American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, February 4, 1869.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUAL RIGHTS. Under the above caption, Radical editors are urging Congress to make haste and pass the constitutional amendment, so-called, conferring upon negroes the right of suffrage in all the States. Our whilom friend Forney, of the Press, reminds the Radical members of Congress that the Democrats will have some forty more members in the next Congress than they have in the present, and that consequently the two-thirds Radical majority possessed now may never be again obtained. He points them to the fact too, that at this time the Radicals have control of threefourths of the State Legislatures-the number necessary to ratify an amendment after it has been proposed by Congress-and that in all probability this may not be the case again for many years, if ever. These arguments by Forney and the "little blockheads" of the country press who receive his dictation, are proof positive that the Radicals fear to go before the people as the advocates of negro suffrage, and they would hurry the proposed outrage through Congress and the State Legislatures without giving the people of the States an opportunity to have a say on the

The Radical party carefully avoided making equal suffrage the issue in the fall elections They, indeed, expressly disavowed it in the Chicago platform, in which, after asserting that the guaranty by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained, they had added that the whole question of suffrage in the loyal States belongs to the people of those States; yet now they propose, in violation of that platform and the pledge implied in it, to submit this constitutional am adment to Legislatures elected without regard to the issues presented, and in no proper sense representing the will of the people in regard to it. The party that could be guilty of such a trick and fraud is un-

worthy the support of honest men. Should the proposed amendment pass Congress and receive the ratification of three-fourths of the state Legislatures, what then? Will the people of the States submit to the outrage? Will they tamely acquiesce and see their constitutional rights trampled under foot? Are the people of the Northern States, like the people of the South, ready to submit to "reconstruction" and to the pains and penalties that such crazy fools as Sumner and Wilson may propose? Are they willing to be divested of the power to regulate suffrage and elections, and to vest that power in the Congress of the United States?-That right was not only a right reserved to the States, but it was recognized in the States by the federal Constitution itself. Will that right be yielded mere ly because a few leading Radical adventurers who fear the people, make the

During the discussion in the Senate a few days since on this proposed constitational amendment, Senator Stewart offered an amendment to the second section, and which we believe was adopted, in these words-"Congress shall have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation."-What does that mean? It means just this and nothing more-after the amendment has been ratified by the vit up by the passage of a any white man who dares to open his what Stewart's amendment to the second section means. Troops, we sup pose, will be stationed at the election precincts to arrest any man who refuses to welcome Cuffy to the polls.

demand? We trow not.

But, notwithstanding all these precautions: notwithstanding their attempt to take from us our constitution al rights and to enforce their outrage by the bayonet and by pains and penal ties, we tell them that their audacious imputence must be and will be resisted to the bitter end. Without the consent of the prople of Pennsulvania, the negro shall not vote. Mark that. When a majority of the people of our State say they are in favor of negroes voting, we will say amen. This is our own question, and we will decide it as we please, without asking the advice of Massachusetts or any other cowardly Yankee State about it.

Gen. Stoneman has appointed three of his subalterns "to investigate and report on the applications for any of the offices in Virginia, except the executive State offices, and report for the benefit of the commanding officer, who will appoint new civil officers." "This order." says the Press. "practically gives these gentlemen the filling of the offices for the reconstructed State of Virginia," and, the same paper continues we may rest assured that the body of civil officers chosen by this board, will far surpass anything that could be obtained through the ballot!" The offices to be filled, it is estimated, will number over three thousand, some of them affording an annual income of six thousand dollars, which must be paid by taxes levied upon the people of Virany one of this army of civil officers.-And this is called Republicanism't-And our Radical friends complain be cause people thus despotically governed do not always manifest amiability to-

wards their oppressors! The people of Virginia are not permitted to choose who shall be even their justices of the peace or constables; but are compelled to submit to the appointment of these and other purely local officers by soldiers from other States; and Forney thinks that these soldiers will be able to make much better selections of officers for the Virginians than they could make for themselves! This is a beautiful illustration of our system of Republican government, indeed!-And this in Virginia, the "mother of States and Presidents," the birth-place of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Marshall, Wirt, etc.

And A pauper decamped from the Cambris county poor house with valuables in his possession to the amount of \$30. That is the meanest of mean robberles.—Exchange.

"AVOWED UNION MEN." Quite recently, in the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuy sen presented a memorial from certain citizens of Georgia, in which they set, forth that it was hardly possible for an avowed Union man to live in the rural districts of that State. They say if loyalists are murdered it is next to immossible to bring the murderers to justice; that in unidation of voters is constantly reworted to and generally the old secession spirit, is represented to be rampant and dangerous. There may be only a little of the old secession leaver lieft, but there is enough in certain localities to leaven the whole lump. This inveterate spirit of treason is not by any means confined to Georgia.—N. Y. Tribune.

This "specasion leaven?' is simply the

This "secession leaven" is simply the common instinct of humanity to resent wrong and outrage. Congress has inflict ed every oppression and indignity possible upon the white people of the South. Vagabonds and villains of every variety have gone to that section from the North as the embodiment of the Congressional spirit and emissaries of the Congressional will. These vile creatures call themselves "Union men."-After having harrangued the negroes and done all in their power to arouse their worst passions against the southern whites, and to exasperate and outruge the latter, these emissaries and coundrels from New England and elsewhere sometimes meet with rough treatment, and occasionally, perhaps, get killed. Of course, whenever any demoustration is made against them they get scared and appeal to their friends in Congress for protection. It is these unhung scoundrels who present such memorials as that presented by the saintly Senator Frelinghuysen, in which they "set forth that it is hardly possible for avowed Union men to live" in certain parts of the South-the "parts" rom which they have probably been lriven because of their villainous conjuct - and then we read such staff in the Radical journals of the North as the

above from the Tribune. All such statements as these are known to be false by every man who has lately traveled through the South. All the trouble in that region is traceable directly to the outrageous conduct of these itinerant adventurers and vagabonds, and to the often outrageous manner of enforcing the acts of Congress by the military.

In many parts of the South are vigilance committees who hang horsethieves and other scoundrels, the legal against such marauders. These "victims of oppression" might complain that no avowed lover of horses is safe in many parts of Indiana or Kansas with as much propriety as the wretches who go South as Union missionaries complain that no avowed Union man s safe in that section of the country .-The truth is, these hypocritical villains deserve all they get, and more, and the wonder is that the people of the South endure so much from them before visithese blackguards commit without lynching them, unless the proper authorities would' protect society against

their nefarious practices. Patriotism must be deemed to have reached a pretty pass if hatred of such wretches is deemed evidence of "treason" in the hater! No decent man on earth could possibly prevent himself from detesting these "carpet-bag" miscreants. They ought to be thanking deaven that they have not all been nurdered instead of asking Congress to protect them in a continuance of heir rascality. But so many of their own number have now got into Congress that we presume their petitions for protection will all be granted.

A VERY LARGE LEAK.

The cost of the State's public printing for 1868-according to the Auditor necessary number of States, Congress | General's report-aggregated the immense sum of one hundred and thirtylaw imposing a fine and imprisonment, four thousand, nine hundred and sixtyand possibly disfranchisement, upon eight dollars! In addition to this, the scost of pasting and folding documents lips against negroes voting. That's in the two Houses, amounted to some fifty thousand dollars, and for postage about thirty-five thousand more were reauired.

> Many years ago two State Printers were annually elected—one chosen by the Senate, the other by the House .-The job printing for the various depart ments-Auditor General, Surveyor General. Secretary of State, Canal Commis sioners. &c., was executed by the sever al printers of Harrisburg at stipulated prices. The law fixed the price for all work executed by the two State Printers, and the sum paid afforded but a reasonable profit to the printers. The public printing, under the then existing system, cost the State annually from forty to fifty thousand dollars .-But a few men in the Legislature got up a cry against the amount the State printing cost, and finally a bill was passed giving all the printing of the State to the lowest bidder. Under the lowest bidder system the printing is now executed, and, as will be seen by our figures, the same work that formery (under the old election system,) cost but forty or fifty thousand dollars, now costs over one hundred and thirty-four thousand dollars! This is the "reform' that was effected by the adoption of the lowest bidder mode of giving out the work. The fact is, the present system of executing the public printing is a fraud, intended for the benefit of "the ring" of plunderers who are depleting the treasury. Had we honest men as members of Assembly, we might hope for a change and for redress, but as our Legislature is now constituted, it is utterly impossible to have anything done for the protection of the people. Radicals rule the roost at present, and the tax-payers are passive and careless .-There appears to be no "let-up" to this state of affairs.

Ar The street in Washington city heretof thown as Franklin street, is hereafter to thown as "Lincoln Avenno," Congress hav Hanged its name.—Erchange.

All right, we suppose. Wipe out the name of the old patriot, Benjamin Franklin, and substitute Lincoln's in its place! The former was an honest and great man, the latter was a-well we will not say what he was; the people who are ground down with taxes know. Let us all forget old Ben, and deify old Abe and the nigger. Seriously, this "Lincoln" nonsense is disquist. ing to all sensible people, Had Lincoin been a great man, this flattery would be bad enough, but as he was only the weak tool of cowardly and

precedent.

SOMETHING NEW.

It is something new to hear a Republican speak in condemnation of corrup tion and extravagance. During the Lincoln administration, and indeed ever since the Republicans obtained power in the country, no man could be considered "truly loil" who refused to give countenance to the reckless extravagance that distinguished that party .-In the House of Representatives at Washington, a few days since, however, Mr. Washburne (who is considered Frant's right-hand man,) made an assault upon the thieves of his party .-

He said:

If the constituents of members could know of their extravagance, he believed they would come down and run them into the Potomae. [Laughter-] What were the figures of the expenses of the House? He would tril them: Capitol police, \$6500; clerks, \$80,000; Sergeantat-Arms, \$6000; Post-Office, \$20,000; laborers, \$16,000; folding-room, \$6,000; doorkeeper, \$44,000; clerks to committees, \$36,000; pages, \$8000; total, \$335,000, †Mr. Washburne said there had been a howl got up last session, that Andrew Johnson was to take possession of the Capitol.

Mr. Maynard rose to a question of or-Mr. Maynard rose to a question of oder. It was not in order to charge members of the House with "howling."

The Chairman expressed the opinion that it was so consistent with the fact that he could not rule it out of order.— Laughter.] Mr. Washburne–I say, Mr. Chairman,

Mr. Washburne-I say, Mr. Chairman, that with the "howling" that was brought up that the Capitol was going to be attacked by Andrew Johnson, we armed a little brigade of police which cost \$65,000 a year. It was \$335,000 a year for which the people were taxed to run the House of Representatives. I say there is no justification for that. This was described in the tage of our protestation there is no justification for that. This was done in the tace of our protestation as a party of the resolution of the Chicago Convention, and of our protestations on the stump that we were going to stop all these depreda ions and become economical. I ask, gentlemen, if that is the way we are roing to do. I desire here to ask the reporter of the associated Press to put these figures into print.

In the name of John Brown and the sainted Lincoln, what does this mean? Is Washburne really in carnest, or is he merely attempting to pull the wool over the eyes of the people? He knows as well as any man that should Grant attempt to choke off the thieves, a split authorities failing to protect the public a "copperhead." Thus far we have had nothing but talk in Congress about curtailment of public expenses, and no positive retrenchment anywhere. The buzzards are still gathered about the carcass, and they are as voracious today as they were when they first began the teast. Satiety does not come with gorging, but rather "increase of appetite." It would be a Herculean task to define and estimate the grand total of Congressional larceny of the public funds. The thing is so great in extent ting vengeance upon them. No part of and so multifarious in detail, that one the North would tolerate such evil as herdly knows where to begin the investigation or where to end it. Now and then an item in the grand sum of robbery is discovered and brought to public attention, but it is one of the small leaks of the treasury, which may be stopped without materially reducing the stealings of Republican politicians while it serves to screen the thieves by giving them a gloss of honesty.

> POSTAGE OF MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY -The amount of postage paid to the Post-Master at Harrisburg last year for letters and documents sent out by members of Assembly, amounted to thirtythree thousand two hundred and fifty dolla s!-just two hundred and fifty dollars for each Senator and member! Formerly, before Radicals ruled the Legislature, the postage bill for each session of the Legislature amounted to some \$3,-325, or \$25 for each Senator and member. Another big leak. How long will the people continue to submit to Assembly?

> 43 The Rev. J. L. M Curry, of this city, will reach at Norfolk to-morrow morning and eight.—Richmond (Va.,) News, 23d ull, Many of our readers will recognize in the present Rev. J. L. M. Curry the former able member of Congress from Alabama, who served in the House of Representatives with distinction for several terms previous to the late war. We doubt not Mr. C. is an eloquent preacher, and we trust he finds the change from politics to divinity agreeable. Many of our preachers, however, seem to acquire happiness "among men" (and women too,) by sacrificing divinity to politics.

Negroes Preferred to Crippled Soldiers The Washington correspondent of the

N. Y. Herald says: N. Y. Herald says:

The attempt was made by the Secretatry of the Treasury to effect a slight change in the department by discharging a number of the negro messengers and filling the vacancies thus created with ex-soldiers who have rendered the country good service in the field. The Secretary, after much deliberation and nquiry, issued an order discharging about a dozen of these sable Mercuries, and in so doing he brought down about his ears a large sized hornet's nest, in the shape of an avalanche of paper remonstrances from the heads of the bureaus which had thus been deprived of their messengers, thus been deprived of their messengers. The written protests not appearing to-have the desired effect of procuring a re-cession of the order, the illustrious heads waited upon the Secretary in a body and stated that it was impossible for them to conduct the business of their office-without their colored messengers. They succeeded in convincing the Secretary that a negro messenger was as necessary. that a negro messenger was as necessary to the transaction of government busi-ness in their respective bureaus as was the head of the bureau himself, it seems, for the Secretary took everything back, negro messengers included.

DEDICATION OF THE MEXICAN MONU-MENT.-The monument erected to the Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the Mexican war, in the Capitol grounds, at Harrisburg, will be dedicated on the 26th of May. Letters have been received from Governor Hoffman, of New York, and General Hancock, of the United States army, signifying their intention of being present. The fire department of Harrisburg, the Legislature, the City Councils of Philadelphia, and a large number of civic and military organiza tions have already formally accepted the invitation to participate in the ceremonies, and the demonstration promises to peone of great magnitude and impress

Radical Outrage Avenged in New Jersey TRENTON, Jun. 26,-Both houses of the only the weak tool of cowardly and cruel tyrants, the sooner his silly and wicked deeds are forgotten, the better for the credit of the American people.

TRENTON, Jan. 20,—Both houses of the legislative, in separate session, proceeded this morning to elect a United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stool—John P. Stockton, 12; Frederick K. Frellinghuysen, 8. In the House the vote stood—John P. Stockton, 30; Frederick K. Frellinghuysen, 20, In each house Stockton having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared elected. Both houses will meet in Joint session to-morrow and declare the resulf.

veness .- Patriot.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

unshine and Shadow in New York. Matthew Hale Smith. Illustrated: 724 pp. Hartford, Conn.: J. B. Burr & Co. 1868.

This live book, i-sued by the enterpris ng and successful prodicting house of J. B. Burr & Co. of Hantford Count, is one of those really valuable works which from time to time burst upon the publie, and carry their publishers on to deserved fortune. Spicy, piquant, and fall of matter not only readable, but profitable, it must find itself in the hands of everybody, old or young, who has ever been in New York, or expects or desires o go, or who would learn the whole country by the pulses at its commercial heart. Ninety-two separate chapters constitute the book, covering an amount of facts never before collected upon the like subjects, and holding up to the city of New York as in a mirror, revealing its worst and its best sapects at the same time, and letting the reader into the secrets which have inspired the successe of its noblest men, as well as lifting the veil which hides from the observation of ost, the reeking sins and infirmities of the mighty metropolis of America. We should be happy to quote at large each page of this important book for the pleasure of our readers, but want of space will forbid our reciting more than a portion of a chapter or two, and we are at a loss to determine from which of the chapters to excerpt, so interesting are all. But we think our readers cannot fail to find interest in what follows:

(From Sunshing and Shadow, N. Y.)

A WIDOWER BLACK-MAILED. A man about fifty-five years old came from the rural districts to spend a little time in the city. He was wealthy, re-spectable, and the father of two children. spectable, and the lather of two children. He selected his quarters up town.—Among the borders was an attractive California widow. The widow and widower soon became quite I. timate.—Both seemed captivated. By mutual consent a suit of rooms was taken, hand-somely furnished, and occupied by the parties. A low days after the removal parties. A lew days after the ren the gentleman was greeted with an un-picus ant surprise on entering his room. A stringer sat in his chair, who an-nounced himself as the husband of the woman, and demanded heavy damages for dishonor to his name. The old man in the Radical party will follow, and the new President will be denounced as the new President w

Had he gone to the police force, and put himself in their hands, all would have been well. But he did as most men do under such circumstances,—he offered a large sum of money to hush the matter up, keep it out of the papers, and it e allowed to depart. He paid the money, settled the bills, left the elegant furniture, packed his trunks, and departed. He was not lost sight of, however, for a moment. The parties knew their man, and his means; knew his standing, and the value he put on his good name. He was dogged constantly; he was drawn upon for large sums of money; he was threatend with exposure, till, driven to desperation and almost beggary, he did what he should have done at first—went to the police headquarters and made a clean breast of it. The chief of the detectives took the case into his own hands. tectives took the case into his own hands. On a new demand for money being made, the chief opered a negotiation, through a friend, to see if a settlement could not be made, so that the victim, by paying a certain sum, night be free from forther annoyance. The chief worked up the husband. He torael up too conveniently not to be a rogue. He was tracked to Boston, where he had a wife and children living. The Boston marriage was established. The black-mailers were met at the appointed hour. The sum demanded was agreed upon, and the chief ectives took the case into his own hands manded was agreed upon, and the chief was ready to pay the money as soon as the parties signed a receipt. The adroit rogues declined to put pen to paper, and the detective declined to pay the money which he held in his hand. Blustring and threatening seemed to have no effect on the resolute triend. The handle of a pistol conveniently perping our from the detective's bosom, and the cool manner of the negotiator, indicating that he knew how to use it, admonished the blackmailers that an attempt to get the money by force would not succeed. The receipt was signed. The chief coolly put it into his pocket, with the money which he held in his hand. The rogues knew at once he was a detective. The principal one claimed the woman as his wife, and said he had a lawful right to settle the nauded was agreed upon, and the chief case as he pleased. "If the woman is your wife," said the detective, "then I'll try you for bigamy, and send you to Sing Sing." Ami! much blustering and many threats he was taken to the Tombs. He was found to be an old offender .-Grave, crimes rose up against him. He was tried, and sent to Sing Sing. The victim was relieved from further extortion. His money, gone, could not be re-gained. He returned to his rural home satisfied with his New York experience.

A RAILROAD KING.

One of the most successful railroad men of New York boarded at one of our pran-cipal hotels. He was an unmaried man, He was accounted an emment and suc-cessful financier. His reputation and standing were unquestioned. He was connected with the principl capi alists of the city, and was one whom New York delighted to honor. In a small house in connected with the principl capitalists of the city, and was one whom New York delighted to honor. In-a small house in the upper part of the city he had a home. Here he lived a part of his time, and and reared a family, though the mother of his children was not his wife. Down town, at his hotel, he passed by one name, up town, in his house, he was known by another. It would seem impossible that a prominent business man, reputed to be tich, brought into daily business contact with princely merchants and bankers, the head of a large railroad interest, could reside in New York, and for a number of years lead the double life of a bacheler and a man of family; he known by one name down town, and another hame up town; yet so it was.—At his hotel and at his office he was found at the usual hours. To his up-town home he came late and went out early.—There he was seldom seen. The land lord, the butcher, the grocer, an the milkman, transactod all their busin as with the lady. Bills were promptly paid, and no questions asked. The little girls became young ladies. They went to the best boarding-schools in the land.

An unexpected crisis came. A clergyman in good standing became acqualited with one of the daughters at her board-school. He regarded her with so much interest, that he solicited ber hand in marriage. He was referred to the mother. The daughters had said that

n marriage. He was reterred to the other. The daughters had said that

ionable mansion was purchased, and fit-ted up in style. Crowds filled the spa-

and become a gigantic defaulter, and had absconded. His crash carried down for tunes and families with his own. Com-mercial cir-les yet suffer for his crimes. The courts are still fretted with suits but

Elihu B. Washburn, Grant's most intimate

end, has his eye on the mission to France. I

The courts are still fretted with suits be-tween great corporations and individu-als growing out of these transactions.— Fashionable New York, which could overlook twenty years of criminal life, could not excuse poverty. It took rep-risals for bringing this family icto social execution by best learning in the properties. position by hurling it back into an ob curity from which probably it will nev OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. Washburn Wants to "go to France to Learn to Dancy".-Radical "Economy" and Demo-cralic "Extravagance".-Buckalew's Cumu-lative Nystem of Electing Congressmen.-Mrs. Lincoln Again in the Field-whe Wants 85,000 a Year-- lie Pardon of Br. Madd--Highteous Retribution.-The Election of P. Stockton-The Sc enure of Office Bill. Correspondence American Volunteer, WASHINGTON, Feb. 1st, 1869.

friend, has his eye on the mission to France. It is said he would prefer to go to the gay and godless city of Parls, rather than into the Cabinet.—Being the original Grant man, he expects to have just what he may want, and, deciding to go to Parls, he feels the need of being able to ask for bread and wine in French. So he has employed bread and wine in French. So he has employed a young lady to teach him, but, not being able to be under her tuition while the House is in session, he concluded he might as well let her earn good wages by clerking in one of the Departments. The powerful influence of Grant's guardian was of course sufficient to break down all such trifling impediments as the want of a variance of the tropic lady was assigned a deak such trining impediments as the want of a va-cancy, and the young lady was assigned a desk. Next came a request from the same great authority that the new appointee should be allowed special privileges in regard to labor—that is to say, that in her particular case the rules of the Department should be walved, and that she ald be allo sed to come and go as she pleased should be also ed to come and go as sno pieused.
This was to enable her to teach Madam Washburn, and the little Washburns, something of
the polite language of Europe. The re was some
difficulty about the granting of the latter request,
the Secretary of the Treasury not being able to reconcile the payment of a French teac the Washburns by the government with h deas of public duty. Reports say that Elihu B. sot into a rage and cut up ugly about the mater. When Grant comes into power he will no loubt be able to have the tutors of himself and hildren and all his ervants paid out of the public treasury. Hurrah for Pur-le-rous

Senator Wilson's army bill affords an opno Senator whom a king on an area that the transfer of the canner and Democratic ideas of "economy." The exhibit can best be made by a tabular comparison of the number and rank of army officers as proposed by Mr. Wilson, and as they existed ter years ago under the "corrupt and extravagant' administration of Mr. Buchanan. 'And it should be borne in minfi that the number of hostile inlians has in the meantime become greatly re-luced. General Sheridan informs us that our ndian wars are about over. The South is rap dly becoming tranquillized, and the settlement of difficulties that arise there a mere show of force only is needed to restore order. But, ad-mitting that we require double the old army, ook at this tabular comparison.

Under Re-160 320 1,795 531 More than three times the total number of o

ficers appears to be required by Republicar "economy" than Democratic "extravagance" provided for.
Mr. Buckalew has introduced his bill to modify

Mr. Buckalew has introduced his bill to modify the system of representation of the people in Congress. It is as follows:

Bettenasted, &c. That in the election for the Representatives to the Congress of the United States, whenever more than one representative is to be chosen from a State, each elector of such State daily qualified shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of representatives to be chosen from the State, and may give all such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them equally or unequally among the greater number of candidates, and the candidates likelies in vote upon the return shall be declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the bill was refer-

On motion of Mr. Bucksiew, the bill was refer On motion of Mr. Buckalew, the bill was refer-red to a select Committee to be appointed by the President pro tem, who at Mr. Buckalew's re-quest is one of the Committee. The President announced as the select Committee, Messra, Buckalew, Anthony Ferry, Morton, Warner, Rice and Wade; who held an informal caucus on Thursday evening, at the house of Mr. Mor-ton, and wate unanimously in favor at the preton, and were unanimously in favor of the pro-position, though it was deemed inexpedient to introduce the bill during the present session, or until the project is more thoroughly developed and better understood Oh! the shame of it! The fol-

lowing petition from Mrs, Mary Lincoln, was read in the Senate, on Wednesday last:

To the Honorable Vice President of the United States:—SIR—I herewith, most respectfully present, to the honorable Senate of the United States and president of a period of the United States and president of a period of the United States and president of a period of the United States and wide was actificed in his country's service; that said on lamity greatly impaired my health, and by the saivice of my physicians I have come over to Grmany to try the mineral waters, and during the winter to go to litaly, but my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in the style becoming the wildow of the Chief Magistrate of, a great nation, although I live as economically is I can. In consideration of the great services my deeply amented bushand has rendered to the United States, and of the fearful loss I have susting the special states and of the fearful loss is have susting the period of the continuous proposition. The presentation of the great services my be granted me, so that I may have less pecuniary care. I remain most respectfully, the position, hoping that a yearly pension may be granted me, so that I may have less pecuniary care. I remain most respectfully.

Unfortunately for Mrs. Lincoin, he Senate Committee on pensions has arrived at the conclusion that it has no power to act upon the surgestion of Senator Symmey, that a pension of \$600 per annum be granted to her, and that he limit of their highest the constant summer to the constant of their highest the constant summer to the constant of their highest the constant to the constant of their highest the constant of th

per annum be granted to her, and that the limit of their-liberality is confined to the sum usual in such cases of thirty dollars a month, and no more. In listances where a higher pension has been given, the Committee on Military Affairs have dad the disposition of it. A report to this effect has been made by the Committee to the Senate, setting forth their inability to render any greater pecuriary relief than the law allows, to the widow of the President, So the project

An effort is being made to induce the President to pardon Dr. Mudd, Spangler and Arnold, sen-tenced for life to the Dry Torgugas, by the same Commission which hung Mrs. Surratt. The whole proceeding in these cases was precipitat and irrational. It took place at a time when the entire country stood aghast at the pernetra entire country stood against at the perpetration of a most unnatural and appailing crime. It was be-fore a tribunal ignorant of legal proceedings, organized outside and against the Constitution, the members of which had no rule but their own will to control their determinations. In the frantic excitement of the hour, victims were de frantic excitement of the hour, victims were de-manded to appease public indignation, and the Commission, inistaking this wild emand for the call of duty, furnished the victims on ground-iess suspicions, set ing at defance the rules of evidence and tecking not the pain, the injustice, the suffering and the disgrace mercilessly in-flicted. Can time ever wipe the ink-spots from the hands that subscribed the cruel sentences of this lawless commission?

this lawless commission?

The case of Dr. Mudd was one of peculiar in in marriage. He was referred to the mother. The daughters had said that their father was a wealthy merchant of New York; but his name did not appear in the Directory, he was not known on 'change. The lover only knew the name of the ywhich the daughters were called—The mother was affable, but embarrass ed. The gentleman thought something was wrong, and insist-d on a personal interview with the father. The time was appointed for the interview. The young man was greatly as onished to discover in the father. The time was appointed for the interview. The young man was greatly as onished to discover in the father of the young lady one of the most eminent business men of the daughter, though he admitted that the mother of the young woman, who was really beautiful and accomplished. He agreed to lead her to the altar, if, at the same time, the merchant would make the mother his wife. This was agreed to, and the double wedding was consumated the same night. The father admother were first married, and the a the father gave away the daughter. The family took the down-town paging the real one—a name among the most content was not a particle to seprency was remining the most one-of-order one-of-o justice and hardship. He was living at the time of President Lincoln's assassination, where he fact that the President had been killed, before
the following afternoon—hours after Booth had
left his house. It is left in doubt by the testimony whether at the time he recognized Booth,
who was disguised by a pair of false whisters,
and whom he had not seen for months, and then
only on the occasion of a brief interview. Had
Dector Mudd been certain both of the identity
of his rattent, and of hisguilt, his act of humani-

manity" (1 Hale, Pl. C. 832; Whart Am. Cr. L. Bk. I, 146). This is common law and common sense but the Military Commission held otherwise, and Doctor Mudd is being punished for define that which it would have disgraced him as a physician and a man not to have done.

The credentials of John P. Stockton, Senator-

lect from New Jersey, were presented lasweek. In this connection, it is profitable to note the fact that Lot M. Morrill, Senator from astonly by breaking his engagement to pair off with Senator Wright, of New Jersy, Mr. Stock ton's colleague, Mr. Wright, in the endeavor to reach the Senate, died a victim to his desire to negative the treachery of the Senator from Maine who is succeeded by Hannibal Hamilin Now John P. Stockton returns as a Senator of the United States for six years, while Morili remains at home. Verily "Time at last sets all things even."

The Senate have agreed to sort of compromise on the terms of office bill, Mr. Edmud, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported the bill repealing the Tenure of Office bill, with amendments, leaving the heads of departments. off with Senator Wright, of New Jersy, Mr. Stock

endments, leaving the heads of department (the Cabinet) subject to removal at the will o (the Cabinet) subject to removal at the will of the President during a recess of the Senate, and authorizing him to suspend all other civil offi-cers during such recess without having specific evidence to justify the suspension. These are all the modifications which the leading Republi-can Senators are allling to make to the de-mands of General Grant. They will allow him to remove his own cabinet and to suspend du-ring a recess of the Sen-te, but in all other re-spects the law remains as it was before The enatestill contends for the power of consenting to renovals as well as appointments. If both parties stand fir u, took out for breakers after

Local Items.

HAND RILLS - Bring your Sale Bills to the Volunteer office, where they will be printed cheaply and in fine style

SALE BILLS .- Get your Sale Bills printed at the VOLUNTEER office. You can't zet them done better or cheaper anywhere else.

SAVE THE PENNIES. - Ten cents a day is thirty-six dollars and fifty cents a year. Young man think of this when you go to buy a cigar, to poison your system and shake your nerves.

SEND IT .- Send the VOLUNTEER to your friend who has moved to the west. It will be equal to a letter from an old acquaintance each week, or remind him that he is not forgotten by his old neighbors and relatives as well

DECISION REVOKED.-The Commis oner of Internal Revenue has revoked his decision that all building associations are liable to pay special and income tax as brokers.

SERIOUSLY BURNED BY KEROSENE. A young man named Hamilton Hays, son of David Hays, Esq., of Middle Spring, was recently seriously burned by an explosion of Kerosene in a store in which he is clerking, in Illinois.

THANKS.-We return our thanks to brenner, for his attentions in sending us Congressional documents, also to Hon. A. G. Miller of the State Senate, and Mr. Cornman of the House, for Legislative documents.

A MODEL CORN CRIB,-A correspon lent of the American Farmers' Magazine helped to build a corn-crib in Vermont fifty-five years ago, which is still in good order, and in which no rat or mouse was ever known to be. It is set on stone pillars, two feet high, each capped by a broad, flat stone, smooth on the under

A BELLIGERENT BENZINIST .- An individual of the female persuasion, with a full cargo of benzine on board, one day last week, made an attack upon our office door, which being shut, she unfortunately landed on her beam ends on the pavement, whence she was escorted to Fort Thompson by one of the police

SAGE ADVICE. - Never pay a bill on first presentation—it would look as if you were osientatious of honesty. At the second time of presenting, you may consider about it, and say "call again." Third or fourth time you may be either not at home or out of money, and should the creditor call a fifth, you may have a fair reason to be offended at his pertinacity, and not pay the bill at all.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS .- The farmers of A lams county hold monthly meetings, which are generally well attended, and at which everything relating to the productions of the soil is investigated and discussed. Adams county should not stand alone in this matter.— Why cannot the farmers of Cumberland county hold similar meetings? They would undoubtedly result in great good.

EQESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY .- ODE day last week, an individual from the rural districts, having invested largely in untaxed whisky, amused himself by mounting a "fellow citizen of Africar scent" behind him, on his flery steed, and riding over the huckster tables around the Market House. Officer Sanno laid violent hands upon him, and conveyed nim before E-quire DeHuff, who gave him a ticket of admission to the brown stone edifice, corner of Main and Bedford

SOUTH MOUNTAIN RAIL ROAD .-- The South Mountain Rail Road is already graded a distance of twelve miles from town, leaving but five miles remaining, which will be finished early in the spring, if the weather continues favorable The citizens of Adams county are also

naking active exertions for a branch road. tapping the South Mountain road some distance above Holly. A survey has already been made, and considerable interest is manifested in the project. SALES OF REAL ESTATE.-The resi-

lence of the late Dr. J. J. Bender, on South Hanover street, was sold at public sale, on Saturday, to Lemuel Todd, Esq., The following properties belonging to the estate of the late Geo. W. Sheafer, were sold at public sale: twenty-three acres

of land, adjoining town, on the Poor House road, to Andrew Sheafer, for \$173 per acre; Three acres on Garrison Lane, to Andrew Sheafer, for \$300 per acre; a nouse and lot on South Pitt street for S711. The residence of Philip Messersmith,

on the corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets, was sold to Godfrey Bender, for \$4,835,

The property of the late Mrs. M. Gillelan was sold by E. Cornman Esq., adm., to Christian Reighter, for \$840.

ted up in style. Crawis filled the spacious partors, for there was just plausing an and whom he had not seen for months, and then a great plausing the case to make in attractive. Splendid conches of the fastious ble filled the street; a dashing compable filled the street; a dashing compable filled the payement, and rished up the steps to enjoy the sights. These brilliant parties continued but a short time. The perchant was rotten at heart. All New York was as ounded one day at the report that the great railroad king

ANOTHER PROMINENT AND USEFUL

ANOTHER PROMINENT AND USEFUL CITIZEN GONE.—Abraham Lamberton, Eng. died it his residence, in Middlesex township, on Friday last. He was born on the 6th of April, 1891, baving, at the time of 1 is death, reached aboust his three score years and ten. He was born, spent his whole life and doct in the same house.

Few persons were be ter or more generally known throughout the country than the deceased. He was a man of truth, honest and upright. First probity of character, active business habits and social qualities, commanded the respect of the public, and secured for himself the esteem and it cudship of his neighbors. He was puone, and secured for himself the esteem and ir endship of his neighbors. He was almost continuously a Director of the Schools in his township. He acted as a Justic of the Pe ce until he declined any further re-election. He was County Surveyor until he refused longer to fill the office.

During the sessions of 1847 and 1848 he During the sessions of 164 and 1636 in represented his native county in the Legislature of the State, where he was an active working member, ever ready to attend to the interests of his constituents. He performed the duties of every office creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of these who elected him, as his office creditably to himself and to the satisfaction of those who elected him, as his frequent re-elections, will attest. Every benevolent enterprise found in him a supporter. Every one engaged in any movement having for its object the public good, or the benefit of the community, or the advancement of its interests, found in him a hearty co-operator.

His remains were deposited in Ashland Cemetery, on Monday morning, the funitral procession was the largest we have seen for a long time, nearly one hundred carriages having been in attendance.

RARE CHANCE.-W. C. Sawyer & Co., offer their entire stock of Dry Goods for sale, either as a whole or in part. Any person wishing to buy a fine stock of goods, and also, having a good trade, we know of no such advantage as is here offered. Persons wishing to buy Carpets and House-furnishing Goods, we think, here will find splendid opportunity to save money.

BARN BURNED. - About three o'clock, on. Monday morning, the barn of Mr. William M. Means, in Southampton twp, near the road leading from Middle Spring to Shippensburg, and a short distance from the latter place, was discovered to be on fire. The flames had made such progress, before the alarm was given, that it was found impossible to save anything from the burning building except a small wagon, and one or two head of horses.-Everything else in the barn, including eleven head of fat cattle, some valuable orses and farming implements were entirely consumed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ACCIDENT.-There was an explosion in Doet Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manufactured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders, like conon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and and burst with terrific violence. Fortuno one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but our member of Congrese, Hon. A. J. Gloss- it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are Pills - Daily Journal,

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-Carlisle Springs Burned to the Ground.—That popular place of summer resort, known as the Carlisle White Sulphur Springs, situated in Middlesex township, about five mlles north of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire, on Tuesday morning. About four 'clock in the morning, some of the neighbors discovered flames issuing from the North west corner of the building, which had not been occupied for several months. and in which there had been no fire during the winter. The alarm was given, and the neighbors at once assembled and, as the wind blew away from the main building, and the flames made slow progress, they were enabled to save most of the furniture-though the buildings being frame, were burned to the ground. The fire was the work of an incendiary The loss is almost entirely covered by in surance.

Mis Judith Russell, of New Bedford, writes; I have been afflicted with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. While visiting some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glass full after each meal-Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sieep the night through, which I had not done for years. I fee. like another being, My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plan atiod Bitters."

MAGNOLIA WATER .- Superior to the pest imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES,-The fol lowing complimentary notice of the Rev. Mr. Sprecher, we clip from an Al-

any journal: any journal:
... The children attached to the Sabbath School of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, celebrated their anniversary yes-terday afternoon, in the above edifice on Broadway. The Church was well filled, and the programme was an interesting one, embracing music, a report by the Su-perintendent, Dr. McMurdy, and address-es by Rev. Mr. Sprecher and Rev. Dr. Darling, pastor of the Church. The chil-dren of the school were handsomely at-treed for the openion. The report of the dren of the school were handsomely ac-tired for the occasion. The report of the Superintendent was a very satisfactory one, and prepared with considerable abil-ity. The address of Rev. Mr. Sprecher, who, we understand, is a stranger in the city, was listened to with marked atten-tion. He is a young elegyman of extra-ordinary ability. He talks fluently and forcibly, and reminds one of the great Spurgeon, whose sermons created such a Spurgeon, whose sermons created such a sensation in Europe and this country.—The address of Dr. Darling on the occasion was brief, but pointed, and made a deep impression on the children and congregation."

DEATH OF ABRAHAM LAMBERTON Esq.—We regret to be compelled to re cord the death of Abraham Lamberton Esq., of Middlesex township. He died at his residence, on Friday, evening last after an illness of two or three weeks. Mr. Lamberton was among the first men we became intimately acquainted with when we came to this county, over twenty years ago. We then formed the opinion that he was an honest, upright man and anexcellent citizen, and we nev er had cause to change that opinion Some years ago he represented this county for two sessions in the lower House of the State Legislature-before that body became a seething sink of iniquity and corruntion—and he discharged his duties in a manuer creditable to himself and to his constituents. Since then he has been elcoted several times County Surveyor, an office for which he possessed peculiar qualifications. As husband, father, neigh-bor and friend, Mr. Lamberton was always the same -true and affectionate.zabeth R. Bentz, at \$110 per acre; and He had the confidence and respect of all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and his the other on the State road I mile west of Carlisle, containing 154 acres to Mary M. and Catharine Bentz, at \$175 per acre. who enjoyed his acquaintance, and his death is lamented by a very large circle M. and Catharine Bentz, at \$175 per acre. of friends.

Who enjoyed his acquaintance, and his death is lamented by a very large circle New York. New York. Nov. 12, 1868—19

Public Sales. - Bills for the following ales have recently been printed at office :

Saturday, February 6, Chas. F. Wise Bolling Springs, Horses, Cow, and a variety of parming implements. Wednesday, February 10, at the Court House, the valuable Mill Property of Pe-ter Foust, in Carlisle.

Wednesday, February 10, Wm. D. Du. ey, at the Court House, desimble real estate, in the Borough of Carlisle.

Saturday, Februry 13, Samuel Keney,
Sr., in South Middleton townshipe. Sr., in South Middleton township, hear Craighead's Mill, Horses, Cows, farmin

Thursday, February 18, Michael Ul. rich, in North Middleton township, I mile North-east of Carlisle, Horses, Cat. tle and farming implements.

Tuesduy, February 23, M. F. Anthony, n North Middleton township, 3 miles North of Carlisle. Horses, Cattle and farming implements. Thursday, Feb. 25, J. W. Wonderly, in

Dickinson township, two miles west of Mt. Holly, Work Horses, Milch Cows and farming implements. Monday, Feb. 22, David Sheafler, in South Middleton township, 1 mile south-west of Boiling Springs, Work Horses, Young Cattle, farming implements, &c. Monday, February 22, W. H. Baugher, in Penn township, one-jourth mile South of Centreville, Horses, Mules, Young Cattle, together with a large variety of farming utensils.

Tuesday, February 23, Isaac C. Rupp, in Churchtown, a variety of personal property. Thursday February 25th, John Barley, In North Middleton township, 6 miles North of Carlisle, Horses, Cattle, Agri-cultural implements and household fur-niture.

niture. Friday February 26th, Jacob Shearer, in South Middleton township, at the head of Letort Spring, Horses, Cows, threshing Machine &c.

Monday, March 1, Geo. Wolf, in South Middleton township, 2 miles East of Pa-pertown, Horses, Cows, farming imple-ments, Household and Kitchen Furn-

Tuesday, March 2, Samuel W. Holmer in North Middleton township, 1 mile East of the Poor House, Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Wednesday March 3d, Samuel Sim mins, in Silver Spring township, near New Kingston, Horses, Cattle and farm-

ing implements. Saturday, March 6, Sarah Wonderly, in Dickinson township, 2 miles west of Molly, a variety of personal property.

Saturday, March 6, Catherine Base hore, in Churchtown, sale of household furniture. Monday, March 8, John G. Kiehl, in South Middleton township, on Judge Hepburn's farm, Horses, Cows and farn-ug implements.

Monday March 8, John Hoover, in Frankford township, five miles North-west of Carlisle, Horses, Cattle and a va-riety of farming implements.

Tuesday, March 9 John W. Call, in Frankford township, 4 miles from Car-lisle, horses, cows, farming implements and household furniture. Tuesday, March 9, Jeremiah Coruman, n South Middleton township, near Bar-nitzs' mill, horses, cattle and farming

mplements. Tuesday, March 9, Daniel A. Henwood, in Middlesex township, adjoining Carlisle Springs, extensive sale of horses, cattle, farming and agricultural implements

Saturday, March 13, W. H. Baugher Penn township, sale of Household and Kitchen furniture.

March 17, 18 and 19, John Hannon at the Corman House, Carlisle, extensive sale of Hotel Furniture Saturday, March 20, Geo. Handshow, in Silver Spring township, Work Hores, Young Cattle and farming implements.

AN EXCHANGE SAYS: That a wild cat was shot in its neighborhood by a little boy five feet eight inches long. And another exchange thinks "That's the longest little boy we ever heard of."

SALE LIST. List of Sales to be called by William Deven ney, nucuoneer.

Peb. 3, Charles F. Wise, Boiling Springs.

" 8, John Bricker, South Middleton,
" 9, George T. B., Herman, Monroe.
" 10, John Yohn,
" 11, Jacob Strickier, South Middleton,
" 11, Jacob Strickier, South Middleton,
" 12, W. E. Carns, Monroe. 12. W. E Carns, Montoe.
13. Samuel Fought,
14. Henry Long,
15. Henry Long,
16. Benjamin Hopple, South Middleton.
17. Israel Sollenharger, Monroe.
18. Jacob Musselman, South Middleton.
19. William Wiec.
19. William Wiec.
19. Samuel Alloi, Bliver Spring.
19. Javid Sheaffer, South Middleton.
19. Jordy K. Honroe.
19. Jacob Krout, Monroe.
19. Jacob Krout, Monroe.
19. Jacob Shearer, South Middleton.
19. Join Plank, Monroe.
19. Join Plank, Monroe.
19. George Wolf, Smith Middleton.
19. Join Blank, Monroe.
19. John Stilmon, Sliver Spring.
19. Samuel Stilmon, Sliver Spring. I, George Wolf, South Middleton.

J. David Bricker, Monroe.

Samuel Simmon, Silver Spring.

Jesse Herrick, Middlesex.

Michnel Beitzhoover, Monroe.

Henry Hide Middlesex.

Joseph Herman, Manroe.

J. William Lepoid.

J. Henry W. Yohn, Silver Spring.

J. George W. S. Wders,

Henry Shouly,

Henry Shouly,

J. Henry W. Yohn,

Shiver Spring.

Martin Shreiher, Oyster's Point.

J. John B. Floyd, Carlisle.

FRESH ARRIVAL DRUGS

Patent Medicines, Persumery, &c. All medi-ines warranted pure. Prescriptions carefully CORNMAN & WORTHINGTON. Jan. 7, 1869,

Buginess Notices.

W. C. SAWYER & Co., are offerng their stock of Dry Goods for sale. Also calls upon all who are indebted to them to call and make settlement. We are desirous of settling Feb. 4, 1862-2;

TO THE TRADE. - Wm. Blair & Son nave just received 52 barreis Mackeown's best coal oil, 33 barrels flint glass heavily leaded sur urner chimneys, a good supply of cheap lime lass chimneys of all kinds. Also a large supply of groceries, queensware, glassware, cedar ware, and such other articles as are needed by torekeepers and housekeepers generally. nember our coal oil will not explode.

WM, BLAId & SON, Wholesale and Retail Feb. 4, 1869.

Epecial Notices.

SELLERS' FAMILY MEDICINES are among the standard preparations of the day.
The Imperial cough Syrup is a sure cure following and Golds. Call at Haverstick Bros and get a bottle ..

#3-We notice to-day Johnson's RheumaticCompound, an internal remedy for the cure of indamatory Rheumat.sm. This is a most valuable medicing, since it is a sure cure for the most remedicing. painful of all diseases. For Sale by Haverstick - To Consumptives .- The advertiser,

having been restored to health in a few weeking avery simple remedy, after having suffered soveral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease. Consumption—is anxios to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure come for consumprior, ASTMA. BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the invertiser in sending the prescription into benefit the afficied, and sprerd information which is conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as will cost him nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will pleas address,

REV. A. WILSON
185 South Second St., Williamsburg, Kings Co To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the

Our word for it, that pauper is a Rad-