The American Volunteer.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BRATTON & KENNEDY.

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Doc. 1, 1865.

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This remedy has been used with unparalleled uncess in the cholera seasons of 1832—1849 and THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES HAVE BEEN SOLD in railadelphia; and references can also be given to persons residing in this town—who have used the malicine and who speak in the highest terms of its

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HOGS, &c., &c. HORSE. CATTLE AND HOG POWDERS,

Prepared and sold by CYRUS BROWN. Druggist and Apothecary, Broadway, Upper Milton, Pa. is the BEST IN THE WORLD. When the Horse is in very bad condition, use the following Physic first: Two Tablespoonsful of the Powder and One Quart of Linseed Uil. Mix and Drench. No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Have now the most complete and elegant stock REMEMBER THE RED HORSE,

On Each Pack and prepared as above.
THESE POWDERS are prepared from the original Dr. harper's Recipe, with additions from the Recipes of the Best Horse Farriers in Europe and Americe, together with the experience of the Politake of over Twenty Years with Horses and the Company of the Politake of the P

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Or. Baro.
Octobes of the ...
America, togethes.
Oprietor of over Twents, addicine. The following dis.
their use:
All Stages of Coughe and
Olds,
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Yellow Water,
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Hidebound, Removes Worms, &c., &c., &c. These Powders by occasional use, say once or twice per week, will be a preventive of disease, when the animal does not come in contact with nestril of the diseased Horse. THESE HORSE POWDERS

are a sure preventive and ours for diseases a common with chickens—Gapes, &c. DIRECTIONS, Mix in ours meal, Also-Mix with the water they drink. Feed it to your Stock and they will be healthy and fat. REMEMBER THE RED HORSE ON EACH CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON, No. 7 East Main St., Carlisle Fa. Jan. 23, 1868.—6m

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COMFORT AND DURABILITY. ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN OUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

AND OTHER NOVELTIES PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES. A. DYSERT.

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The American

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LONG AND SQUARE WOOLENS

Dry Goods.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

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REAKFAST SHAWLS in great variety

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Now opening in POMESTIC GOODS.

DRESS GOODS, Cassimeres, sattinetts and Jeans

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RING'S NEW STORE

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WM. T. HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE"

"KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"

are the best and CHEAPEST LOW PRICED Hood Skirtt in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs \$1.00; \$20 springs, \$2.0; and \$0 springs, \$1.45. East Skirts, o tapes, 20 springs, \$0 cents; 25 springs, \$0 Cents! 20 springs, \$1.15; and 35 springs, \$1.25.— Warranted in every respect.

Warranted in every respect.

"Our OWN MAKE" of "UNION SKIETS"
Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 60 springs, \$1.20 to
\$2.50. Plain, six Tapes, 20 to 60 springs, from 55
\$2.50. Plain, six Tapes, 20 to 60 springs, from 55
\$2.50. Plain, six Tapes, 20 to 60 springs, from 55
and at much lower prices.

"Our OWN MAKE" of "CHAMPION SKIRTB"
are in every way superior to all other Hoop skirts
are in every way superior to all other Hoop skirts

and at muon lower prices.

"Our OWN MAKE" of "CHAMPION SKIRTS" are in every way superior to all other Hoopshirts before the Public, and only have to be examined or worm to convince every one of the fact. Manufacturing of the best insendintiated Engishs Steel Springs, very superior tapes, and the style of the style o

MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOM,

628 ARCH STREET.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

SPRING GOODS,

Which they have ever offered, and invite special attention to their stock of SILKS, comprising a full line of HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN and LUSTERLESS SILKS, FOR SUITS.

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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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AT 704 ARCH STREET.

NEW PRICES! NEW GOODS!

RICH SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARES,

Including every style and description, made expressify for the winter trade which for neatness and durability cannot be surpassed at

JOHN BOWMAN'S

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturing Establish

NO. 704 ARCH STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

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SEEING IS BELIEVING!

727 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Plain Brown and Mode Taffettas. Plain Brown and Mode Poulte de Soies,

March 5, 1868,-10 mos.

DRY GOODS.

Between 6th and 7th 8ts, Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS,

opposite the Mansion House,

the room formerly occupied by
B. R. JAMESON & Co.
THOS. A. HARPER.

Cotton Flannels,
Bleached and
Unbleached Muslins,
Tickings, Checks,

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Medical.

CORNER OF HANOVER AND POMFRET STREETS.
The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is receiving almost daily from the Eastern Cities, a large invoice of Newand Cheap Goods, such as, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, PLAIN, BLACY AND FANCE SILKS,

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Cussimeres,
oeskins,
Black and Fancy
Gver Coalings, Sattinetts,
Kentucky Jeans,
Undershirts and
Drawers. nally termed, Es Tracky of Roots, Herbaand Barks, making a preparation, highly concen free from Alcoholic admizture of any stad.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholistimulus is necessary. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc., is very apt to deranged. The result between the following diseases:



DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatevers PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM. induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vice is imparted to the whole System, the estant cause is purified, the stomach digrate from the body is purified, the companion become a strong and healthy being.

and feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant life, will find in the use of this BITTERES, or the TONIC, an eltir that will intil new life in o their volta, restore in a measure the energy and arrive or more youthful days, build up-

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the formels portion of our down in the enjoyment of seed heath; not ous their own ex well." They are lan energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIO, 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 Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of hui 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.

"I find 'Hoofiand's a good tonic, useful discates organs, and cases of debility, and tion in the system. Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson. Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866. "I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable stedicine' in case of attacks of indigestion or Dyspepsis. 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. Patter of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practices as out of my applicate phere. I have in all cases do not make the properties of the thought of the measurement of the thought of the measurement of the thought of the measurement of the thought of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and saluable proporation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall.

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia, I have darived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and fool it my privilege to re-commend them as most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debitity or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Your truly, E. D. FENDALL

CAUTION



PRICES.

per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50 Be Do not forget to examine well the article you Jan. 1868,-1y

Poetical.

TOO LATE. BY ELIZABETH BIGÉLOW. The clear sunlight lay rich and warm On the meadows green and fail, And the wild bird's song rang loud and high

Over the meadow brook I leaned, Watching its merry fall, And over the little bridge she came, My love, my darling of all.

"Now, heart," I said, "be brave and bold, And hush your wild, wild beating; Now faltering lips, be quick," I said, "To give her love's own greeting.

"To tell her all the deep, deep love That never will let me rest; To tell her the terrible doubts and fears That rankle in my breast." But O, when shostood beside me, So daintily sweet and fair, With her deep wood vlolel's blue in her eyes, And the chestnut brown in her hair.

My stammering lips refused to speak,
My coward oyes looked away;
And over the meadow she went and took
All the brightness of the day.

The brightness of my life she took Forever and ever away;
For in all the springs that the slow years bring
Will never come back that day.

The wild birds sing still loud and high, And the meadow grasses wave, And the sunlight still is rich and warm, But chines, ah, met on her grave.

Miscellaneous.

THE JUDGE, THE DETECTIVE, AND THE SILVER TEA-POT.

Mr. Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court of New York, is distinguished for great simplicity of manner and superior abilities as a judge. The exigencies of judicial business frequently demanded his presence in this district. On a recent visit he brought with him a valuable sliver teapon peeding a little repair, and renis presence in this district. On a recent visit he brought with him a valuable silver tea pot needing a little repair, and requiring nicer manipulation than was obtainable at his rurai residence. On leaving the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he was stopping, he did precisely what he would have done at home—took the pot in his hand to carry to the silversmith. On coming out of the door, however, he thought he would slip it under his overcont, which he did, but did it just at the moment a detective happened to be passing, who noticed the movement, and thought he would "pipe" the old gent. After doing this for a few rods, and noticing that the party frequently cest furtive glances at different objects, he became satisfied that the pot must have been puriolned from the hotel. He therefore quietly tapped the judge on the shoulder and said:

"For what, sir!"

"Oh you know! Just you come along

"For what, sir!"
"Oh you know! Just you come along with me!"
"Come along with you! What do you mean?" slightly indignant.
"Oh, no use to try that on me; you come quietly to the station house, that's all! That tea pot under your coat—you understand?"
"Why?" (organization of the property of the station of t all! That tea pot under your coat—you understand?"

"Why" (assuming a more decided tone) "that's my tea pot.

"Oh, certainly! by all means! of course it's your tea pot; won't do though; that dodge is played out; come along, and don't bother!"

Here the justice stopped and said:

"Sir, I am Justice Mullen, of the Supreme Court. I don't know you, nor what you mean, and dont wish to be an over."

"You Justice Mullen! Oh, certainly! no doubt about that! of course you're Justice Mullen! Justices of the Supreme Court are always going down Broadway with silver tea pots under their coats—always doing that sort of thing! But that cock won't fight; so come along, or

that cock won't fight; so come along, or I'll make short work with you."

"Irook here, sir," said the Judge, "here is an establishmen!" (pointing to the store in front of which they stood) "the proprietor of which will at once identify me, and stop this farce."

"All right, go in!"

In they walked, but unfortunately the proprietor was out. Detective, becoming impatient, said:

"Do any of you know this fellow?"

Not being recognized by any of the clerical force, the officer thinking there had been too much "talkee, talkee" already inslated upon a prompt compliance

ready insisted upon a prompt compliance with his requisition. His Honor saw the with his requisition. His Honor saw the ridiculous predicament he was in, and at once proposed going to the hotel, where his identity could be promptly established. Detective, sure he had "nipped" an old and adroit oftender, and thinking it might perhaps be well to restore the teap of to the owner, and then have his light-fingered friend committed, acquiesced, and accompanied the "hotel thief" to the St. Nicholss. The sequel can be better imagined than written. A be better imagined than written. A cheaper looking, a cheaper feeling individual than the "expert," it would be difficult to find. He is familiarly alluded to as "Justice Mullen," but he don't like it much

THE GRAVE OF BRADDOCK.—Among the many things which time has brought to light, is the answer of the oft repeated query, "Who killed Braddock? During that memorable retreat of the British and provincial troops, Braddock ordered that his troops should not protect themselves behind trees. One Jacob Fausett presumed to disobey this order, when Braddock, in a passion, struck him with his sword. Tom Fausett, who was but a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction and immediately shot the General through the lungs. The Hon. 4. Stewart, of Uniontown, Pa, says his father often heard Fausett aknowledge this. After Braddock fell, his body was carried by the troops for four days, when he expired. He was interred in the middle of the road, so that all the soldiers, wagons and horses might pass over and obliterate all vestiges of his grave from the eyes of the savages. About twenty-nine years ago, some laborers who were repairing the road came upon the remains, and taking a number of the most prominent bones, re-interred the others. Sometime alterwards the scattered bones were collected and sent to Peale's Museum, which was in Philadelphia at that time. Braddock's grave is in Fayette county, this State, and is marked by a plain shingle nalled to a tree, where part of the bones are interred. This is the only monument which serves to point out to the traveler the last resting place of the proud and brave but unfortunate victim of Indian warfare.

Too Big to Count.—The task of counting out the dollars, at the rate of one dollar a second or sixty a minute, which would discharge the two thousand five hundred millions of public debt of this country, would consume over two hundred years if attempted by a single individual, and he could live to accomplish it. To cancel this debt would require, at the rate of cancellation now going on, the labor of six millions of operatives over-two thousand years; and then it could not be done for we are not wiping out any portion of it the present year, nor do we bid fair to. The operation of this "blessing" has been "splendid" for all the Jay Cooke tribe. Millions per year have gone from the many poor into the have gone from the many poor into the pockets of the few rich.

ties when they are pleasant and imply no self sachine; the test of principle is to perform them with equal readiness when they are onerous and disagreeable.

THE HOLY LAND IN 1867.—The Chicago Journal has a correspondent who is strolling through the Holy Land and Pallestine. He is not particularly impressed with the present state, whatever its past may have been. He says:

"I have not seen a wagon road in Palestine. Even the stones and timber for building the houses of Jerusalem must be brought into the city upon the backs of cannels and donkeys; and the roads over which Abraham, David, Christ and the Apostles once traveled are but paths winding over rocks and around the base of sterile mountains. In fact, this whole land, sald to have been so beautiful, is now but a rocky, barren waste. I think I have seen more good land in one square mile in I lowa or Illinois than in all Palestine.

I have seen more good land in one square mile in Iowa or Illinois than in all Palestine.

Much of the country is occupied by the Bedouin Arabs, and for the privilege of visiting the river Jordan and Dead Sea, their Shiek requires \$2.50 cents for each person. For this amount he sends a guard of Arabs with you.

The population of Jerusalem is now said to be but 13,000. The correspondent upon this fact moralizes thus:

"While looking at the city as it now stands, with its narrow streets filled with dogs, Arabs, and filth, it is hard to realize that it was once the home of more than one million human beings, and the proud metropolis of a mighty nation.—While looking out at the window at the Mosque of Omar, where the Turk bears rule, I can but ask myself the question, is it possible that on that spot stood the temple of Solomon? Is it there that David held his court? The pages of his tory answer. "Yes, that spot is Mount Moriab. Upon that temple whose glory filled the whole earth."

PRETTY INCIDENT.—The other day a wedding took place at the Madeline Church in Paris, between a very noble gentleman and lady, and among the crowd that gathered outside to see the splendid bridal party was a miserable beggar about twelve years old. Now in Paris every one who has not something to sell is carried off to a police house—if they stop in the streets as this one did—and accordingly an officer was just asking her if she had anything to dispose of and the poor thing was trembling in every limb for fear of imprisonment, when a sweet little girl, a sister of the bride happened to overhear the policeman as he passed by, and to save the ragged offender she quickly placed in her hand a superb boquet she was carrying, and answering for her, said: "Yes, she has these flowers, but she asks too much and I cannot buy them." As she turned to go on, an old gentleman, who saw and understood it all, stepped forward, and putting a gold piece in the poor child's palm, remarked: "I will give twenty francs for it," and presented it to the amiable little angel whose goodness had been more fragrant than the choicest blossom that ever graced a garden.

NEWSPAPERS.—In a lecture upon newspapers, delivered in Philadelphia, by Rev. De Witt Talmage, he said: "I now declare that I consider the newspapers to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world saved, Heaven rejoiced and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as theets five out proclaimorinting press, as sheets fly out proclaim-ng to all the dead nations of the earth, 'Lazarus, come forth I' and to the retreat-ing surges of darkness, 'Let there be light.'

A Good Hir.—An editor who seems to have lost his temper, gets off, the follow-ing well merited hit: "Those fellows who don't take their nome paper, watch them! take their home paper, watch them! they are always on the alert on the publication day, and when the paper comes around to your place of business, are the first to snatch it up; failing in this, they read it over your shoulders, too impatient to depend themselves in a respectful manual. mean themselves in a respectful manner. Spot these fellows. They are the small souled, stingy handful, who go through the world on other folk's money."

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—The largest income in New Hampshire is said to be that of a proprietor of a preparation known as a "hair restorer." A hair dozen years ago this "restorer" was unknown, and to-day would probably have been worthless but for advertising. This income is from printer's ink. People who have anything to sell should make a note of the fact.

A good woman living in Hartford, Conn., stepped up to a member of the legal profession and inquired: "Mr.—, will you please tell me where the Union Prayer meeting is held this afternoon?" The lawyer, having looked every way for escape, finally stammered out: "Madam, I give it up—you'd befter try some some other profession!" better try some some other profession!

better try some some other profession!

By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest apport, to our most excellent misses to expense the profession of proposes of the pro

VOL. 55.--NO. 4

The protest of the Democratic members

The Arkannas Representatives—Protest of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives Against their Admission, WASHINGTON, June 24.—The follow-is the protest which Mr. Brooks proposed to offer in the House to-day against the

dmission of the Representatives of the

Hitherto constitutions with us have

have had five constitutions in three years,

Political. THE "LOIL" LEAGUE. To the Impeachment Managers

Volunteer.

The protest of the Democratic members of Congress against the admission of the set of political adventurers who profess to have been elected by the people of Arkansas is timely and proper. In strong, clear and forcible terms it sets forth the long array of outrages which have been practiced under the pretense of reconstructing the Bouthern States. No man can read this document, to which are appended the names of the Democratic members of Congress, without feeling convinced that the desperate and reckless course of the Radicals is calculated to do great injury to the Nation. This manly protest will be heard by the people, and will help greatly to make clear the issues of the Presidential campaign. It will also avail much in the Congressional elections which are to take place. The masses feel the absolute necessity which exists for a change in both branches of Congress, and they are ready to effect it through the ballot-box. Read the admirable protest of the Democratic members, and then hand it to your Republican neighbor.—Lancaster Intelligencer. BY THE SAME, How is it Benny Butler, That you did not get him out, We all thought that you and Thaddy Knew just what you were about. So we backed you up with greenbac And never did we dream That a brace of Yankee lawyers Could fail in such a scheme. You had all the time you wanted on had all the time you wanted, And perhaps a little more, You had hosts of armed police, To block each avenue and door; So that not a spiteful copperhead, Could get within your reach, To daint you with his hissing tongu Or interrupt your speech.

You could flash your orders out, you could hash your orders out, By every telegraphic line, You had chaps to give in evidence, Who spew it mighty fine. Now with all these grand advantage: We think it rather lame. That you did not add a civic wreath, To your Fort Fisher fame.

Your failure sadly mars some tri That we had slily laid, And spoils a pretty cabinet, That we had framed for Wade. But Fessenden and Trumbull. And old Grimes spoiled our plan A horrid set! no better, Than the Ku Klux Klan

ions for the Northern Industria Classes. Who is at present keeping white mechanics and laborers from seeking employment in the South? Who is making a barren waste of the most fertile and productive section of the Ropublics.

most terthe and productive section of the Republic?

Why is the burden of taxation so oppressive, and employment scarce?

Why are there to-day hundreds of thousands of white men and women in the North living in dread of starvation with in the present years.

North living in dread of starvation with in the present year?

Why are the commerce of the North and the ship building interests almost totally paralyzed?

Why is the South threatened with a war of races and civil law trampled under foot in that section?

Why are millions of white men not represented in Congress?

Why have all the guarantees of the Constitution been broken down, and the rights of free-born Americans subjugated to the arbitrary will of irresponsible sattaps?

to the arbitrary will of irresponding batraps?
Why are thirty millions of white men taxed for the special benefit of a class who pay no taxes on the great bulk of of their property?
Why should there be over two thousund millions of dollars exempt from taxation?

or reversing the natural order of the races.

Workingmen of the North, will, you, can you endure this infamous work? Do you not see that the perjured, plundering, Constitution-breaking, law defying, gang called Congress is striking at your rights, at your dearest interests, through reconstruction? There has not leen a single measure passed in congress that has not been aimed at you.

It is you that the National Banks are fleecing.

fleecing.

It is your families who are made to suffer that the South may be Africanized and converted into a wilderness.

It is out of your pockets that the taxes to pay the interest on untaxed bonds is paid. Words of our Copperhend Fathers. Those who are laboring to overthrow

Those who are laboring to overthrow the Constitution—who boast that their policy is wholly "outside" of it, and who are seeking to abrogate the power of the Supreme Court to interfere for its protection, will do well to read and ponder the following words of the Fathers:

The constitution, which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sucredly obligatory upon all.—[George Washington. ngton.
I have repeatedly laid myself under the

most serous obligations to support the con-sitution. I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.— [John Adams. [John Adams.

The preservation of the General Government, in it whose constitutional vigor is the sheet anchor of peace at home and safety abroad.—[Thomas Jefferson.

To hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; to support the constitution which is the ce-ment of the Union, as well in its limitations as in its authorities.—[James Madi-

son.

By what means shall we contribute most to cement the Union and give the greatest support to our most excellent constitution?—[James Monroe.

In untolding to my countrymen the principle by which I shall be governed in the fullitment of those duties, my first resort will be that the constitution which I shall swear, to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend.—[John Quincy Adams.

The constitution is a sacred instrument, which should be guarded with sicepless vigilence.—[Andrew Jackson.
I shall endeavor to preserve, protect and defend it, by anxiously referring to its provisions for every direction in every action.—[Martin Van Buren.

Our citizens must be content with the

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be here represented if the popular power without could now constitutionally act here, within; earnestly and solemnly protest against this violence upon our people, and do hereby counsel and advise all friends of popular government to submit to this force and fraud only until at the ballot box, operating through the elections, this great wrong can be put right. There is no law in the land over the constitutional law; there is no government but constitutional government; and hence all buyonet-made, all Congress-lemposed constitutions are of no weight, authority, or sanction, save that enforced by arms, an element of power unknown to Americans in peace, and never required but as it acts in and under the supreme civil law, the Constitution, and the statutes erected in pursuance thereof.

We protest then, in the behalf of the free people of the North and West, against the right of this military oligarchy, established in Arkansaw and elsewhere in the now re-enslaved States of the South, to impose upon us through Congress, taxes, customs, or other laws to maintain this oligarchy or its Freedmen's Bureaus.

We protest against going into the now

or mannan this oligarchy or its Freedmen's Bureaus.

We protest against going into the now proposed copartnership of military dictators and negroes in the administration of this Government. We demand in the name of the fathers of the Constitution and for the sake of posterity, not its reconstruction, but the restoration of the sacred instrument which has been to us all a pillar of fire from 1787 on to its present overthrow; and in all solemnity before God and man, under a full sense of the responsibility of all we utter, we do hereby affix our names to this protest against the admission of these three persons claiming to be members of Congress from Arkansas.

James Brooks, Stephen Taber.

James Brooks, James B. Beck, P. Van Trump, Chus. A. Eldridge, Sam'l J. Randall, A. J Glossbrenner, Stephen Taber, Asa P. Grover, L. S. Trimble, Geo. M. Adams, J. W. Humphrey, Fernando Wood, J. L. Getz, T. Store S. Archer,
J. A. Nicholson,
John Morrissey,
Thomas L. Jones,
W. E. Niblack,

J. L. Getz,
T. Stone,
M. C. Kerr,
John Fox,
Junes A. Johnson,
J. V. L. Pruyn,
W. E. Robinson,
B. M. Boyer,
Geo. W. Woodward
C. C. Phelps,
A. G. Burr,
D. M. Van Auken,
J. R. McCormick,
Demas Barnes,
J. M. Cavanaugh,
J. S. Goiliday.

to offer in the House to-day against the admission of the Representatives of the State of Arkansas:

The recognized presence of three persons on the floor of this House from the State of Arkansas, sent here by military force, acting under a Brigadler General of the army, but nevertheless claiming to be members of this Congress, and to share with us, the Representatives of the free States, in the imposition of taxes and customs and other laws upon our people, makes it our imperative duty, in this the first case, to remonstrate most solemnly and to protest as solemnly against this perilous and destructive innovation upon the principles and practices of our hitherto constitutional self-government. The so-called reconstruction acts which created the military government in Arkansas and like governments in other Southern States to share with us in the legislative power of the Northern and Western free people, we have every reason to believe, have been held to be unconstitutional by the Spureme Court of the United States, the public declaration of which fact was avoided only by the extraordinary and strange device of this Congress in sancthing jurisdiction from the Court in the MoArdle case, when such a public declaton was about to be made. Of the three great branches of the Government, it seems, then, that after the Executive vetood these acts as unconleanned buy them. As a fixed to a superior of the control of the superior of the superior of the control of the superior of

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ELECT MURDERS AN EDITOR.—It seems, says the Mondymery Mail, that Joshua Morse, the secessionist, who before the war crually beat a negro, and poured salt on the quivering wounds, and who since the war has been promoted by the negroes and Congress to the position of Attorney General of the bogus Government, has continued his infamous career by murdering the editor of the thoctaw Herald, a man who has not hesitated from the outset to expose the disgraceful character of the leaders of the Radical panty. By a gentleman just from Butter we learn that our friend N. E. Thomas, editor of the Choctaw Herald, was murdered in a most cowardly manner by Joshua Morse, the Attorney General of the Scallawag oligarchy which the so-called Congress at coin in his proclamation of December 8,18-63, offered amnesty and pardon to rebels then in arms if they would lay down their arms and take an oath of fidelity, white now not a Union man in Arkansas or Alabama can vote unless in the first placeheswearsallegiance to the majesty of this Congress, and in the next swears oil his Americanism and Africanizes himself Hitherto constitutions with us have been the outgrowth of popular life, springing from the exhuberance of our enterprize and energy in the settlement of the lorest or prairies of our country; but here before us now are nine constitututions with one, if not three more to come from Texas, which have all been imposed upon the people by five military satraps, or Pentarchs in a manner never before known under the law, but borrowed at best from imperial Roman civilization, or from the worst precedents of the French revolution. France is then recorded to have had five constitutions in three years, cowardly manner by Joshua Morse, the Attorney General of the Scallawag olligareby which the so-called Congress at Washington has just veted to recognize as the lawful government of what was the State of Alabama. He was assisted by one Wm. Gilmore, a less eminent member of the gang of renegade white men, but well enough known. Mr. Thomas has not been backward in expressing his opinion of these creatures, and it seems that they took the occasion of the absence of most of his friends, on a fishing excursion, or something of the sort, to visit him at his office and provoke a difficulty. Gilmore made a commencement which brought on an altercation, which resulted in Thomas firing a pistol at him. Morse, who had kept himself in the background, appears by this time to have provided himself with a double barrelled gun, with which he fired twice at Thomas, lodging thirty-eight buckshot in his body, causing death within a half an hour. Both the assussins immediately fled, and it is understood that they have made their way to Atlanta to shelter themselves under the protection of General Meade.—Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser. have had five constitutions in three years, so frequently made and so frequently changed that they were ironically classed by the French people with the periodical literature of the day. Louisiana, a colony of that France, has had four constitutions in four years, and a constitution there has now become periodical literature, as in France in the agonies and throes of the great revolution. Laws were statute laws, which can never be created by constitutions, are appended, more or less, to all these constitutions; and these bayonet-created, one branch governments, with no Executive, no Judiciary, have ordained irrepealable, sirreversible laws in the very organism of the State such as cannot thus be created.

the State such as cannot thus be created by the Executive, the Senate and the House of Representatives of legitimate governments when acting in unison and aff combined. All this has been done of ago DEAD ALL AROUND. -- A correspondent of a New York paper, who went to Chi-cago to attend the late convention, gives the following as among the first incidents of 1 is arrival: