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I, J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, has removed his the hitherto unoccupied room in the ast corner of the Court House."

and all present and fature acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well settled, and productive country; assuming that a ridirood built through the tenth of section of the better centry for better depth of the section of the better centry for better depth of the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most higher than a roud to be built through the most of the City of Chicago, an important failroad and Commercial Congo, in running into and sut of the City of Chicago, an important failroad and Commercial Congo, an important failroad and Commercial Congo, in running into and sut of the City of Chicago, in running into and set of the property of the state of illinois; in running near to deposits of iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State-which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable will be attracted to this road the considerable the forms a Trunk Line 5 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Realty and a Business that a lew years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of merican Volunteer." L. SHRYOCK, Justice of the Peace. Office No 3, Irvin's Row, Carliste.

GEURGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN

R. J. S. BENDER, Homeopathic Physician, Office No. 6, South Hanover st., icily occupied by John Lee, Esq. no., 1869—jy. ES. B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND

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October 14, 1869—ly. Mais and Caps RESHSUMMERARRIVAL

HATS AND CAPS. exertiber has just opened at No. 15 North Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle ank, one of the largest and best Stocks and CAPS ever offered in Carlisle, is, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, 18, different colors, and every descrip-th Hats now made.

MEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S, CHILDRE AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS,

IME SEGARS AND TOBACCO LWAYS ON HAND. me a call, and examine my stock as I feel ent of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

ATS AND CAPS! YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO.

NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET, e can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleas-lu inviting his old friends and customers, all new ones, to his splendid stock just re-dring from New York and Philadelphia, con-ug in part of fine

SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS. les an endless variety of Hats and Caps latest styla, all of which he will coll at t cs (Inh Prices. Also, his own manufactu ATS MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. is the best arrangement for coloring Ha kinds of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., a trest notice (as he colors every week) on onable terms. Also, a fine lot o

TOBACCO AND CIGARS 78 on hand. He desires to call the attent COUNTRYFURS s he pays the highest cash prices for 1 im a call, at the above number, his sid the feels confident of giving entire sa is-

Boots and Shoes. VID STROHM, \ -

W. D. SPONSLER, JOHN W. STROHM, NEW AND POPULAR OOT, SHOE, TRUNK AND HAT NO. 18, SOUTH HANOVER STREET,

BOOTS AND SHOES Tered in Carlisle, and continue almos receive such goods in our line as every ans. Our stock consists in all kinds and

'. Misses and Childrens' strong Leathermens' Misses and Childrens' Lastin

S of all sizes and prices: Traveling theis and Valises, together with a fine is, which we will sell to suit the times, SALES AND, MALLS PROFITS. It as a personal invitation to all in it and look through our stock without der collegations to buy unless suited in dprice. We shall always try to deal on the straight forward manner, very customer a full equivalant for his we hope all will awail themselves of opportunity to call and see us.

EES, PLANTS, ELOWERS, FOR BALE AT THE UMBERLAND NURSERIES, THIS SPRING.

stock of fine Peach trees, Grape Vines, 1866, Etrawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Or-irees and general Nursery stock.— Diants all fransplanted, the best va-FLOWERS.

LILL THE DEMON of Pain. Wol-and heals old Ulcers. Wolcott's Annihilator cures Catarrh, Bronchitts and Cold in the head. Sold by all Druggists, and 181 Chatham Square, ent. Great inducement offered HENRY S. RUPP, Shiremanstown, Cumb. Co., Fa.

## The American Volunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Miscellaneous?

PIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Ghicago, Danville & Vincennes RAILROAD.

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of N. Y. as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and ut soot at present at 5s and accrued interest. They bear examination and comparison, better, but they bear examination and comparison, better, but they detain any other now before the public, the they bear any other now before the public, the control of the second of the company of the company.

-in value.

Governments selling while the price is high ay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or state Funds can be put into nothing better.

Pamphiets, with Maps, &c., on hand for dissibilities.

tribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agent in Carlisle.

No.—, West Main St.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Mer. hauis, 51 Cliff Street, New York, Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

Jan. 27, 1870—2m

CITIZENS OF UMBERLAND

We have now on hand and just received from
the cities, and from manufacturers, the largest
stock of new, cheap, and good goods to be found
in any two stores in the valley.
We have the best assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMEIUS, SATINETTS,
JEA S. FLANNELS, TICKINGS,
GINGHAMS, PRINTS,
MUSLINS.

DRESS GOODS.

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

Yarus,
Linen and Cotton Table Diapers,
Cioakings, low prices and fine
HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and CUFFS.

velvets, Trimmings and more notions that an be found anywhere under one roof.

FURS AND CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, Druggets, Blinds, Coverlets, Quiits Hoop and Balmoral Skirts.

SHAWLS,

of every description. In fact a splendid assortment of goods, and more given for the dollar, than anywhere else, we go o I.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Carlisle and vicinity that he has purchased the Grocery Store of D. V. Keeny, No. 78 Nouth Henover Street, Carlisle, where he will carried the Grocery Business as usual. His associated the Grocery Henover Henover Charles, and consists in part of QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, STONE and EARTHEN WARE, COLUMN TEAS.

CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT, FLOUR, FEED, and a full assortment of articles usually kept in a first-class Grocery store. Give him a call, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Oct. 10, 1869.

JOHN HECKMAN.

Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of gran-ulated Virginia.

—Wherever introduced it is universally ad-

—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"

Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being deni-colinized, it cannot injure nerveiese constitu-tions, or pe-uple of sedentary habits. —It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patent and original

manier.

—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight—hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it hum or sting the tongue or leave a disagreeable after-taste.

—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meer schaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in peat leather pocket eases, are placed in the Yacht Club Dally.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY.

Thewing Tobacco.

—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has osuperior anywhere.

—It is, without doubt, the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLAND'S SNUFFS

Have been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged 'the best' wherever used,

MERICAN ALE.-The American

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

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TOR DEAFNESS.—The Patent Organic Vibrator, It fits into the Ear, is not perceptible, removes Singing Noises in the Head, and enables Deaf Persons to hear distinctly at Church or Public Assemblies. Treatiss on Deafness, with Means of Cure, sent free.

CORILLARD'S "EUREKA"

Oct. 28, 1869. CROCERIES, &c.

Total amount to be issued, Capital Stock paid in, Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles), Estimated Earnings per annum, Not Earnings per annum, Interest on the Losan per annum, Amount of Bonds per mile of Road, Amount of Interest per mile, Amount of Net Earnings per mile,

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

Poefical.

CLING TO THOSE WHO CLING TO YOU There are many friends of summer,

Friends of worth are far and few; So when one has proved his frien Cling to him who clings to you!

Do not barshly judge your neighbor, Do not deem his life untrue,
If he makes no great pretensions,
Deeds are great though words are few; Those who stand amid the tempest, Firm as when the skies are blue, Will be friends while life endureth,

Cling to those who cling to you! When you see a worthy brother Buffetting the stormy main,
Lend him a helping hand fraternal,
Till he reach the shore again;
Don't desert the old and tried friend

Wh 'n misfortune comes in view, For he then needs friendship's comfor RADICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

How the Radicals Futili their Promise —The Downfail of the Party Forefold Speech of Hon. H. J. Dawes, of Mass Speech of Hon. H. J. Dawes, of Mass chusetts, in the House of Representa tives, January 18, 1870.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 480,) for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League the bill (H. R. No. 480.) for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island—
Mr. Dawes said: Mr. Speaker—When this bill was before the House a few days since, the gentleman from Penusylvania (Mr. Scofielit) representing the Committee on Naval Affairs, who reported this bill, felt that my colleague on the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Washburn, of Wiscousin), and myself had manifested undue zeal in opposition to his call for the previous question, and he seemed to feel somewhat aggrieved that we were unwilling that by the previous question his bill should be protected from amendment, and its merits discussed subject to his consent. I do not complain of him specially on that ground, for I do not suppose he had, with reference to the peculiar provisions of this bill, any design in thus insisting upon what has come to be in this House a sort of common law. But that the House may understand what would have been the condition of things hed we yielded to his demand that the bill should be protected from amendment by the previous question, and that the discussion should proceed according to his wish and in his time, I ask the House to listen to the provisions of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary

that if these officers were not of our poli-tical association and affiliation, my friend from Pennsylvania would have been the last man to intrust either of them with any such power as this to sell that wast property at private sale to any politica; friends upon any terms and at any time when the Secretary of the Navy may see fit; and this, too, without paying one dollar of the proce-ds into the Treasury of the United States, or accounting to any living man for a dollar of these proceeds; but in such manner and at such time as he shell see fit, slowly or rapidly, by secret or open contract, by bid or by arrangement with party associates, in any manner that may seem to him best, he any such power as this - to sell that vas TEAS,

COFFFES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
FANCY SOAPS,
ROPES,
TOBACCO,
FISH,
OILS,
HALTERS,
SEGAR3,
SALT,
FOTATOES,
FRUIT,
FY arrangement with party associates, in any manner that may seem to him best, he can apply the whole of this \$3,000,000 to just such work upon League Island, and at just such time and with just such purposes as he may please. This, then, Mr. Speaker, is the bill which we, representing the Committee on Appropriations, struggled for the permission to discuss and for the privilege of amending, if it is to become a law. But, sir, my chief opposition to this bill restson other grounds. I anow full well that my friend from Pennsylvania is wi ling to have the bill amended in some of these particulars, and my associate upon the committee has how pending amendments as to the sale of the present navy yard. But there

and my associate upon the committee has now pending amendments as to the sale of the present navy yard. But there is pending no amendment suggested from any quarter requiring the Secretary of the Navy, when he has dispused of the present navy yard, to account for the present navy yard, to account for the proceeds into the Treasury. I desire to inquire why the representatives of the people may not have the privilege of appropriating from time to time what may be necessary for making League Island a proper naval station? Why is it that they are to be relieved from the duty of making these appropriations when necessary; and why is the Secretary of the Navy authorized by the bill to apply the work upon League Island without accounting at all for the proceeds of the old navy yard? Let us from time to time appropriate whatever money may be necessary, whether it be \$500,000, \$1,000,000, or \$3,000,000 Let us control this matter; let us make the necessary appropriations; let us not authorize any one man to exercise entire control over this matter. duty in present lawy, after, to account for the output puputer why the representatives of the puputer why the representatives of the puputer why the representatives of time what may be propriating from time to time what may be propriating from time to time what may be propriating from the duty of an additional time the puputer when the propriation is the puputer when the puputer when the puputer when the puputer when the propriation is the puputer when the pupu

not enter into. I have something to gay, Mr. Speaker, about matters in reference to which there can be no controversy. The question how high League-Island is above the tide is a matter about which nobody can dispute. Whether it be below or above low or high-water mark any engineer can fix, and there can he no dispute about it I have before me, sir, a report of a board of officers to the Secretary of the Navy, from which I learn that, in order to make League Island so high above low-water mark, as to be protected from the tide, it will be necessary to raise the whole surface between nine island has risen above the tide since this report was made or not, I do not know; whether it has been lifted, as have the expectations and plans of Philadelphians in this House to a level, with or above the tides I know not; but, sir, when this reversed we expend this question that ought to be settled before we expend this money. But I delieve that the Committee on Appropriation contemplate or desire, by any thing and proposes to spend upon the Secretary has estimated and proposes to support and proposes to spend upon the Secretary has estimated and proposes to support upon ether yards in addition to what the Proposes to spend upon the Philadelphian any yard.

Mr. Myers—I wish to ask the gentler of the Secretary has estimated and proposes to a support and proposes to spend upon the Philadelphian and proposes to report was made or not, I do not know; whether it has been litted, as have the expectations and plans of Philadelphians in this House to a level with or above the tides I know not; but, sir, when this report, signed by S. H. Stringham, presiding officer; W. H. Gardiner, commodore; G. J Van Brunt, commodore; W. P. S. Sanger, engineer, was made to the lete.

port, signed by S. H. Stringham, presiding officer; W. H. Gardiner, commodore; G. J Van Brunt, commodore; W. P. S. Sanger, engineer, was made to the late Scoretary of the Navy, the Hon, Gideon Wellee, it declared that "to raise the surface of this island to a height which would render it safe from encroachment of high tides will require a filling of from nine to ten feet over the whole area." Nobody can dispute the point to which the tide rises. There are four hundred acres, and the Secretary of the Navy in his report to this House proposes to make it six hundred acres. The four hundred acres described in this report it will cost more than \$1,000,000 to raise above the encreachments of the high tides. Sir, everybody knows that four hundred acres raised nine feet, will make five millions and a halfcubic yerds of earth which will have to be carried across the water in boats and dumped upon this island; and if anybody believes it can be done at less than fifty cents a yard, he believes what I do not. There are \$2,500,000, for say yard at New York, \$833,511, against \$20,000 last year; at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$577,855, I against \$100,000 to read the navy yard at Roston, \$747,341. I have to be carried across the water in boats and dumped upon this island; and if anybody believes it can be done at less than fifty cents a yard, he believes what I do not. There are \$2,500,000, for say yard at New York, \$833,511, against \$20,000 last year; at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$577,855, I against \$30,000 last year; at the navy yard at Roston, \$747,341. I have to be carried across the water in boats and dumped upon this island; and if anybody believes it can be done at less than fifty cents a yard, he believes what I do not. There are \$2,500,000, for say yard at New York, \$833,511, against \$20,000 last year; at the navy yard at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, \$577,855, I against \$30,000 last year; and at the navy yard at New York, \$30,000 last year; and the navy yard yard, be seared and yard to

unless you wish to carry the navy yard to sea.

Mr. O'Nell—I wish to ask the gentleman a question. Is he to speak on the subject of making the appropriations that may be necessary, or is he to take up his time in attacking League Island and its suitableness as a location for a navy yard?

Mr. Dawes—I propose to take up the time in that way in which I think I shall best be able to place the question before the House. I propose to show that nothing can be done toward removing this yard at all until an expenditure of more than a million dollars is made, and theretion, and that the discussion should proceed according to his wish and in his time, I ask the House to listen to the provisions of the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer the working navy yard of the Philadelphiastation to League Islandas rapidly as is consistent with the interests of the service, and to sell, in manner and on terms to be approved by the President, such portions of the present yard as shall from time to time be vacated. The proceeds of such sales shall be applied to the preparation of the new yard.

What can the Secretary of the Navy do under this bill? He can sell at private sale, to whomsoever he pleases, the present navy vard property at Philadelphia, reaching, if my friend from one of the Philadelphia districts is correct, a valuation of \$3,000,000. He can sell all or any part of this property at private sale to whom he pleases, when he pleases, and nil the protection the Treasury of the United States is to have in such a proceeding and can only approve the report which may be submitted to him by the very men whose conduct is to be passed upon. While I have the utmost confidence in the Secretary himself, the such as the conduct is to be passed upon. While I have the utmost confidence in the Secretary himself, the form which I take these extracts:

This fremovall the Department has been and it and son to the preparation of yard at all until an expenditure of more than a million dollars is made; and therefore that this bill, which my friend said with so much naivete, the other day, did not contain a dollar of appropriation, is bit the first reading of a bill for the appropriation of more than a million of dollars. My friend said that the Committee on Naval Affairs, who are clothed by this House with the duty of considering all matters pertaining to the navy, will have done their duty when they have got this bill through; and then, as a division of labor, the local Representatives from the City of Philadelphia, he thought very likely, might ask for a small appropriation, as if part of the duties which pertained to the Naval Committee were to be surrendered by that committee to the

from which I take these extracts:

This fremovall the Department has been and is anxious to accomplish; but it needs an appropriation for the prepation of the new yard, and without this it cannot move. \* \* The annual expenses of this yard are, for these reasons and those before given, much increased; someoned those before given, much increased as the second of the

"Before any part of it can be sold;" "Before any part of it can be sold;"
for the very apparent reason that before
you can sell that yard and move the
buildings and machinery from it to any
other place, you must have a place to
stand upon; not under water, but raised
from nine to ten feet by bringing the
earth from the banks of the river on the
Jersey side, or somewhere else, and lift
it up. Therefore, sir, while I do admit
that the time will come when the yard
has to be moved. I was correct the other
day in the assertion I made that this bill
involved the expenditure of millions of
dollars, and should not be passed through
under the previous question. And now
let me ask whether it is wise, and whether it is best to make this appropriation? ret is best to make this appropriation?
Let us not do anything inconsistent with our duty in regard to the public expenditure on the plea that this bill does not provide for the expenditure of money. I do not intend that the House or any

Mr. Dawes—I do not know what the gentleman understands. I neither said so myself, nor did I say that Admiral Porter said so.
Mr. Myers—You said the \$480,000,000 expended for the nayy during the war

expended for the navy during the war were useless.

Mr. Dawes—I said that Admiral Porter stated that \$480,000,000 had been expended for the navy during the war, and we had absolutely nothing to show for

the estimates of this Secretary in reference to these expenditures do not inspire me with entire confidence. I know he speaks of economy and the saving of money, but, sir, the great point upon which I flud that he has expended his energies is upon the promise he holds ou to the House that he will save \$3,000,00 was less than, \$100,000 a year! Sir! that is an achievement of mathematics that finds its parallel only in the attempt to save \$5,000,000 by abolishing the franking privilege, when all the paper bought by this government and thirty letters a day to every member sent through the mails at regular postage would pay less than five hundred thousand dollars. If hence to see the franking religious the mails at regular postage would pay less than five hundred thousand dollars. I hope to see the franking privilege abolished, but on no sich absurb pretence as that it will save \$5000,000. I really think that if the mathematicians who put these figures in the heads of these two Secretaries could be brought to light and set to work the public deut would be paid before the expiration of this administration! (Laughter.) These are "mint annis and cumin," but the "weightier marter" is the contrast in the footings of this Secretary—\$28,441.761.37, estimated for this year, against \$15.966,666 appropriated last year. Now, sir, this is a public work; it is a new public work.—There is no necessity, no pressing necessity of commencing it to-day. Does this load of estimates justify us in supporting this proposition? Why: sir, this book of estimates contains estimates for appropriations for public works of \$24,625, 173.85, against appropriations for the same objects last year of \$5,493,000! Sir, the administration of Andre w Johnson surrendered to the allegation that it had been profigate in expenditures.

surrendered to the allegation that it had

surrendered to the allegation that it had been profligate in expenditures. The people tried it upon that charge and found it guilty, and took from it the scepter of power, and put it in our hands upon our professions of economy in the administration of the public service.—And the people intend to hold us to our profession and promise. What is the first evidence that we have put feet to And the people intend to hold us to our profession and promise. What is the first evidence that we have put forth to the country-of-our-disposition-to-carry-out our pledges? I hold in my hand the book or estimates for the first year of this administration. And while I know the ungracious position I occupy, I propose to speak plainly, but to speak truly, to my party friends on this side of the House. I know that while "faithful are the wounds of a friend," there is not much ease remaining to the friend who inflicts them. Now, sir, what did Andrew Johnson, in the last year of his administration, estimate that he would carry from this government for? He estimated that he would carry it on for \$303,000,000, and we cut down the appropriations \$20,000,000 below his estimate.—But his own estimate of the cost of carrying on the government, which the people at the polls declared to be profligate and unreasonable, was \$303,000,000.

Now, sir, what does our administration estimate that it will carry on the government for the next year? The sum estimated for is \$331,097,174.62; an increase over the last estimate of the administration of Andrew Johnson for 1869 and 70 of \$23,097,174.62. But we cut down his estimates \$20,000,000, so that and 70 of \$28,097,174.62. But we cut down his estimates \$20,000,000, so that the exact difference between this book of estimates for the present administra tion and the appropriations made the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration is \$49,682,537,01. It is due to the Post Office Deputtment to say that there is an error of \$7,000,000 in the footing,

father, who was preaching to a refined audience on the pange of a guilty conscience, made use of the following very familiar simile: "An evil conscience is like a scoiding wife." But he did not stop there; he continued to draw out every possible thread of his illustration to its full length, "A scoiding wife, my dear brethren, will not let you rest at home or abroad, at dinner or at supper, in bed or even out of bed! Her litigious temper and loud tongue (which is worse than thunder to the wine cask), take all the judicles and savoriness out of the ragouts you eat; all the sugar and weetno.On a certain occasion a reverend ultimately this yard must gothere. But, if there are other things which I also assume as fixed facts, and one of them is that the passage of this bill involves the immediate experimentally of them that the passage of this bill involves the immediate experiments by him before a committee of these solution of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the proposed of the solution of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction of unnecessary force in the departing of the other end of the avenue, that with all the professions of economy and reduction, that the propried parting the variation of unnecessary force in the departing the variation of the avenue, that with all the other end of the avenue, that with all the other end of the avenue, that with all the sevenue, that with all the sevenue, that with all the sevenue, that with all the other end of the avenue, that with all the sevenue, that with all the sevenue in the other with all the sevenue of the every possible variation, the variation of the other end of the other end of the other end gouts you eat; all the sugar and sweet-ness out of the coffee you drink. Wheth-er you go forth on foot or on horselack, or in a conch drawn by four galleping horses is all one; she is always at your skirts following you whithersoever you

Old maids are described as 'embers

in building it will cost \$1,000,000. No man can tell what the Post Office in Boston will cost. Are we going on with such expenditures as that? Are we going to expend upon League Island \$3,000,000 of value in the old navy yard together with \$800,000 of a new appropriation, when that work can just as well as not wait five years? I see no reason for these vast outlays at the present time in that direction, unless it be the reason kindly stated to me and hinted to members of this House in a paragrapi in a Philadelphia paper, a paragrapi intimating that the Republican party will make a mistake in treating Philadelphia so baily as to refuse the passage of this measure. I undertsand what that meaus. Perhaps that was the reason my amiable friend on the other side of the House from the first district of Philadelphia, (Mr. Randall,) chimed in side of the House from the first district of Philadelphia, (Mr. Randall,) chimed in for once in the grand quartette of the Philadelphia members, while their colleague from the Erie district (Mr. Scofield) led the music and kept time behind them. The gentleman from the first district of Pennsylvania understands what spending \$3,000,000 for the benefit of any party meens, and I suppose that is the reason he came to the aid of his colleagues of the second, the third, and the fourth districts in that grand music with which we were entertained the

the fourth districts in that grand music with which we were entertained the other day in support of this preparatory bill, (laughter) which my friend from the Committee on Naval Affairs offered. Two things, Mr. Speaker, seem to be desired by this admiristration. At the other end of the avenue they are bent upon paying the public debt; in this House we are constantly erying out for a relief of the people from taxation and the burdens of that debt. I apprehend that neither of these objects can be accomplished without that other thing, which seems to have been overlooked on both sides—a reduction of expenditures. How do they probeen overlooked on both sides—a reduc-tion of expenditures. How do they pro-pose at the other end of the avenue to pay the public debt unless they reduce these expenditures? How do we propose to relieve the people and the industries the enterprise, the capital of this laud from the burden of texation under which from the burden of texation under which they are groaning except it be by reducing the public expenditures?

I tell my friend from Mame (Mr. Peters), who has emancipated himself from care about the pennies and has gone in a vain search for a dollar without any cents in it upon which he proposes to economize, that the pennies taken in the form of taxation from the spikes, the cordage, the sails, and the rigging of the shipping of Maine are what make the commerce of the country decline. I tell my friends of the Com-

what make the commerce of the country decline. I tell my friends of the Com-mittee of Whys and Means that the in-dustries of the land, which are flocking, to their door groaning under the burdens of taxation, complain that the expenditures of this nation are unjustifiable and tures of this nation are unjustinate and without proper regard to economy, or to the necessities of the case. I call upon the nembers of this House to stand by the Committee on Appropriations in the pledge which is given this day to the country that they will cut down these estimates of the departments below the figure at which they were fixed by Ap. estimates of the departments below the figure at which they were fixed by An-drew Johnson's administration, which the people, for that among other reasons, deprived of political power. In order to do this, members must forego any pri-vate interests, any imaginary political gains by the expenditure of public mon-

gains by the expenditure of public money in particular localities. They must rise above such considerations, and look to the general result upon the public welfare. Under such a policy the thousand busy flugers of industry will wake with new life; enterprise will take courage and burst the iron bands by which it is now-bound, and-this-country-will advance in prosperity and development.—Public works will go on of themselves; private enterprise will push them forward. The nation in years that are to come wil build navy yards at League Island and at New London, and if that should appear to be wise policy will amcome wil build navy yards at League Island and at New London, and if that should appear to be wise policy will amplify others, at Boston, at Portsmouth, and all over the country. But to day the policy is a reduction of expenditures, that thereby at this end of the avenue the people may be relieved from the burdens of taxation and that at the other end of the avenue the public debt may be paid. Sir, it is from this view of the case, believing this to be a test question, that I shall be compelled to move to lay this bill upon the table, and to call the yeas and nays, so that the people may know who will stand up in this House and oppose this attempt to curtail the expenditures of the government. I do hot, however, propose to do it until my friend shall have any opportunity to debate his bill as fully as he desires; but then, sir, with the declaration that this is but to prepare the way for an appropriation already estimated for of \$800,000 to begin a public work which the necessities of the serviced not require, I shall ask the yeas and nays on the motion to leave on table ask the yeas and nays on the motion to

lay on table. ADVICE TO GIRLS.—My dear girls, keep cool. A blessed future awaits yu, enny how. Take Lessons on the planns at onts; plannas are gettin skase. Bi awimeans larn to pla the nu song that has just cum eut. "When John Brown is over we have Father Abraham cumming with this kruel war several strong." This stanza tuck the first premium at the stait fair. Don't be afraid to get married; yure ma want afraid. Be vartoous and putty. Eat slate pencils; they will make yu spri at figures. Eat Kalone water, that will give you a good smell. Let yure pettycats drag on the sidewalks, at defenny man steps on them and tares oph ADVICE TO GIRLS .- My dear girls, keep pettycoats drag on the sidewalks, at defenny man steps on them and tares oph the rim, slap his chops at onst. If you have got small feet keep them hid—for small feet has gone out uv fashion. Study travels; Tom Moors and Byrones and Gullivers, is all fust rate. If you can spare the time be luvly and sweet Remember one thing: thar ain't nothing in this life worth living fur but a rich husband. If yu don't b'leve me, ask yure ma. If yu hav got red hair yn had better exchange it for black; black tha tell is goin' to be worn muchly next year. Don't hav enny thing tew du with boys unless they mean business. If you don't unless they mean business. If you don't no how tew state, vu mite as well line some traveling nunnery at onst, for yure played out.—Josh Billings.

VOL. 56.--NO. 35.

SALNAVE.

His Flight, Pursuit, Capture, Trial and Execution—Excitement of the People— How he met Death.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 17 .- After Sal-PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 17.—After Salnave's departure from the palace on the 19th of December, and subsequently from Fort National, he fled to Petionville with a strong force. He was soon joined by Villubin and received large supplies of provisions and amunition from Croix de Bouquet. The people followed his army for a long time, they being told by him that they would all be massacred by the revolutionists. From Petionville he moved on the 21st, arriving at Verette on the 22d, his object being to reach Baraona. But on attempting to leave Verette for Baraona he found a strong force opposing him, and was forced back in great disorder.

On the 27th a force under General Za-On the 27th a force under General Zamor, left Port-au-Prince to join the troops in pursuit of Salnave, and on the 28th General Benjamin, Saget's Secretary of War, went out to take command in person, and a rigorous pursuit was ordered. Salnave had in the meantime again started for Baraona by another route, having made in vain efforts to recruit and inspirit his force, but such was the rapidity of the movements of the revolutionary troops that even here they were close on his heels, capturing his stragglers and nearly all his baggage and ammunition. General Benjamin arrived at Jacmel on the 2d of January and obtained guides General Benjamin arrived at Jacmel on the 2d of January and obtained guides who were familiar with the country. Cabral, thinking that Salnave might reach Baraona, went to Saline to cut him off. But as soon as he learned the posi-tion of Salnave be ordered the lines Petitrou to be covered. FINAL DEFEAT AND CAPTURE.

On the 8th of January Salnave and a ew devoted followers came upon the orce of Cabral, at Cuaba, and attempted force of Cabral, at Cuaba, and attempted to cut their way through that portion of the army commanded by General Guiteau. A desperate fight ensued, lasting for five hours, resulting in the defeat and capture of Salnave and his troops, and a loss of 100 killed and a large number wounded of Salnavo's men; and of Cabral's only three killed and twenty-two wounded. Salnave and his fellow-prisoners were sent to Saline, when General Cabral informed the Government on the 10th of January of the event, and gave them up to the Provisional authorities. At Croix de Bouquet Alfred Delava and several others were shot.

THE TRIAL AT PORT-AU-PRINCE. THE TRIAL ST PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Balnave arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 15th, and was immediately put 'n his trial by the revolutionary tribunal, composed of General P. Lorquet, President; M. de Nazere, Vice President; M. Prezeau, M. Louis Aime and M. Darius Adam; M. Camille Nau, Public Proscutor. The trial commenced at three o'clock, in the presence of a large number of the civil authorities and the National Guard. The accused was intro-

Salnave said that he was not capable of the acts with which he was accused. His counsel made a strong appeal, and made every effort to destroy the accusation, quoting frequently the position of Jefferson Davis in the late rebellion in the United States. After a short address from the prosecutor, one more appeal was made by Salnave's counsel, M. Valcin, and the trial was closed. The members, of the Court then adjourned for deliberation, which lastedan hour, at the expiration of which the judgment of the Court was pronounced:—

In the name of the Republic, the Court finds Sylvan Salnave, aged 43, soldier and ex-President of Hayti, guilty of all the charges preferred against him, and do sentence him to be shot to desth, and orders that the execution shall take place orders that the execution shall take place Preparations were immediately made for carrying out the Judgment of the

Court.

The President then addressed Salnave:

"You have just been condemned to the
pain of death; I entreat you to be firm
and courageous." Salnave replied, "I
shall not fall; I only ask for time to put
my affairs in order." This request was

my analis in order. This request was granted, and he was engaged for a quar-ter of an hour in writing a letter, which he sealed and placed in the hands of the President. Immediately after this he was pinloned and taken from the court, attended by two alcomment to the last ttended by two clergymen, to the place of execution.

THE EXECUTION.

When the result of the trial had been when the result of the trial had been abnounced a rush was made to the place of execution, and a great crown speedily filled the approaches to the ruius of the place, where it was said the prisoner would be despatched. The revolutionists would be despatched. The revolutionists amused themselves, while waiting for the denouement, in yelling "Vive la Constitution!" and "A bas Salnave!" and there was so much crowding and violence that the troops had enough to do to keep a space clear before the pillars. When at length the head of the column of soldiers quarding the prisoner emerged into diers guarding the prisoner emerged into the square from the tribunal shouts rent the air, and the infuriated blacks swayed backwards and forwards in the violence of their rage. It was a few minutes be-

of their rage. It was a few minutes before sunset.

The rosy tints of the sun slanting from the sea threw a golden radiance on the ruins and lightened the upturned faces of the blood-thirsty crowd. A few soldiers stood by the pillars and held ropes in their hands with which to bind the prisoner to the stake already driven into the ground for the purpose. There was no time lost by the officers having the execution in charge. Placed against the stake, with his back to the still smouldering ruins of the palace and looking towards the sea, Salnave was speedily bound by the arm and permitted to gaze for a moment on the determined faces of the soldiery and the maddened populace. Then a detachment of infantry, thirty satrong, were drawn up within twenty yards of the downed man, and the order was given to load.

A profound silence now fell upon the place; the blacks gaped open-mouthed and with glistening eyes as the soldiers remmed down the charges in their pleces and came to the carry. It was expected that Salnave would say something before

remmed down the charges in their pieces and came to the carry. It was expected that Sainave would say something before it was too late, but he uttered never a word, but faced the executioners with unflinching eyes and determined mein. His lips moved once when the order was given to make ready, but it was evident that he did not intend to speak. The soldiers brought up their pieces slowly affi not altogether; many of them were more nervous than was Sainave, and would doubtless have preferred to be shooting at some other darkey. Finally, the word was given, the smoke cleared away, and the wretched prisoner was seen to be pierced in several places, but still alive. He had leaned over a little on his left side, as if to avoid the shot

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but struggled to right himself again. but struggled to right himself again.

When it was seen that he was not dead a how i went up from the multitude and the officers cursed the bungling soldiers in unmeasured terms. The muskets were quickly loaded again. The order to fire was shouted by the officer in command, and a volume of smoke flew into the faces of the spectators. When it had cleared away Saluave was no more. Riddled in every part of his body by the bullets of the soldiers, his head drooped on bis breast, his shattered arms hung listlessly by his side and the warm blood flowed from his numerous wounds in copious streams.

flowed from his numerous wounds in co-pious streams.

The crowd immediately began to move away, and then some soldiers came up with a cart, drawn by two donkeys, and threw the mangled body into it. Half an hour later all that was mortal of the unfortunate Sainave was thrown care-lessly into a hole dug for its reception, in an open space about three-quarters of a mille outside and north of the city of Port-au-Prince.

Protesus Prince.

The Court had assembled at three o'clock, P. M., and at twenty minutes past six Salnave, the ex-President of Hayti, was a corpse.

THE GREAT STEASBURG CLOCK.

Incomprehensible and solitary, like all that is great and true, rises the Minster of Strasburg. I wall and round and round it, and sought the counce, at which stands Erwin's statue, the figure of justice. On the opposite side of the church is the portal, on which is the martyrdom of St. Laurentius, within an arbor, as it is the portal, on which is the martyrdom of St. Laurentius, within an arbor, as it were, of stone, open all around, and full of hanging grapevines. In the principal entrance on the left are wise virgins with their lamps, innocent and simple, on the right are saints, with demons or evil spirits under their heels. On the one gate are angels above angels; on the other, martyrs. As I looked up and down, and contemplated the countless images of stone, in their niches, their stiffened lips loosened, I hear their voices, hymns; the whole pile becomes melody; the swell of separate tones melts into one gigantic symphony.

As the twelfth hour approached, multitudes came running from every side. They were all eager to see this curlosity of mediewal times; although the clock, adapted by the aged mathematician,

of medieval times; although the clock, adapted by the aged mathematician, Schwligue, to the present state of science, has now been gowing for four years. My friend at last appeared, and we had barely time to push our way through the crowd, and to ascend the winding staircase which leads into the four stories of the clock and the small beloon in case which leads into the four stories of the clock, and the small balcony in which we were suspended like swallows, a gainst the mathematical monument, looking down perpendicularly upon a dense mass of heads, whose eyes and lips were all fixed upon one point. On one of the lower galleries, an ungel, guarded by lions which formerly roared, and ho ding a sceptre and bells in its hands, strikes the quarters, and another turns round the hour-glass. In an upper space, the four ages of life then step forward; the child strikes the first quarter, with its thyrsus, upon a bell, the youth strikes the half hour with his arrow, the armed warrior the third quarter with his sword, o'clock, in the presence of a large number of the civil authorities and the National Guard. The accused was introduced by the President, saying, Sylvan Salnave, ex-President of Haytl, aged 43 years, born at Cape Hayten and living at Port-au-Prince.

President—Have you made a choice of some one to defend you?

Salnave—I wish to be assisted by Messrs. Valcin and Lavaud.

M. Lavaud declined to defend the accused. The President of the Councit then designated M. Jair, of Jacmel, to act with M. Valcin. Salnave then had an interview with his counsellors, after which the Deputy Marshal read the charges to the prisoner, which occupied considerable time, the most important being that "annulled the Constitution," and named himself "Protector of the Republic;" that he associated himself with depraved characters, and hald on to the Government by fraud and force; therefore Sylvan Salnave is accused of high treason. devastation, pillage with arms, committing assassinations, and is now amendable for these crimes.

JUDGMENT PRONOUNCED.

Salnave as that he was not capable of the acts with which he was accused. His counsel made a strong appeal, and made every effort to destroy the accusation, quoting frequently the position of Jefferson Davis in the late rebellion in the United States. After a short address row and the Condition of the actor of the cock which, like a trophy of truth, is placed in the sanctuary. After the exhibition was concluded, we stepped into the interior of the astronomical works, which are wound up once in eight days, and in which and the collection of the actor of the cock of the cock of the case of the clock, one of the most capable of the acts with which he was accused. His counsel made a strong appeal, and made every effort to destroy the accusation, quoting frequently the position of the actor of the capable of the actor of

are wound up once in eight days, and in which endless combinations of wheels were revolving in perfect silence. A solemn and mysterious sensation selzes upon onehere, as if one were in the worship of the spirits of the hours. The conception is certainly a lofty one that conception is certainly a lofty one, that of showing forth the whole structure of the heavens. Behold that small wheel the enewest. Definit that small wheel, the only purpose of which is to make a 2 take the place of a 1 when the second thousand years of the Christian era shall have elapsed. On last New Year's night thewhole was illuminated—the interior, also; and all the aigles of the church were crowded with spectators.

The interest which was excited was intense, when, with the twelfth stroke of the clock, a 70 sprang into the place of the 69 after the 18. The man who explained it to us more before reclaimed with it to us, a mere laborer, exclaimed, with nuch warmth, "One would almost sup-pose that the machine can think. It makes one think of the blood which circulates through the veins of the human

She will vote, will be some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn She will vote, will be some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn ber own living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Greetan bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work; will not endeavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, will spell correctly, understand English before she affects French, will preside with equal grace at the plano or wash-tub, will spin more yarn for the house than for the street, will not despise her plainly-clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker; will wear a bonnet; speak good, plain, unlisping English; will darn her own stockings; know how to make doughnuts, and will not read the Ledger oftener than she does her Bible.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day, if need be, to keep her cheeks in a glow; will mind her health, her physical development and her mother; will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive to comfort and health; will not confound hypocrisy with politeness; will not place lying to please above frankness; will have courage to cut an unwelcome acquaintance; will not think refinement is French duplicity; that the assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart, is better than candemnation: assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart, is better than condemnation:

in the heart, is better than condemnation; will not confound grace of government with silly affection; will not regard the end of her being to have a beau.

The coming girl will not look to Paris, but to reason, for her fashions; will not aim to follow a foolish fashion, because milliners and dress-makers decreed it; will not torture her body, shrivel her soul with pueralities, or ruin it with wine or pleasure. In short, the coming girl will seek to glorify her Maker, and to enjoy mentally His works. Duty will be her aim, and life a llying reality. aim, and life a living reality.

A little girl wanted to say that she had a fan, but had forgotten the name, so she described it as "a thing to brush the warm off you with."

Wouldn't you hang a railway director with a 'branch line?'

Riches are but the baggage of for-ACADEMY OF DESIGN-A young lady's

boarding school. A fool's bolt is soon shot.