The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BRATTON & KENNEDY.

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BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Drn Goods.

READ!

W. C. SAWYER & CO.

EAST MAIN STREET,

UNDER CORMAN HOUSE.

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Learning from the New York Merchants Agenc

A LARGE ADVANCE

DRY GOODS

was going to take place from the increase in the

value of cotton and the stopping of many eastern mills during the depression of trade,

W. C. SAWYER & CO.,

ought just before the late advance an immer

DOMESTIC COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, &C., &C.,

W. C. Sawyer & Co., are prepared for sixty days to give bargains in 10-4 8-4 5-4 4-4 and 3-4.

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WHITE 4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS & SHIRTINGS.

5,00 yards of DARK LIGHT AND MOURNING

HAND LOOM

Irish Table Linens,

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Linen Table Cloths in patterns, Wool Table Covcrs, Piano Covers, Napkins, Crash and Towels. Damask for Curtains and Lounges, Curtain Ma-terials, French and English Counterpanes, Blank-

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

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make Carpets a special department in their large

BEST ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

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INGRAIN CARPETS

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DUTCH AND LINEN CARPETS

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,

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STRIPED FOR HALL AND STAIRS,

HOME MADE RAG CARPETS.

Rugs, Mats, 8-4 6-4 4-4

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OIL CLOTHS,

SHADES, NEW STYLES.

LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

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of Carpets bought before the first of the year. NEW DRESS GOODS

ALPACOAS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS, & DELAIN-ES, Ali kinds of White Cambrics. Swiss, Mar-sailies, Brilliants and other white goods. A large stock of

NOTIONS.

Housekeepers and all persons are respectfully invited to call. W. C. SAWYER & CO. buy for OASH and sell at the LOWEST market rates. Yeb. 27, 1868.

1,000 yards of

popular makes.

WEAKLEY & SADLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 16 SOUTH HANOVER ST. CARLISLE, PENN'A.

Professional Cards.

Dec. 19, 1867:—ly

TNITED STATES CLAIM

REAL ESTATE AGENCY!

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Mce in 2d Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 Soutl Hanover Street, Carlisle, Cumberland county enna.
Penelons, Bountles, Back Pay, &c., promptly ollected.

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collected.
Applications by mail, will receive in...
Applications by mail, will receive in...
Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1867—14 W KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

M. C. HERMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Confide in Rheem's Hall Building, in the
rear of the Court House, next door to the "Herald" Office, Carlisie, Penna.
Doo. 1, 1885.

JOHN R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office in Hannon's Building, opposite no Court House, Cartate, Pa. Nov. 14, 1697.

JOHN LEE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, North Hunover Feb. 16, 1860—ly.

JOHN. C. GRAHAM, ATTORNEY AT Law. Office formerly occupied by Judge grahmin, South Hanoverstreet, Unrilsle, Penua. Dec. 1, 1315. JAMES A. DUNBAR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office a few doors West of Hannon's Hotel. Dec. 1, 1865.

F E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY

CHAS. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, ATTOR

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-Surgery, Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford, Carlisle, Penna. Dec. 1, 1853.

Motels.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, CARLISLE, PENN'A, GEORGE WETZEL, Proprietor.

Feb. 6, 1868.—ly CUMBERLAND VALLEY HOUSE. CORNER OF EAST HIGH

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Miscellaneous.

Α. . STONES'

AROMATIC CORDIAL, A SAFE, SPEEDY AND RELIABLE CURE FOR THE WORST CASES OF

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,

CHOLERA,

PAINS OR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH OR BOWELS This remedy has been used with unparalleled success in the cholera seasons of 1832-1849 and

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES HAVE BEEN SOLD in Philadelphia; and references can also be giv-en to persons residing in this town—who have used the including and who speak in the high-est terms of its

PROMPT AND EFFICIENT RELIEF. PRICE FIFTY CENTS. BREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPIETOR AT

PRINCIPAL DEPOT CORNER DRUG STORE, For sale by

WM. CLARKE & SONS, · LEES MROADS COYLE&CO..

- 25 EAST POMFRET ST., CARLISLE. HAVERSTICK, DRUGGIST. CARLISLE S. A. STONER, MIDDLE SPRING.

GELWICKS & CO., CRESSLER, DRUGGIST,

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CARLISLE, PA. A fine assortment of Goods on hand, such as · iWriting Desks. Port Folios,

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Pen Knives A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FAMILY BIBLES and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AT REDUCED PRICES. DIARIES FOR 1868.

Subscriptions received for all Magazines, Fashion Books, Papers, &c., at publishers prices, You save postage and always sure of receiving your Magazines by subscribing at Pirers.

Special attention is paid to keeping always on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS.

for town and country schools.

Books and Music ordered when desired.

May 23 1867—tf.

CHDERS promptly attended to.

SELLERS & FOLWELL,

CONFECTIONERS AND FRUITERERS. NO. 161 NORTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

The American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

Father in Heaven! listen to my prayer, While you sit up yonder, with angels bri

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Hoofland's German Tonic. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

Medical.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

•Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, Lx, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly cuncen for from Alcoholic and making and mixture of any kind.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Sania Cruz Rum, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholication is necessary.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and lie same medicinal virtues,
musch, from a variety of causes, such as IndiDyspepsia,
very apt to.
The result
uffers from



DEBILITY,

Persons Advanced in Life, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTKIRS, or the TONIQ, an elixit that will instil new life in o their voins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrouten forms, and give health and handware.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our domin the enjoyment to use their own ex well." They are tan To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without Inil.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. 'Hoofland's onic, useful of concern, and lebility, and want of nervous ac-GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofiand's German Bitters' a robuble medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepais. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, seistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-and's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to re-ommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are uffering from syneral debility or from diseases arising from derauguments of the liver. Your truly,

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedios are counterfelled. See that the signature of the state o CHARLES M. EVANS.

German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co. For sale by a. Pruggists and Dualers in Medicine

PRICES. Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the gonuine.

THE CHILD'S PRAYER.

in this lonely garret, looking toward the sky,

Father at the tavern, mother in the street We are slowly starving, and we soon shall God pity Robbie, little Bird and I.

If you saw us, sitting there so grand, In a shining cloud, a scepter in your hand, If you knew how hungry and cold we are, you'd

We are ragged, little Bob is lame,

To help darling Robble, Birdie dear, and I. We are lonely, we are sick and sad; Not a bit of coal, not a crust to eat we've had, Not since yester-morn—and food and fire But not for brother Rob, nor little Bird nor I.

ome one tells me God is good and kind, He will bless and keep me. Could I only find The way to your mansion, standing broad and Would you take us all in—Birdie. Bob and I?

Birdie cannot sing nor even speak her name! I am only ten. I have begged from door to door Until my limbs are stiff, and I can go no more. omething says-it seems within my breast-

"He will cleanse and love us, give us perfect res Let us up and hasten, to his mansion hie— Crippled brother Robbie, baby Bird and L Seaso once of the kindness we should have no fear! He is good and gracious, he will never lie, But take us to his dearheart—Robbie, Bird and

There the holy angels nothing know of rum ; live us crowns of gold, and wings that we may

fly, Little brother Robert, baby Bird and I.

Miscellaneous.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL CRAFTSMAN EULO-

"Wanted—A Printer," says an advertisement. Wanted a mechanical curiosity, with brain and fingers—a thing that will set so many types a day—a machine that will think and act, but still a machine—a being who undertakes the most systematic and monotonous drudgery, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory is a superior of the cory, yet one that the ingenity of monotone of the cory is a superior of the cory ery, yet one that the ingenuity of man never supplanted mechanicallythat's a printer

that's a printer.

A printer—yet for all his sometimes dissipated and reckless habits, a worker at all times and hours; day and night sitting up in a close and unwholesome office, when gay crowds are hurrying to the theatres; later still, when the street the theatres; mare still, when the street revelers are gone and the city sleeps, in the fresh air of the morning, in the broad and gushing sunlight, some printer is at his case, with his eternal and unvarying click! click!

Click! Click! the polished types fall into the stick; the mute integers are mar-shaled into line, and march forth as im-mortal print. Click! and the latest inmortal print. Click! and the latest intelligence becomes old; thought a principle; simple lead aliving sentiment. Click! Click! from grave to gay—a scandal, a graceful and glowing sentiment—are in turn closed by the mute and impressive fingers of the machine, and set a drift in the sea of thought. He must not think of the future, nor recall the past; must not think of home, of kindred, of wife, nor of baby; his work lies before hun, and thought is chained to his copy.

You know him by his works, as your eyes rest upon those mute evidences of his ceaseless toil. Correspondents, authors advisers, who scorn the simple medium of our fame, think not that he is indifferent to the gein of which he is but the setter; a subtle ray may penetrate the recesses of his brain, or the flowers he gathers may leave some of their fragrance.

ers may leave some of their fragrance upon the toil-worn fingers. But when you seek a friend, companion, adviser-when you want judges, legislators, governors and presidents—O, ye people, advertise:

"WANTED—A Printer."

The Mend of Mary, Queen of Scots

We find the following in a late London paper:

Very few persons are perhaps aware of the existence of a very peculiar portrait of the existence of a very peculiar portrait of Mary Stuart—sketch taken immediately after death; and when we were favored with a sight of it, it formed part of the collection of pictures in the breakfast room of Abbotslord. It is a painting of "The Head of Mary, Queen of Scots in a Charger," at least it is so catalogued in the description of the personal property made at Abbotsford, in Sir Watter's own handwriting. The head is laid upon the centre of the dish, and placed in oblique position, with the ghastly neck nearest the spectator, so that the nose is foreshortened, and the nostrils front you.—Such a position must have been a very difficult one for artistic effect. Yet, with all the disadvantages, the artist most sertainly has achieved wonders. In spite of the foreshortening, an spite of the fivid hue of death, the face is superlatively beautiful, and in gazing at it, one can believe any tale of the wichery of her loveliness. The hair, plentifully sprinkled with gray, rolls down in most remarkable luxuriance, as if to hide the ghastly evidence of decapitation. The nose, of the finest Grecian form, descends from the broad brow, which wears "that width of ridge" Lavater declares was worth a Kingdom." The eye brows are exquisitively arched above the closed eyelids from beneath which you almost fancy you discern the gleam of dark, melancholy eyes. The mouth is slightly open, and though somewhat swollen by suffering, is of exquisite formation. The whole picture is terrible, yet lovely; a perfect image of death by violence, of beauty unsubdued by pain. on paper: Very few persons are perhaps aware of ubdued by pain.

A bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years; a wolf 20; a fox 14 or 16; lions are long lived, Pompey lived to the age of 70. The average age of cats is 15 years; a squirrel and hare 8 or 9 years; rabbits 7. Elephants have been known to liye to the great age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered one Porus, King of India, he took a great elephant which had fought very vallently for the King, named him Ajax, and dedicated him to the sun, and then let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, hath dedicated Ajax to the son." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been son." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long-lived,—sheep seldom exceed the age of 10. Cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30. An eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104 years. Ravens frequently reach the age of 100. Swans have been known to live 300. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200. Pelicans are long-lived: A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107.

popular preacher by asking him whether the fatted calf of the parable was male or female. "Female, to be sure," was the reply; "for I see the male" looking his questioner full in the face—" yet alive in the flash before me."

A FOOL AND HIS MONEY. The Application of "Johnny Steel," the Late Oil Prince, to be admitted to Bankunpicy ...A few Incidents of His Career as a Million-are.

John W. Steel, familiarly known as John W. Steel, familiarly known as "Johnny Steel," and sonfewhat distinguished as an "oil prince," having for a considerable length of time enjoyed the princely income of 2,000 per day, filed in the United States District Court, a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Many of our readers will remember his romantic exploits in the East, published sometime ago, during which he is reported to have squandered several hundred thousand dollars. After having "sowed his wild cats," and losing his oil farm, he found himself in rather straitened circumstances, and was recently compelled to earn a living by driving an oil team. His indebtedness; as set forth in his petition, amounts to over \$100,000.

amounts to over \$100,000.

Steel is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is now in the neighborhood of twenty-three years of age. Ho has had but little education, has no business qualifications or shrewdness, and especially cut out by Dame Nature to attest the truth of the proverb, that "A fool and his money are soon parted." Of his early youth we know very little; manhood and riches sprang upon him about the same time.—His interest in the famous McClintock farm and oil wells, in Venango county, bequeathed him by his father, for a number of years yielded him an income of \$3,000 per day. This princely income was the means of awakening in "Joln-ny" an ambition to seek other field and sources of amusement than those offered my" an ambition to seek other field and sources of amusement than those offered in the wilds of Venango county. We heard of him first by his lavish waste of wealth in Philadelphia. Here he made the acquaintance of Messrs. Skiff & Gaylord, of minstrel fame, and one of his first rash purchases was an entire new outfit for the minstrels, composed of velvet coats and vests and pladd trowsers (many of our readers will remember the tric costumes he added diffinited breast pins of the first water, and a new sult of clothes for each member for the street. Several members of Carneross & Dixey's ninstrels, of Philadelphia, was also fa-

oninstrels, of Philadelphia, was also favored in the same manner.

Another of "Johnny's" eccentric acts in Philadelphia is related as follows: Walking down Chestnut street one day with a friend, he espied a beautid span of horses attached to a splendid carriage, just turning down from Second. To see was to envy; so, bailing the driver, Sam M—, who, as it happened, was also the owner, "Johnny" coolly asked him if he would sell his establishment Sam. looked credulously at his customer, wonder-

would sell his establishment. Sam. looked credulously at his customer, wondering if he were drunk or crazy, when "Johnny" again put forward the question: "What will you take for the whole rig?" Sam with a wink, and while knocking the ashes from his cigar, doubtless thinking to frighten his unknown customer, replied: "Well I guess about \$7,000 will take the lot. "Johnny" anyond by laying seven one thousand customer, replied: "Well I guess about \$7,000 will take the lot. "Johnny" answered by laying seven one thousand dollar bills on the seat of the vehicle, and taking hold of the reins, coolly said, "Hop out," and "hop out," Sam did, while "Johnny" drove off, leaving Sam standing in imazement on the corner.—The day was spent in riding about the city, and spending money lavishly toward evening he had employed a man to drive, and finally, while winding up the day, he reached the Girard House, alighting on the pavement, he asked the driver as to his circumstances, and learning that he knew "the grip of poverty,," "Johnny" made him a present of the horses and carriage, telling the driver not to offer thanks, but to "drive off quick."

While in Philadelphia, one of the eccentricities of his morning walks on Market or Walnut streets, was to watch for a man with a shabby hat. He would then tollow him until he got in front of a hat store, and then, with a swoop, he would land the offending hat into the middle of the street, at the same time appologizing to the wearer, and asking him into the store, where he would buy him the best to be had. "Johnny" never carried any baggage

store, where he would buy him the best to be had.

"Johnny" never carried any baggage with him while traveling, purchasing every thing as he required it. Having resolved one day to stop at the Continen resolved one day to stop at the Continental hotel, instead of his usual retreat—the Girard—he was driven there in company with a friend, Mr. Wm. B.—y, a noted merchant of our own city. Sauntering up to the office, he made known his desire to "stop a while." The 'clerk asked him as to the whereabouts of his baggage; "Johnny" replied that he had none. "Then," says the clerk, "you must pay in advance; that is our rule." "Johnny" cast a glance at him, and wondered that he was not known. So, winking at his friend B., he asked the clerk if the proprietor was in; receiving a reply in the affirmative, the lanc-lord soon made his appearance, when a conversation of the following tenor ensued:

J. S.—"You are the proprietor, I believe sir—the responsible man ""
Mr. K.—"Yes, sir."

J. S.—"I wanted to make a short stay with you, but that gentleman (pointing all-

with you, but that gentleman (pointing to the clerk) says I must pay in ad-

'ance."
Mr. K.—" Well, sir."
J. S.—" How much do you consider our whole house worth for a day?"
Mr. K.—" About \$3,000."
J. S.—I'll take 24 hours, anyhow, and J. S.—I'll take 24 hours, anynow, and see how it goes."
"Johnny" then counted out the money, and turning to his friend, says: "Now Bill, jump in and play clerk." Rumor says this was B.'s first and only experience in hotel keeping.
There many anecdotes related about him, but the above will suffice to show the general character of theman. When

the general character of the man. When more recently, the avalanche of money had exhausted itself, we hear of "John-ny" acting in the capacity of door-keeper for the very same band of minstrels the members of which he had given the diamond pins and costumes.

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Clasp the hands meekly over the still breast—they've no more work to do; close the they've no more tears to shed; part the damp locks—there's no more pain to bear. Closed to the ear alike to love's kind voice and calumny's

more path to bear. Cocain more path to bear alike to love's kind voice and calumny's stinging whispers.

O, if that in still heart you have ruthlessly planted a thorn; if from that pleading eye you have carelessly turned away; if your loving glance and kindly word and clasping hand have come—all too late—then God forgive you! No frown gathers on the marble brow as you gaze—no scorn curls the childish Ilp—no flush of wounded feelings mounts to the blue veined temples.

God forgive you! for your feet, too, must shrink appalled from death's cold river—your flattering tongue asks, "can this be death?" Your fading eye lingers lovingly on the sunny earth. Your clammy hands yield their last feeble flutter.

O, rapacious grave! yet another victim for thy voiceless sleepers. No warm welcome from a sister's loving lips! No throb of pleasure from the material bosom.

om. Silent all! gathered up—if beyond death's swelling flood there were no eternal shore—if for the struggling bark there were no port of peace—if athwart that lowering cloud sprang no bright bow of promise—
"Alas for love if this be ali,
And maught beyond—on earth!"

"Here, you young rascal, walk up and give an account of yourself, ave you been?"
"After the girls, father."
"Did you over broomer." "Did you ever know me to do so when I was a boy?"
"No sir, but mother did."

reply; "for I see the male" looking his juestioner full in the face—"yet alive in the flesh before me."

The most appropriate lining for a ladies' bonnet is a smiling countenance.

The most appropriate lining for a ladies' bonnet is a smiling countenance.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Below will be found the new registry aw which has been passed by the Legislature. It will no doubt receive the signature of Governor Geary and become law. It is of great importance that all the provisions of this bill for obstructing poor men in voting should be thoroughly

A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth. SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Schate SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the several assessors within this Commonwealth, on receiving their transcripts from the county commissioners, to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of are, who they shall alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the party, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding, and with whom, and if working for another the name of the employer, and write opposite said name the word "voter," and where said party claims to vote by reason of naturalization he shall exhibit his certificates thereof to the assessor, unless he shall have voted in the towhship, borough, ward or district, at five preceding general elections, and on exhibition of the certificate the name shall be marked with the letter N. Where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be markzen, and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked D. I. Where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and two, as provided by law, the word "age," shall be entered; and if the party has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter R, shall be placed opposite the name; and in all cases enumerated a tax shall be forthwith assessed against the person; and in order to carry this law inshall be forthwith assessed against the person; and in order to carry this law into effect for the present year it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the respective counties of this Commonwealth, and the city of Philadelphia, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to cause alphabetical lists of the persons returned by the assessors as having been assessed in the several districts for the present year to be made out and placed in the loads be made out and placed in the hands to be made out and placed in the hands of the respective assessors, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first of September, to ascertain the qualifications of the persons so named, and their claims to vote as before mentioned and performed in regard to such persons all of the duties enjoined by this act, and furnish said list to the commissioners and election board as hereinafter directed: Provided, That the names of all persons who were duly as hereiniter directed: Provided, That the names of all persons who were duly registered and permitted to vote at the next preceding general election in October shall without further proof or application be placed on the list or registry directed to be prepared for the election in November; but they and all others shall be subject to challenge, and their right

be subject to challenge, and their right to vo e be passed on as prescribed by the fourth section of this act. out th section of this act.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists with the observations and explanations regired to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August next, engines and assessments but shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August next ensuing said assessments, put one copy thereof on the door of the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his posse-sion for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident within the said election district who shall desire to see the same, as it shall be the desire to see the same, as it shall be the by existing laws, except where duty of said assessor to add from time to comes within the fitth provision duty of said assessor to add from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name C. V. and immediately assess him with a tax on the tenth day preceding the general election in October next.—Thereafter it shall be the duty of the assessor to produce the list in his possession to the inspectors and judges of the proper district, at a meeting held by them, as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and judge of the election, together with the assessor, to attend at the place of holding the general elections for the respective election districts on Saturday, the tenth day next proceding the second Tuesday in October, and on the other dutys hereinafter mentioned, and continue in open session at said place from nine o'clock A. M. till six o'clock P. M., of said day, to hear proof of the right of the respective persons to vote whose names are contained in the assessor's list as before mentioned, or who shall apply to them to have their names registered, and all persons who have not previously voted in the election district shall make due proof in the manner now prescribed by the election laws of their right to vote in said district, and like proof shall be made in all cases by those applying for registry whose names are SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the inproof shall be made in all cases by those applying for registry whose names are not enrolled by the assessor and marked "voter," and it shall then be the duty of the assessor forthwith to assess and person with a tax as required by law, on the proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board, if not already assessed. On the list of the voters in the said district being complete, it shall be the duty

son with a as a sequence of always and proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board, if not already assessed. On the list of the voters in the said district being complete, it shall be the duty of the election officers aforesaid to cause duplicate copies to be made out forthwith, in alphabetical order, one of which shall be placed on the door of the house where the elections are to be held, and the other retained by the judge of the election, who shall hold the same subject to the inspection of any citizen of said district until the day of the general election, and produce the same thereat: Provided, That the officers herein-before named, when they shall deem it advisable, may meet for the purpose named in this section one or more days (not exceeding four) prior to the tenth day next preceding any general presidential election, of which meeting and its purposes they shall give due notice by written or printed hami-bills, posted in at least six of the most public places in their respective wards in the cities, horoughs, wards in boroughs or townships; And provided further, That where any ward in a city, borough, or township having but one assessor, is divided into two or more election precincts and ward in a city, borough ward in a city, borough ward in a city, borough or township respectively, shall meet at the usual place of holding the election, in their respective wards in boroughs or townships, and shall give due public notice, as hereinbefore provided, of the time and place of their meeting. And in all cases where any ward in a city, borough ward in a city, borough or townships, and shall give due public notice, as hereinbefore provided, of the time and place of their meeting. And in all cases where any ward in a city, borough or township is so divided into two or more election districts, it shall be the duty of the assessor to assess each voter in the election officers in each election district. It shall be the futher duty of said inspectors, judges and assesor in each ward, borough and town

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CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every other description of loss and Carlo Printing executed in the neatest style, at low prices. VOL. 54...NO. 45. or they claim to be entitled to vote.—
Each person so claiming to be entitled to
vote thereon shall produce at least one
qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in
the district in which he claims to be a
voter for the period of at least ten days
next preceding the general election
then next ensuing, which witness shall
take and subscribe an affidavit to the
fac's stated by him, which affidavit shall
define clearly where the residence is of
the person so claiming to be a voter. best of their ability." They shall each best of their ability." They shall each have the power to administer oaths to every person claiming the right to be assessed or enrolled, or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by said officers under this act; and any said onicers under this act; and any wilful lake swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers under this act shall be punished as perjury. Said assessors, inspectors and judges shall each receive the same convensation for the time perthe person so claiming to be a voter.— And the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe the same compensation for the time nec-essivity spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law of the performance of their duties, to be be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit stating where and when he was be n, that he is a citizen of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and if a naturalized citi-zen shall also state when, where, and by what court he was naturalized (and he shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he the performance of their duties, to be paid by the county commissioners, as in other cases, with a proper allowance, to be judged of by said commissioners, for the expense of making the list or registries hereby required to be made out; and it shall not be lawful for any assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice Preldent of the United States; and any violation of this provision shall be, a misdemeanor and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, of not less than ten or exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at Johnmonwe.

Scripts from the country of the white freemen, and deal order, of the white freemen, and seeses or to be qualified voters within their respective townships, boroughs, ward or election districts, and opposite said names state whether the said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley a court in which stituated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the alley or court on which said house fronts;

the occupation of the party, and with whom, the name of not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where, and to whom paid, and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any receipt: Provided, That is the person claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is a citizen of the United States, that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, or will be on or before the day of the next election ensuing, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next

vote of any person not so registered shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election

the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frands will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said country, if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two persons, judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the country, to act as overseers at said election. Said persons shall be selected from different political parties. When the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party. Said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, the vores counted, and returns made out and signed by the election officers, to keep a list of the voters if they see proper, to challenge any person offering to vote and interrogate him and his witness under oath in regard to the right of suffrage at said election, to xamine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseer's so selected and appointed every convenience and actility for the discharge of their duty; and it said officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duty as aforesaid, or they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavit of all persons making such claims, and the affidavit of the witnesse to their residence, shall be preserved by the said board until the day of the election, and shall at the close thereof, be placed in the ballot box along with the other papers now required by law to be preserved therein. If said board shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters the name or names shall be added to the the hame or names shall be added to the list alphabetically with like effect as it done ten "ays before the election, and they shall forthwith be placed with the other names, at the foot of the list, on the door or house of the place of election; driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district shall be rejected by such election district shall be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election. SEC. 10. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturand as each person whose name is enrolled votes at said election one of the clerks ed votes at said election one of the clerks thereof shall mark on or opposite to the name "vote," and it shall not be lawf.i for the officers of the election to receive the vote of any person whose name wanot contained in said registry made out and put up at least eight days before the election as aforesaid, or in the registry made on the Thursday next preceding the election; and the reception of the vote of any person not so registered shall alization paper and give out the same is olank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certifiused, or lupush a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty, of a high misdemeanor, or if any persons shall fradulently use any such certificate of maturalization knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall be entity of a high misdemeanor.

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Centa per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly, thaif-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a libral 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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the any sace certificate of intufatization showing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall be guilty of a high misdementor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdementors, aforesaid, on coviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisoned in the proper penitentlary for a period not exceeding three years.

Sec. 11. Any assessor, election officers of person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor or election officer shall enrol any person as a voter who be shall know is not qualified, or refuse to enrol any who he shall know is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemantor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine and investment and the be widner to an envised to the property of the property and the province the property and the province the property and on conviction be punished by fine and investment and the be subject to a period of the property and the province the property and the property constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it, and on conviction thereof the election officers so offending shall be subject to fine or impri-onment, or both, as the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the improved that recovery the court. by existing laws, except where his case comes within the fifth provision of the sixty-fourth section of the act of one sixty-fourth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-mine, to which this is a suppliment, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry; and on vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to cause to be distinctly wiltten thereon the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officers at the same or any other district shall receive a second vote on the same day by wittee of such certificate, and the parson so offending shall be guilty of a high mis-leneanor, and on conviction thereof be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court: Provided, shall be punishment shall not exceed one hundred dollars and the imprisonment shall not exceed one hundred dollars and the imprisonment shall not exceed one hundred dollars, and suffer an imprisonment one year, and like punishment shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer an imprisonment in office, and one conviction to who shall neglect or refuse to make or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC, 5. On the close of the polls, the registry list on which the memorandum of the voting has been kept, as before directed, shall be sealed up with and preonviction be punished by fine and im-

SEC. 5. On the close of the pons, me registry list on which the memorandum of the voting has been kept, as before directed, shall be sealed up with and preserved in the same manner now required by law as to the tally papers, and not taken out until after the next meeting of the Legislature, unless required on the shall, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the blanks made necessary by this act.

Sec. 15. All laws inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. by law as to the tally papers, and not taken out until after the next meeting of the Legislature, unless required on the hearing of a contested election, or for the purpose of being used at the election of presidential electors, preparatory thereto, as hereinafter provided, after which it shall again be sealed up and carefully preserved as before directed.

SEC. 6. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, is shall be the duty of the election board and the proper assessor to meet at the place of holding the general election in the district for the same length of time and in the manner directed in the third section of this act, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the registry, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and add thereto the names of such persons as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district on the personal application of the chamant only: and if the person

A LAD IN LUCK.—Lemuel Jones, a lad about sixteen years of age, met with extraordinary good fortune. He was engaged in the task of walking from Eire to Chicago, being a venturesome lad, and having some vague plan of seeking his fortune in the latter city. Between Euclid and Cleveland, he picked up a large wallet, tightly tied with a plece of red tape. Upon opening the wallet, \$6,000 in greenbacks were disclosed to the glistening eyes of the buy, who had not expected to find his fortune in so short a time after leaving home. There were no papers in the wallet indicating to whom it belonged, and it is possible the boy will remain in undisputed posession of the money. The wallet had been exposed to the weather and was considerably damaged; some of the greenbacks, too, were somewhat injured from the wet, but not enough to effect the value of any of them.—Cleveland (Ohio) Ptandcater.

of such persons as shad show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district on the personal application of the claimant only; and if the person shall not have been previously assessed it shall be the duty of the assessor forthwith to assess him, with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held at least eight days prior to holding the same, when the same course shall be pursued in every particular in regard to receiving or rigeting the votes, marking the same on the registry list, endorsing the maturalization papers with the proper month and year, preserving the paper, and all other things as are required by this act at the general elections in October.

SEC. 7. At every special election directed by law, and at every city ward, forcugh or township election, the registry required to be kept as atoresaid may be used by the proper officers as evidence of the persons entitled to vote thereat; and said officers shall require all persons whose names are not on the registry, whether challenged or not, to show that they possess the right of suffrage at said election; but nothing herein contained shall make the want of a id registry conclusive against the right of the person to vote at said election, but the same small be judged of and decided as in other cases.

SEC. 8 Before entering on the duties of VENTILATION.—There has, of late, been much discussion as to the proper method of ventilating apartments, some requiring the opening to be at the bot-tom of the room, and others at the top.— A recent author says both are right; that A recent author says both are right; that the noxious gases generated by respiration, by emanations from the body, and by combustions, are of two kinds—some, like carbonic acid, being heavier than air, and tending to settle towards the floor, others by rising to the ceiling. If, therefore, openings be made at both levels, these gases will flow out, especially if the fresh air be introduced through a register, intermediate between the two. In this, however, care must be taken to avoid a direct draft of the incoming air on the body, which would, of course.

whose names are not on the registry, whether challenged or not, to show that they possess the right of suffrage at said election; but nothing herein contained shall make the want of s id registry conclusive against the right of the person to vote at said election, but the same small be judged of and decided as in other cases.

SEC. 8 Before entering on the duties of their offices under this act, the respective assessors and inspectors and judges of the elections shall take an oath before some competent authority, in addition to the oaths now required by law, "to perform the several duties enjoined by this with fidelity and according to the requirements thereof in every particular to the