othe American Volunteer.

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AROMATIC CORDIAL, DIARRHŒA,

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA PAINS OR CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH OR BOWELS This remedy has been used with unparalleled uccess in the cholers seasons of 1832—1849 and THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES HAVE BEEN SOLD

in Philadelphia; and references can also be given to porsons residing in this town—who have used the medicine and who speak in the highest terms of its PROMPT AND EFFICIENT RELIEF. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

BREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPIETOR AT PRINCIPAL DEPOT

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R. CARRALL'S VEGETABLE
CORDIAL THE ONLY KNOWN GURE FOR
THE GRAVEL DIABETES. WEAKNESS AND
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY CHANNELS.—Dr. Carrail, for the past
several years has made the diseases of the kidneys his special study, and is now able to put before the public a perfect cure for the same. The
following are evidences of the kidneys being arfeeted—First, a distress in the simuli of the back
when whiking, standing, or Jung to the long, espocially when integer of the same. The
following are evidences of the kidneys being arfeeted—First, a distress in the sides, statileses and
swelling of the limbs and stomach; also, a tendency to dropsey, shortness of breath, and rheumatte pains. Many people are confined to their
homes with this disease, and have been given up
to die with the dropsey or rheumatism, but this is
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As cure is warranted legally in an cases was call upon Dr. Carrall.
Write and ask these parties what Dr. Carrall's Cordial has done for them: Rev. B. C. Lippencott, A. W. Glassboro, N. J. Mrs. Allen Weils, Mt. Holly, N. J. John Handbest, 2123 Summer St., Philadelphia.
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For sale in Cartisle by
May 25, 1898.—1y
RALSTON.

Potels.

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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CARLISLE, PA: J. B. F L O Y D, Proprietor.

Une American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1868.

Medical.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

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

nally termed, Az tracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, tion, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholis

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO,

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholia

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIO should be used.

The Bitters of the Tonic are both equally good, and ontain the same medicinal virtues.
The atomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indication, Dyapepsia, Nervous Debility, too, is very spit to leranged. The result was the following diseases:



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 BITERS, or the TONIO, an elixir that will hattl new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful day, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the engagement of good health; or, sell-it. They are han the many, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. energy, extremely nervous, and inve no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN 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.

"I find 'Hoofland's a good tonic, useful digestive organs, and cases of debility, and tonic truly, Grow Woodward."

Geo. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Fudge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 28, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofiand's German Bitters' a valuable sactione in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsis. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON. From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.,

Paster 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 medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my application of my application of my application of my applications of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart or once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, Jor general debiting of the system, and applicating for their Complaint, it is a soft and suitable

Eighth, below Coates St.

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

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoof-land's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to re-commend them as a most valiable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from discasses arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

CAUTION. Hoofand's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON 10. On M. JACKSON

CHARLES M. EVANS, German Druggist, Proprietor, Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co. For sale by a. Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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

Jan. 1868,-19

A WOMAN'S QUESTION. Before I trust my fate to thee, Or place my hand in thine; Before I let thy future give Color and form to mine; Before I peril'all for thee.

Question thy soul to-night for me. I break all slighter bonds, nor feel A shadow of regret— Is there one link within the past That holds thy spirit yet?

Or is thy faith as clear and free
As that which I can pledge to thee;

Look Deeper still. If thou cans't feel Within thy immost soul
That thou hast kept a portion back,
While I have staked the whole—
Let no false pity spare the blow,
But, in true mercy, tell me so.

Is there within thy heart a need Which mine cannot fulfill? One chord that any other hand Could better wake or still? Speak now lest at some future day

My whole life wither or decay.

Could'st thou withdraw thy hand one duy, Could'st thou withdraw thy hand one day And answer to my claim,
That fate, and that to-day's mistake,
Not thou, had been to blame?
Some soothe their conscience thus, but thou Will surely warn and save no now. Nay, answer not-I dare not here, The words would come too late— Yet I would spare thee all remorse, So comfort thee, my Fate— So comfort thee, my Fate— Whatever on my heart may fall, Remember I would risk it all.

Misrellaneous.

father. She had a natural love of books, an almost she had a hatural rove of books, an almost insatiable thirst for knowledge; when she was twelve years old, there were five children, younger, and "Father" earned only ten shillings per day. She knew this; and when they told her she must leave her beloved school and "help" by working in the factory, she tried not to murmur.

working in the factory, she tried not to murmur.

She was well grown for her age, and, after serving a two weeks' apprenticeship, performed a woman's lator in the factory, eleven hours and a half per day, and received for it the magnificent sum of three dollars per week. Oh, those weary hours spent in the dirt, the heat, the noise, in the company of coarse men and women with whom she had no thought or feeling in common. They seemed contented with their menial tasks; but never from the flist day she entered the mill, did she go to the distanteful labor without an ashamed, crushed, hopeless feeling in her heart.

Perhaps she ought to have been con-

What fascination was there about him that, she, a pure-minded innocent girl, who shuddered at the thought of sin, allowed him, another woman's husband, to clasp her in his arms and rain such passionate kisses on her cheeks and lipseven listened in silence when he proposed that she should leave her tollsome life and let him surround her with the luxuries she so much craved.

They were driving very slowly along a broad, smooth road, shaded on either side by willows and elms. As they were leaving it something prompted her to lean from the carriage and gaze into the shade of a tall drooping willow on the lett. Underneath its graceful branches she saw a grass-grown grave, and white and cold, in the clear moonlight, gleamed the marble head stone. On it was graven, in deep letter, "Hope Chester, aged 50. Died of a broken heart." While she started at it, in wild surprise, a slender bowed figure came and knolt at its foot. Then the hood fell back, and she saw her mother's face, framed with snow-white hair, and heard her pray, with clasped hands and streaming eyes, "that the great All-Father would be merciful to her poor lost child?"

With a cry of terror she drew back, and turning to her companion, a white frightened-loqking face, demanded in quick shary tone, "What is it? What does it mean?"

"What There is nothing out there."

"The grave I saw under the willow! Oh, tell ne what it means?" And she shivered in agony of terror.

He called her a nervous little puss, and

Oh, tell me what it means?" And she shivered in agony of terror.

He called her a nervous little puss, and tried to soothe her with caresses; butshe drew back crying, "Oh take me home to mother!" and then wept vehemently.

Wondering what was the matter with the girl, Mr. Livermore struck his spirited horses so savagely that they sprang forward with a bound that almost precipitated himself and Hope from their seat.

CUT OF THE MINY CLAY.

Hope Chester was heart-sick of poverly. She knew there were in the world girls who had dainty boudoirs, furnished with velvet carpets, soft silken curtains, luxuriant couches; and she had only a poor, little, uncarpeted, ten-by-fourteen room, containing nothing but a three-legged chair and a low, hard bed, which, two-thirds of the time, she shared with a teething baby. There was always a baby in the Chester family. She had no appetite for the plain, coarse food which her father's table afforded. She shuddered at the bare walls and floors of the tenement house in which they lived, at the total lack of everything but the barest necessaries of life.

There was nothing in the whole house pleasant to look at but the handsome faces of the children; and they, with all their brightness and beauty, were, after all, a heavey burden to her pale, toilworn mother, her honest, hardworking father.

She had a natural love of books, an almost insatiable thirst for knowledge; when

shielded her from the rough things of life. And her happy home, where love, peace and plenty reign, she cherishes her aged parents, blesses hourly her husband and children, and lives a true Christian

She was well grown for her age, and, after serving a two weeks' apprenticeship, performed a woman's labor in the factory, eleven hours and a half per day, and received for it the magnificent sum of three dollars per week. Oh, those weary hours spent in the dirt, the heat, the noise, in the company of coarse men and women with whom she had no thought or feeling in common. They seemed contented with their menial tasks; but never from the first day she entered the mill, did she go to the distasted labor without an ashamed, crushed, hopeless feeling in her heart.

Perhaps she ought to have been contented with the lot; but God had given her a slender frame which the hard work overtaxed, an active, hongry mind which the long hours of labor starved, and esthetic taste that her surroundings tortured.

Yet she bore it bravely, glad she was now a help instead of a burden to her much-loved parents; and by-and-by, her resistless ambition formed a plan of self-improvement. Sometimes, during the interest was sufficient and the two warps and the pile between are divided, and the page are the provenent. HOW AMERICAN VELVET IS MADE.-

knowledge of books, he declined to give her a certificate. Good soul! he did not know that the great earnestness, her boundless ambition, her tender love for children, her purity of heart and soul, would have made her a far better teacher than the cross-grained old maid whom he sent to rule the hapless inagents with a rod of iron.

Then Hope, all her bright plans destroyed, went back to the lactory feeling very, very wretched. Many a time after that she stood and looked through the dusty, cobwebbed windows at the dark, sullen river below, and longed to rest under its dark waters.

So two years passed. She was eighteen, and all the change that had come over her was that she now worked in a little room by herself, earned five dollars a week, and could sometimes do her day's work in eight or nine hours.

One bright morning, when she thought herself alone, she was surprised to hear a full, manly voice behind her say "good morning," and, turning, she saw a handsome, stylishly-dressed gentleman looking at her smillingly. She knew him to be Mr. Livermore, the haughty owner of the factories, and she blushed as she returned the greeting.

"It's lonesome in the office this morning. May I stay with you a little while?" and before she could answer, he seated himself at a little distance from her work-bench. In a short time his earsy, graceful manners dispelled her embarrassment, and, almost before she know what she was saying, he had gained from her the history of her life and heart. He sympathized with her, bade hep hope

Political.

with a shower in the travely, glad she was now a help instead of a burden to he mach-loved parents; and by-sand-by, her mach-loved parents; and by-sand-by, her resistless ambition formed a plan of self-improvement. Sometimes, during the day, there would be twenty minutes or hard flour when she would have nothing the day, there would be twenty minutes or hard flour when she would have nothing and a beand and staring down into the depths of an uncovered box that was fastened against them all. When the "overseer" came amount he saw within it only a mass of tangled west-yarm; but had he looked a tithmetic—always some book from which Hope was slowly but surely gaining the elements of knowledge and sent to one of the town committee of consultations. As he told her, no had not have the same person should he make use for "something better than she had known," and applied for a situation as assistant teacher in a primary school in the village. She was engaged and sent to one of the town committee for examination. As he told her, no for examination. As he told her had to have not here are different for the school and the her had to have not he examination. As he told her had to have not he examination has he

necessities of the borrower. The Government pays six per cent in gold to these gentlemen for the burden of lending money at twenty. Break up this system, call in that circulation, issue greenbacks in its stead, take up three hundred millions of bonds and save eighteen millions of dollars in gold annually by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you either to reduce your tayes or to increase your payment the

"124 onesome in the office this morrises of the finite spaward with a first growth, etc. Fellouis have a ling to the work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if at altitle distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if at altitle distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime in the earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime if a shift distance from her work-beach. In a short time his earned shime in the earned shime is a shift of the s

Applause.] I hear it stated this is unjust to the people. When this legal-tender law was passed it confiscated two-thirds of all the indebtedness of

THE DEVIL'S VISIT TO WARHINGTON.
The Devil act on his sulphure throne,
And heard with a little grin
Reports from the planets the december of the country. The man who had a not of for one thousand dollars in pollowers.
The Pentan sear in Great fittinn pleased His cynical temper well:
And the nows from Bradi and Paragona;
The Pentan sear in Great fittinn pleased His cynical temper well:
And the nows from Bradi and Paragona;
Soit fongething the late Chinese array,
Buther tickied the King of Heil.
Buther tickied the King of He blood of men cannot work to pay taxes to be neither fed nor clothed. You cannot carry our Western produce to other countries, because when we have paid our labor and taxes and transportation of extracting from the system all the good which can be gotten out of it—[Applause.]

The are doubtless worthy and estimate in the reis nothing left to send abroad—there is nothing left to s bill adds at once six hundred millions to the debt. It abandons the right of taxation, and thus gives up more than twelve millions in gold. It postpones indefinitely the payment. If payment is postponed forty years, the debt will never be paid at all. It will become one of the permanent institutions of the country. It the debt should be \$2,500,000,000, and should be funded at even four per cent, the annual interest would out, out of their bones and since we have the annual interest would reach \$190,000,000 in gold, and this must be raised year by year from the labor of the country for forty years. How many of you will live that long? How many of your children will live that long? And yet year by year, as long as you live, as they live—out of their blood, and out of their bones and sincews, out of their breaking hearts and dying bodies, these one hundred millions must be earned. [Applause] Do you know what a national debt means? It means hard labor, scant clothing, brown bread and no meat. It means that the rich shall be richer and the poor shall be poorer. It means that un-

poor shall be poorer. It means that un-taxed capital shall pamper the idle with luxuries, while squalor shall preside in the cabins of the poor, and suffering shall make his life a constant death.— [Renewed applause.]
I see before me many young men.—
Are you willing to perpetuate a policy
which will forever prevent you from rising above your present condition?— You look forward to a few years of la-You look forward to a few years of labor, and then hope to devote yourself to trading with the capital which your industry and frugality shall have saved. In your dreams you see a snug cottage lighted with the smile of love, and sounding with the babble of infant tongues, over which plenty and contentment cast their cheering rays.—
[Great applause.] Are you willing to give up this bright prospect, and be content forever to pay to the tax-gather all your earnings beyond food and clothing? [Cries of "No! no!?] Extend the debt, and reduce the interest. No, gentlemen; pay the debt and save the interest. Ikeduce the taxes, equalize the burdens, and industry will be stimulated; business will be restored, enterprise will be active, and labor will reap its just and adequate reward.

ted; business will be restored, enterprise will be active, and labor will reapits just and adequate reward.

THE TRUE RECONSTRUCTION.

An essential step in this movement is the restoration of the prosperity of the Southern States. They constitute an agricultural community. They are producers. Their interests are identical with yours; their stapples will furnish business for your mercantile navies. They will furnish wealth for us all. They ought to pay their share of the tax and of the public debt. Thoy will do it casily if order is established in their houses, and security is felt that "he who sows shall reap." Every instict of selfishness, aswell as patriotism, demands that the policy of hatred and oppression shall cease, and that those States shall be restored to their rights, and the people to their liberties. [Applace.]

VOL. 55.--NO. 12. of "We will."] Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, will follow; Soymour will be elected, (tremendous applause,) and the shouts of our rejoicing will be answered to us

of the local with the answered to use from Heaven, as when of old the angel choir announced, "Peace on earth, good will to men." [Tremendous applause.]

Are you in fayor of Negro Suffrage? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He stands up-on a platform which pledges the continu-ance of Negro Suffrage in eleven States of this Union, by the interference of the

of this Union, by the interference of the Federal Government.

Are you in favor of one rule of suffrage for twenty-six States, and another for the remaining eleven? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is pledged to this unequal doctrine by the Chicago platform.

Are you in favor-of, the impendment and removal of the President for political reasons? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. The Chicago platform endorses the impeachment conspiracy. ment conspiracy.

Are you in favor of negro legislatures.

are you in avor of negro legislatures, negro governors, and a negro balance of power? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. The platform which he has accepted sustains the Reconstruction acts by which these things have been forced upon an unwilling negro. ling people.

Are you in favor of a large standing army and navy, maintained at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions per annum? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He stands upon a platform which proposes to govern the Southern people by the military despotism of the Reconstruction acts.

Are you in favor of a candidate who de-

hare you in favor of a candidate who declares he will have "no polley" if elected? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He assures you, in his lettet of acceptance, that he will not trouble the country with a policy. On the other hand are you opposed to Negro Suffrage? Are you in favor of one rule of suffrage for the whole country, and that rule the regulation of that question by the people of each State for themselves? Are you in favor of rebulcing the impeachers? Are you opposed to negro Legislatures, negro Governors, and a negro balance of power? Are you opposed to a large standing army, and the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau? Are you in favor of taxing the bonds, and of the payment of the public debt, as speedily as practicable, in the lawful currency of the country, when not otherwise provided by law? Are you in favor of a candidate who will have a policy, the policy laid down by the Democratic platform? If so, vote for Horatio Seymour, the statesman, the scholar and the Christian gentleman.—Harrisburg Patriot.

over any part of it. In 1852 every branen of the Federal Government was in their hands. Every State, with two or three exceptions was under their control. Did they attempt to consolidate their power by subverting the Constitution? Did they attempt to shield themselves from opposition by expelling a single member from Congress or by closing its doors to any representative who rightfully sought admission there? Did they ever attempt to wipe out any State government, or attempt to control the will of any State by placing it under military despotism? In obedience to the voice of the majority they yielded up control of State after State, and when under forms of the Constitution their opponents claimed control of the Federal government, though they were not in a majority, and though the Democrats predicted the consequences likely to follow Mr. Lincoln's election they yielded as they were bound to do, without any equivocation or hesitation.

What newspaper was 'ever suppressed; what individual was ever arbitrarily ar-

bemocrats predicted the consequences likely to follow Mr. Lincoln's election they yielded as they were bound to do, without any equivocation or hesitation. What newspaper was ever suppressed; what newspaper was ever suppressed; what Representative in Congress was ever silenced under a Democratic administration for opinion's sake, in order to shield itself from opposition? The history of the Democratic party is the history of the Jeneman that the downfall of that party."

THADDEUS STEVENS WILL

I give all my estate, real and personal, to my trustees and executors, hereafter named, and their heirs, on condition, nevertheless, that they will dispose of it as hereinafter directed, by the payment of the several sums mentioned. They will reduce such of the property as they it deem proper to cash, and put the processed at interest by investing the same in government securities, at not less than six per cent, per annound dollars, the Interest whereof at six per cent. I brany association, which was formed at the Caledonia county academy, if the same is still in existence, and continue to pay the same as long as the same continues in active operation.

Its MOTHER'S GRAVE.

I give and bequeath to the trustees or

HIS MOTHER'S GRAVE.

Rates for Advertising.

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

JOB PRINTING.

t would be difficult to distinguish.— Now, she must be trusted on honor to ake such as she claims, without further proof. I give to my nephew, Captain Thadgold watch.

deus Stevens, now at Caledonia, my gold watch.

I give to my nephew Captain Thaddeus Stevens, eight hundred dollars a year, to be paid half yearly. If by reason of sickness, he need more, at the discretion of trustees. None of the legacies, except the annuities, will be paid for three years, during which time the house I now live in, and furniture and books, will remain as they are, except the miscellaneous books, which may be sold at any time. Mrs. Smith may occupy the house the first year, and if Thaddeus, son of Morril, prefers to keep house to boarding, he may keep house there with her, or with any one else, during the three years or any part thereof. If, at the end of three years, Thaddeus Stevens prefers some other mode of living, then the trustees shall dispose of said property as they may deem best. While it is occupied by my nephew, he shall be charged with three hundred dollars a year rent for it. The property occupied by Mr. Effinger, adding two feet of the lot in width to the other lot, may be sold. As five thousand dollars have been offered for it, it should not go for less.

my and navy, maintained at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions per annum? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He stands upon a platform which proposes to govern the Southern people by the millitary despotism of the Reconstruction acts.

Are you in favor of the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of the party which established and which continues in existence that expensive institution.

Are you in favor of exempting the wealthy bondholders from taxation? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of the wealthy bondholders from taxation? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of the money King, A. T. Stowart, and stands upon a platform which is silent upon this subject.

Are you in favor of a double faced financial policy? If so, vote for U. S. Grant. He is the candidate of a party whose platform is construed by Greely and Forney to mean the payment of the spath to mean the payment of the same in greenbacks.

Are you in favor of a candidate who declares he will have "no policy" if elected?

Howelless and Indice Proferery.

The furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace may be rented or sold. The Furnace may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and slother real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The Furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The furnace and all other real estate may be rented or sold. The furnace and all other real estate on back such that the end of any five years, that the end of any five years, that the end of the next successive five years, he shall show that he has totally abstained from all intoxicat not go for less. THE FURNACE PROPERTY.

If the life estate of my nephew, or rather the annuity of said Captain Ste-vens, of Vermont, should expire before he has enabled himself to become entirather the annuity of said capital Stevens, of Vermont, should expire before he has enabled himself to become entitled to the corpus or fee simple of my estate, then I dispose of whatever may remain as follows:—If the aggregate sum shall then amount to fitty thousand dollars, without which no further disposition can be made, I give it all to my trustees to erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the religiof of the homeless and indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I devise twenty thousand dollars to be expended in erecting suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in government securities, bearing not less than six per cent, interest. I wish the building to be erected in the city of Lancaster, south of King street, provided that sufficient ground, not less that two acres, shall be donated therefor, if not, then at the west side of said street, on same conditions. If sufficient ground in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer if infirm, at the discretion of the trustees. They shall all be carefully educated in the various branches of an English education, and in all industrious trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown on account of their race, or their religion, or their parents, must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table. The dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall be fed at the same table. The dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall be recovered in the same table. The dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall be recovered in the same table. The dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities. The trustees shall provide an act of incorporation tees shall provide an act of inc at some convenient time. This I declare to be my last will and testament, and name as my executors and trustees, Anthony E. Roberts, O. J. Dickey and Edward McPherson, this

thirteenth day of July, 1807.
(Signed) TRADDEUS STEVENS.
Witnessed in the presence of Edward
Riley and Christopher Dice.
The Codical to the will is as follows:
I, Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, make declare this a codicil to my last will

and declare this a codicil to my last will and testament: Item—I bought John Shertz' property at sheriff's sale, much below its value.— I only want my own. All except three hundred dollars, the proceeds of it, and the interest, I direct shall be returned to ne estate. Item—If within five years after my

ly reveals our characters; but too many keep this mirror in their parlors to be seen only on special occasions, often forgetting what manner of persons they are or ought to be. The true saints will always "keep the Lord before them," and will have frequent sorrows that he is no more like his Saviour, while false professors to be sufficiently above the read to de-

At St. Joseph, Missouri, Sherman said the best thing Grant could do was to go to sleep. The Democracy will promise to wake him up with a salvo of artillery, in honor of Seymour's election.

The cost of the standing army in the Southern States, as reconstructed by the Radicals, was over eighteen millions of dollars last year. White men pay

There are eighty negroes in the South Carolina Legislature who cannot neither read nor write. However, it is necessary to have peace.

When they tell you there is dan-ger of Seymour's becoming insane, ask them if there is any danger of Grant's

ANY Colfax a little over a year ago, said that "Grant had proved a failure in eve-ry capicity cutside the military." Now Grant should give his opinion of Colfax.