undertake to change the Constitution, but adopted it as their own because it was the express image of the American mind, and it must be perpetual. To oppose it is like fighting against God and Nature; and it would be as well to undertake to reverse the laws that Hottentots, Cannons, Coolies, Indians, Africans, if born in our midst, are born to the same rights of citizenship with those of us whose fathers acquired the country and gave it its government and laws, although those persons so born in our midst are the descendants of those brought here as slaves, and are by their nature utterly incapable of discharging the duties or bearing the burdens incident to full citizenship of such a State! The fact that no such citizenship is acknowedged for the negro in any State of the Union out of New England, and there only because they are too few in number to exert a particle of influence, proves only because they are too few in number to exert a particle of influence, proves that it is not upon any such principle of national justice that is is proposed to and indestructible nature of our govern-ment, I am more than compensated for my effort. Be assured it is not in the power of the Radicals to triumph over the people. It is not in the ingenuity of man to withdraw the government from the people. The Radicals are the lineal the people. The Radicals are the lineal descendents of the old Federal party, who sought to destroy our republican system, and they must meet the fate of their prelecessors in their inglorious work.

The Age of the World and Man. How old is the world? The general

answer of Christendom has been, "not quite four thousand years from the Croation to the birth of Christ, and there have been 1,865 years since, making in all 5,870." And yet we have all seen within a week or two that Professor Marsh, of yale College, in describing the fossil bones of a mastodon, but recently found at Cohoes, New York, gives the opinion that the animal must have existed over ten thousand years ago—pr more than bur thousand years before the time when, as the Scriptural commentators have usually supposed, Adam gave names to all the rewly made creatures. Notody appears to be shocked by this statement; and in fact there is scarcely a scientific man, including some of the most devont man, including some of the most devout believers of the age, who does not ascribe to the world a much greater antiquity than that claimed in the old-fashioned chronology.

The evidences leading to this conclu-

sion are drawn from nearly every depart-ment of natural science, and, of course, ment of natural science, and, of course, become irresistibly strong as they are brought together. To give an idea of them in a brief compass, intelligible to every mind, perhaps we cannot do better than to condense Agassiz's estimates based upon the formation of the coral, reefs off the southern coast of Florida.—These reefs are built up by an insect that begins to work on the ground in water of twelve or fifteen fathoms deep and ine cannot live unless he has the constant action of the open sea upon him, so that he stops at the height of high tide. By numerous experiments it has been ascertained that the coral builder constructs about half an inch in a century; but in order to err, if at all, on the safe tained that the coral builder constructs about half an inch in a century; but in order to err, if at all, on the safe side, Agassiz doubles his estimate in his calculation, making it an inch in a century. Now outside the Florida Keys there is a long coral reef with an average height of seventy feet, which, therefore, must have been begun 7,000 years ago, or 1,000 years before the creation of Adam. Secondly, the Keys themselves are nothing but inner repetitions of the same sort of coral reefs, of at least the same average height; and the builders must have finished them before they began on the outside reef, as appears from their necessity of having the open sea, and from the fact that there are now no vindications of the beginning of a reef outside of the one we have mentioned above. The Keys, therefore, swell the record to 14,000 years.—Next we have the shoar bluff of the main land, which carries the earth's record above 20,000 years. Moreover, there are, as you go inland seven well defined and successive coral reefs, which, added to the foregoing, would make the world seventy-five thousand years old.—And Professor Agassiz regards this a very moderate estimate. noderate estimate.

EXPENSIVE RIVALRY.—The marquis of Westminster (said to b the wealthiest English peer) lately appropriated \$250,000 for the purpose of establishing a peuny daily newspaper as a rival to the Times. or the purpose or establishing a penny daily newspaper as a rival to the Times. This paper was named the Day, an i was very ably edited. The expensiveness of the undertaking is evidenced by the fact that the above large sum was exhausted by forty issues, when the enterprise was abandoned.