VITED STATES CLAIM

Story of Inhoff's Building, No. 3 South bountles, Back Pay, &c., promptly ention given to the selling or rent-

TTORNEY-AT-LAW, CARLISLE, PA.

KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW

TTORNEY AT LAW. NO. 14 SOTUH HANOVER ST.,

CARLISLE, PA. Adjoining Judge Graham's, 1870—tf SHRYOCK, Justice of the

Y. REED, Homeopathic Phy-has located in farlisle, Office next Paul's Evangilical Church, West

ARD SHILLING, M. D.

No. 26 East Pomfret Street, CARLISLE. ling was associated with Dr. Zitzer, in for a year or so, and has been practic-kinson township, for three years. All all business promptly attended to.

B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT, Cor. Library. -

ERT OWENS.

LATE ROOFER. DEALLR IN SLATE LANCASTER, PA. All Work Guaranteed.

mais and Caus

ESH SUMMER ARRIVAL NEW STYLES

OF. TS AND CAPS. whereher has just opened at No. 15 North of Mret, a few doors North of the Carlisle Blank, one of the largest and best Stocks Saud CAPs over offered in Carlisle. Has, Classimere of all styles and qualities, ras, different colors, and every descripsoft thats now made. Dunkard and Old Fushtoned Brush, conon hand and made to order, all warrantives attsinction. A full assortment of MEN'S.

ITLEM ...
Suspenders,
Gloves,
Thread,
Umb us, Bewing Silk,

ESEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. a call, and examine my stock as I feel f pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

IF SO, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO. NO. 29, WEST MAIN STREET. an be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS. ILK AND CASSIMERE HATS,

an endless variety of Hats and Caps of est style, all of which he will sell at the Cush Prices. Also, his own manufacture salways on hand, and <sup>IS</sup> MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. the best arrangement for coloring Hats inds of Woolen Goods, Overcouts, &c., a

n hand. He desires to call the atten COUNTRYFURS he pays the highest cash prices for 1

n a call, at the above number, his ald te feels confident of giving entire sauts-

<sup>ROHM</sup> & SPONSLER, No 18, south Hanover Street,

CARLISLE, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

'AND MISSES', GENTS' AND BOYS', YOUTHS' AND CHILDS', ire unrivaled for comfort and beauty

TRUNKS AND VALISSES, MEN AND BOYS' HATS, which will be sold at small profits. Call iall and get a full equivalents for your Mil, 12 1970—19

## Dointer. Ancien

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1870.

GREAT COMMOTION

DRY GOODS,

On account of the reduction in Gold, the Dry Goods Merchants who understand their business and the certain signs of the times, have reduces the fice of their goods correspondingly, The sub-script in the country of the country of the large and full assortment of all kinds of FOREIGN & STAPLE GOODS, which they will sell lower than they have don SILKS.

Wool De Laines, Alpacas, Poplins, Serges, Bom bazines, Tamise Cloth, Grenadines, FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS. Plain and Fancy, Linen Table Diapers, Cottor lo., Checks, Tickings, Ginghams, Counterpanes EMBROIDERIE

full line; White Goods in great variety, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings

and a full stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, Calicoes, Muslins, by the piece or yard; Grain

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, &c., fall kinds and at the lowest prices CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MILINERY GOODS of all kinds, including Ladies and Children thats and Suadowns, and the best assortinen and best quality of fine Ribbons in the county.—tid Gloves, (best make) Jewelry, Fancy Goods and Notions in great variety. This MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS

no intrgest in this section of country, is offered to prices that dely competition, and all we ask is nair examination by good judges of goods to making the public that this is the place to buy and save money. LADIES' UNDER WEAR. l nice assortment of Ladies' Under Clothin easonable prices. WOOL taken in exchange for goods. BENTZ & CO. At the old Dry Goods stand established unry lat, 1840. Marcu 3.—70

 $T_{
m RYI}^{
m HE\,GREAT\,MEDICAL\,DISCOVE}$ DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, More than 500,000 Persons bear testimony to heir Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY? WHAT: ARE THEY?

TAEY ARE NOT A VILE FANCY DRINK Made of Poor Run, Whistey, Proof Spirite, and the proof of t Briers according to Directions, and remain long unwell.

\$160 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poisons or other means, and the vital organs beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronie Rheumatism, and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Billous, fernittent, and Internittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Biadder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vithated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

elly produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
Organs.
Organs,
Organs, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS. March 7, 1870—3in

CARPETSI CARPETSII

FRYSINGER & WEISER, CARPET STORE

No. 23 East Main Steeet,

CARLISLE,

In the BENTZ HOTEL. The largest and cheapest assortment of CARPETS, CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, LOUKING GLASSES,

MAT AND CARPET CHAIN'S

always on hand. We are prepar i to furnish purchasers with all grades of Ca. pets at the FRYSINGER & WEISER.

CARRIAGE BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND REPAIRING Done promptly and at reasonable rates. CARRIAGES,

BUGGIES, AND SPRING WAGONS, Always on hand or made to order.

I will exchange CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PRING WAGONS for Good HORSES. Second Hand Wagons of all Kinds

A. SENSEMAN. Still at work, and invites all his old customers and the public in general to give him a call.

Remember the old established place, on Pitt street, north of the Railroad Depot, Carlisle.

Taken in exchange for work,

A FIRST CLASS LIVERY

In connection with the above establishment.

May 12, 70-1y From light Brahma fowls, pea combed, strictly pure from imported stock.

\$2.00 PER DOZEN. No order will be booked unless accompanied by the cash.
A few pairs for sale. \$4.00 PER PAIR. A few Half-Breed Italian Bees

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.—
For twenty-five cents you can buy of your

Druggist or Grocer a package of Sea Moss Farine manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carra-green, which will make sixteen quarts of Blan

I am young and pretty, with a form Fair Venus ne'er could boast, I play and sing—have all the charms That please the men the most, A widow they do say I am,
But oh! how can it be,
When Miss Magoozler is my name,
And I am loose and free.

But how it was and how it is,
Is plain for you to see
I am divorced and that's the style Without publicity, "Tis easy done, and easy had,

married through my ma's advice, Old, I said, but healthy, His chance of dying soon, you know, Not as ma and I predicted.

One morning, off to ma I went,
Determined not to stay
In any house with such a man,
Iff might have my way,
So I told my story; and she said, My case was sad indeed;

A divorce is what you need,' So a lawyer I one day did seek.

" A good case," he replied, " But madam, confidentially, Much better had he died." Your papers shall be filed this day

Next day, a note was in my hand Its contents very brief, But information quite enough To give my mind relief, It stated a decree was had, Tis enough to make one weep On ground so grave and serious. That he dreamed in his sleep, CHICAGO, April 1870.

Political.

EDWIN M. STANTON."

SENATOR WILSON The following is the material part of the article of Judge J. S. BLACK in the

To the Honorable Henry Wilson, Senator In the February number of the Allan-

In the February number of the Altantic Monthly, appeared an article of yours entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It contains some statements which are very wonderful. If the stanton in the light of certain facts, which I shall now take the liberty to mention.

My principal object is to satisfy you that you have wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. Stanton, and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be a panegyric. But before I begin that, suffer me to correct some of your errors about other persons.

public acts of the President which show that he took the advice of the Law Department and squared his conduct accordingly. Upon this ground mainly, if not entirely, you denounce that administration as not only weak and unpatriotic, but wilfully wicked and treasonable. I propose to show that you have committed a cardinal error, if not something worse. The coarse way in which you charge the dead as well as the living with the highest crimes, would justify a reply in language much plainer than I intend to use. Your modes of thinking and speaking on subjects of this kind are so loose and inaccurate, that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary on subjects of this accessary to furnish inaccurate, that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary principles which to most other men are too familiar to talk about.

1. The government of the United States

which he may use to detend the latic
when they are resisted.
4. But in this country, as in every
other, except where the government is an
absolute despotism, the authority of the
Chief Magistrate is limited and his hands other, except whete talegover the chief Magistrate is limited and his hands a e tied up by legal restrictions, to prevent him from using physical force against the life, liberty and property of his fellow citizens, unless in certain prescribed ways and on proper occasions.

5. He is bound by his inaugural oath to keep within those limits; if he breaks the laws, he destroys the government; he cannot stab the Constitution in the back because he is afraid that somebody elsewill strike it in the face.

6. The government of the United States, withip its proper sphere, is a sovereign, as much as the States are sovereign within their sphere. It acts immediately upon the people and claims their direct obedience to its laws. As a State cannot make war upon a city, county, or town, and put all its inhabitants to the sword because some of them have acted or threatened to act illegally, so the General Government is also restrained from exterminating the whole population of a State for the offences, actual or intended, of some who live among them.

7. The so-called ordinances of secession in 1860-61 were the declarations of certain persons who made them that they intended to disobey the laws of the U. States. It was the duty of Congress and the President to see that foreible resistance to the laws, when actually made, should be met by a counter force sufficient to put it down, but neither Congression to put it down, but neither Congression to put it down, but neither congression to the President had authority to declare war and begin hostilities, by anticipation, against all the people at once, and put from the religious obligation of his without regard to their personal put them all in the attitude of public enemies, without regard to their personal public or innocence.

tion that he ought to violate it.

Besides: There was a question of natural justice, as well as legal propriety, involved in making war upon the States at that time. Nine-tenths of the Southern people were thoroughly devoted to the Union, and had committed no sin against it even in thought. Would it have been well to bring the visitation of fire, sword, and famine upon whole communities of innocent persons? You will probably answer this in the affirmative. You think that no opportunity to shed the blood and in your eyes. But you must be aware that he would have been regarded by the mass of men as a moral monster; and admiration of yourself and your party in Mass-chuetts would have been but a poor

Mass chuetts would have been but a poor compensation for the eternal weight of infamy with which the rest of the world would have loaded his memory. A Further still: You know that the General in Chief of the army had reported five companies as the whole available force for operations in the South, and you never proposed to increase it. Yet you wanted war. Why? You must have desired the Union cause to be disgraded and defeated, for nothing else could have resulted from such a war as you now abuse Mr. Buchanan for not making. resulted from such a war as you now abuse Mr. Buchanan for not making. You and your party in Congress were strictly non-committal. You did not recommend peace, nor offer your support to war. You would take neither the olive branch nor the sword. You refused to settle, and you made no preparation for a contest. But you reveal now what was then the secret desire of your heart—that the administration, in defiance of law, and without means, would declare war on its own responsibility. This would have been an expulsion of the Southern States from the Union, for it would have placed all their people beyond the protection of Federal law; they would necessarily rise in self defence; our little army of five hundred men would perish in a fortnight; before the 4th of March the independence of the South would be a settled fact.

I come now to the more important part of your article, which directly concerns
Mr. Stanton. Your attacks upon Buchanan; Toucey, and Thompson might
be safely passed in silence, but the character of Stanton must utterly perish if it

for their hypocrisy, their corruption, their enmity to the Constitution, and their lawless disregard for the rights of States and individuals. Thus he won the confidence of Democrats. On the faith of with the forest parts are represented him in his such professions we promoted him in hi business, and gave him office, honor and fortune. ne was all the while watting and holding for the time to come when he could be-tray the constitution and its friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies. For

this cold-blooded and deliberate treachery

to curse Mr. Lincoln himself with bitter curses. He called him by contemptuous names, and with simian, if not with "swinish phrase soiled his addition." I admit that he changed these sentiments afterwards, but I deny that he had adopted your way of thinking while he pretended to concur in ours. His conversion was a real one, produced by what he regarded as "good and sufficient reasons him thereunto moving," and it was accompanied, or immediately followed by a corresponding change of his party at-

a corresponding change of his party at-titude. He was not what you make him a corresponding change of its party artitude. He was not what you make him out, a mere fawning hypocrite.

What cargoes of defamatory falsehood he must have consigned to your keeping! You do not break the foul bulk, but you give us some samples which deserve some examination. He denounced Mr. Toucey, as false to his country, inspired Dawes' resolution against him, and expressed the belief that he ought to be arrested. Let us look at this a moment. To Mr. Toucey's face Mr. Stanton breathed no syllable of censure upon his official conduct as head of the Navy Department, To the President or Cabinet he expressed no doubt of his wisdom, much less of his honesty. He met him every day with a face of smilling friendship. Toucey certainly had not the remotest idea that Stanton was defaming him behind his back, or conspiring with abolitionlists to destroy his reputation.

abolitionists to destroy his reputation.— He would as soon have suspected him of an intent to poison his food or stab him in his sleep. Can it be possible that Stanton was the author of the Dawes Stanton was the author of the Dawes resolution?

That resolution is found in the "Congressional Globe," Second Session, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1860 61, part second, pp. 1423 24. The proceeding was begun, no doubt, in the hope of finding something on which the charge could be founded of scattering the navy to prevent it from being used against the South.—But that fulled miserably; and the committee reported nothing worse than "a grave error" of the Secretary in accepting without delay or inquiry the resignation of certain naval officers. Even this had no foundation in law or fact. Its truth was denied and the evidence called for; none was produced. The right to explain and defend was demanded, but the gag of the previous question was ap-

example of such men as Washington, Madison and Jackson, rather than the precepts of those small but ferocious politicians who thought their own passions and interests a "higher law" than the law of the country.

Again:—All his advisers—not I alone, but All of them—expressed the clear and unhesitating opinion that his view of the law on the subject of coercing States, was right. His legal duty being settled, not one among them ever breathed a suggestion that he ought to violate it.

Besides: There was a question of nathe should have coolly indited a letter, even though he never sent it, filled with foolish brags of his own prowess, which half a dozen men then living could prove to be false, was consistent neither with his prudence, veracity or taste. Besides, he often spoke with me about the events of that period, and never in my hearing did he manifest the slightest disposition to misunderstand or misrepresent them. On the contrary, when a statement resembling yours about the Cabinet seene was published in a London paper. I suggested that he ought to contradict it; and he replied, explaining how and by whom it had been fabricated, but said it was not worth a contradiction, for every man of intelligence would know it to be a mere tissue of lies. You cannot destroy Stanton's character for sense and decency by citing his own authority against himself. Nor can you find any other proof to sustain the story. It is the weak invention of some scurvy politician, who sought to win the patronage of one administration by maligning another. to be false was consistent neither wit ministration by maligning another.

> Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides the offences against law, justice, humanity, and truth which you have enumerated and assigned to him for his glorification, he has been charged with others which, if established, must expose him to universal execration. For instance, it is asserted that, in the winter of 1881, when he was a member of the Cabinet, he gave to Governor Brown, of Mississippi, the most emphatic assurance of his conviction that secession was right, and urged him to "go on" with it; that in 1862, while he was writing the most affectionate letters to General McClellan, he not only maligned him at Washington, but maliciously plotted his defeat and the destruction of his armly before Richmond; that he refused in 1804 to receive the Andersonville prisoners when offered freely without ransom, exchange, or other equivalent, though he knew that if left there they must perish miserably, for want of the medicine and food which their captors had not the means to give them. These accusations you are aware, have often been made, with horrible aggravations, which I need not repeat. His friends have dewied and discredited them mainly on the ground that his character was wholly above such imputations. But you have done your full best to make this defence worthless. If he wore the cloak of canaditutional Democracy with us, and put on the livery of abolitionism with you, whyshould he not assume the garb of a secssionist with men of the South? If he fried to get his friend. Toucey kidnappel, what moral principle could hinder him from contriving the ruin of his friend McClellan? If he craftly exerted himself at your end of the avenue to bring on a bloody civil war, which according to his own declarations at our end was unhawful and causeless, what crime against human life was he not capable of committing? If he willfully left our prisoners to certain starvation, and then managed falsely to throw the odium of their death sugar. mitting? If he willfully left our prisoners to certain starvation, and then managed falsely to throw the odium of their death prison the prisoners and thus contributed very largely to the enslavement of the Southern States was not that an act of "intense and abounding patriotism," as well worthy of your praise as some others

should deal with it tenderly,

And, sad as angels for the good man's sin, Weep to record and blush to give it in. But the loyalty that tramples on law-But the loyalty that tramples on law—the fidelity which stabs the liberties it ought to protect—the public zeal which expends itself in gratifying the vindictive or mersenary passions of one party by the unjust oppression of another—this kind of patriotism has less claim to the admiration of the world. It is a cheap thing, readily supplied to any faction unprincipled enough to pay for it.—It is entirely too "intense and abounding," and its intensity and abundance are always greatest in the worst times. It

"the mscally virtues."

Mr. Stanton's reputation is just now in a critical condition. He took no care of it while he' lived, and he died, like Bacon, leaving a vulnerable name "to men's charitable speeches." He needs a more discriminating culogist than you, and a far hetter defence than I am ablo to make. I have not attempted to portray his good qualities; I intended only to protest against your shamless parade of vices to which he was not addicted, and crimes which he never committed; and this I have done, not only because it is just to him but necessary for the vindication of others.

J. S. Black.

ANECDOTE OF ROTHSCHILD.-Baro ANECDOTE OF ROPHISCHILD.—Batton James de Rothschild, visiting Ary Scheffer's studio, found the eminent artist in a towering rage. A model, a Jew beggar, had failed to keep his appointment, and the artist, who felt in the best mood for painting, was, of necessity, idle. The Baron gayly exclaimed: "Let me supply my absent brother's place." Scheffer habited him in picturesque rags, and the wealthy Dives looked every inch Lazarus. While he was posing, a poor friend of the artist entered, and believing that a veritable beggar was before him, went up to him and slipped a louis into his hand. The pretended model took the coin and put it into his pocket. Ten years later, the friend received an order on the office in the Rue Lafitte for 10,000 francs, inclosed in the following letter: "Sir—You one day gave a louis to Baron Rothschild in the studio of Ary Scheffer. He has employed it, and to-day sends you the little capital with which you entrusted him, together with its interest. A good action always brings good fortune. Barron James De Royherschild." On receipt of the order he sought the billionaire, who proved from the books before him that under his management the louis plece had actually fructified so as to have swelled to the large sum sent.

Miscellancous.

thirty.'

Fourth. Those who use the indicative mood for the subjunctive; as, 'If I was

tive with a singular noun; as, "Those kind' for That kind; 'Six pair' for 'Six pairs.'
Tenth. Those who use the compound relative for the conjunction; as, 'I do not know but I will,' for 'I do not know but that I will.'

preposition; as, 'Different to' for 'Different from;' 'In regard of,' for 'with regard to,'
Fourteenth. Those who use the su-The oldest of the two,' for 'The elder of

A Chapter on Chinese Walls.

the two.

Bishop Kingsley, in the Central Advocate, thus discourses on the city walls of the Chinese:

"All the cities of China are surrounded by high, strong walls, whose massive proportions a stranger has no adequate idea of until he sees them. The walls surrounding the city of Pekin are from twenty-two totwenty-five miles in length, and, on an average, fifty feet high. This wall is sixty-six feet thick, at the bottom, and fifty-four at the top, and once in a few yards there are immense buttresses to give it still greater strength. At every fifth buttress the wall, for the space of one hundred and twenty-six feet in length, is two hundred and fifty-six feet in thickness. In several places the foundation of this wall is of marble, and when the ground is meven, immense quantities of cement, as durable, nearly, as granite, and about as hard, have been used to level up the ground. The main body of this wall is made of bricks, each twenty inches long, ten inches wide, and

At each of these great archways there is an enormous gate made of strong timbers, everywhere as much as ten inches thick, and covered on both sides with plates of iron, like the sides of our war ships. These gates are shut early in the evening, generally before sundown, and not allowed to be opened during the night for any purpose. They are fastened on the inside by means of strong beams of strong beams of itmber.

'I have been somewhat particular in describing this wall, because the general construction of all walls in China are similar to this one, although they are

LINGUISTIC SINNERS.

mood for the subjunctive; as, 'If I was you' for 'If I were you.'
Fifth. Those who use the present tense for the past; as, 'I see you yesterday,' Sixth. Those who use the intransitive verb for the transitive; as, 'If he is a mind to,' for 'If he has a mind to.'
Seventh. Those who use incorrectly the much abused verbs sit and lie; as, 'I am going to lay down' 'I lay down this morning' I shall set there' for 'I shall sit there.'

granite, and about as hard, have been used to level up the ground. The main body of this wall is made of briess, each twenty inches line. These bricks are burned very hard, and have precisely the appearance of stone.

"On the side of this wall, as well as on others, in other cities, there are esplanded or ascending them. And over all the gateways there are limmense towers, as a railing, both on the outside and inside coming up to a man's walst, which railing itself is a wall, thus giving a sense of security to a person walking on the top. The outside railing is made into turrets, for the use of cannon, in case of attack. The entire top of the wall is covered with strong burned brick, twenty inches square, resembling the flagging of our sidewalks in large cities,—only, as I have said, these walks are fifty-four feet wide. There is no way of getting into the city, only so go through this immense wall.—And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another wall built, inclosing a square space, compelling all persons who go into the city to go through the mannesse wall.—And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another wall built, inclosing a square space, compelling all persons who go into the city to go through the mannesse wall.—And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another wall built, inclosing a square space, compelling all persons who go into the city to go through the mannesse wall.—And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another and the propose of getting through, there is no way of getting into the city to go through the manness of the purpose of getting through, there is another pose of getting through, there is another and the granital propose of getting through the manness wall.—And wherever there is a gate for the purpose of getting through, there is another pose of getting through, there is another pose of getting through the manness wall the pose of getting through the mann

the road, in time to see the sturdy yeaman move forth.

We saw him and his cohorts, male and
female, move slowly, as if in no haste.

We saw them look up the tree. We saw
an anxious crowd engaged about the dog.

We came quickly home and kindly left
the bass line and hook to the farmer. SAID one student to another, whom he SAID one student to another, whom he caught swinging a scythe most lustily in a field of stout grass:—"Frank, what makes you work for a living? A fellow with your tallents and abilities should not be caught engaged in hard labor. I mean to get my living by my wits." "Well, Bill, you can work with duller tools than I can," was the reply.

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS WIII be inserted at Ten Cent per line for the first insertion, and five cons per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarerly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inserted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the Cash. When sont without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every oth r description of JoB and CARD Printing.

But all that is said Is only a vague little But how baby's rights are respected!

She lifts her voice in a minute-

The right to twist limbs that are dimpled In every extravagant way: To maut and tease

The cat at her case-To crow and to creep all the day. The right to love that is purest—

Her sweet little mouth she upraise As pure as a rose, dew impearele The right to our kisses and praises O! these are her rights, all over the world! -Little Corporal.

OUR National game—The American Mex who know a good 'deal'-Card

ANYTHING but a Fiction-in-Law-A To be seen for nothing-the play of the

WHAT is taken from you before you get it?—Your photograph.

In the country they blow a horn be-

In the country they blow a hor fore dinner; in town they take one. Our devil says that one cannot believe the kiss of a pretty girl is so delicious till he has it from her own lips.

nave laid on his shoulders-The eye-lash of a pretty girl. WHEN a man's countenance lights up, t is supposed to be because he has lan-

ern jaws. A WANE by which many a poor fellow has been carried away—The wave of a ace-edged cambric handkerchief.

A COUNTRY paper says sugar has gone up so high as to produce a slight increase in the price of sand.

FASHIONABLE young ladies, like letters, require stamps, or the males reject them. 'You look as though you were beside yourself,' as the wag said to a fop who happened to be standing by a

A MAN in Manchester has got so deep into debt that not one of his creditors has been able to see him for months. AT a public house the landlord has painted up outside his door: 'Good beer sold here; but don't take my word for

lover to his abstracted sweetheart. The are not worth it,' she replied; 'I was A PAWNBROKER having joined a tem-perance society, it was remarked that

A LODGING house keeper advertises to furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives. Puncii's 'he smole a ghastly smile'

T'LL commit you; you're a nuisance! said Mr. Justice to a noisy fellow in court. 'You can't sir; you say I'm a nuisance, and nobody has a right to comnit a nuisance—so I defy you!'

'This is capital ale,' said an old toper; 'see how long it keeps its head!' 'Ay,' said a bystander; 'but consider how soon

REPORTERS are often 'unconciously oblinary: 'Mr.— was an estimable citizen. He lived uprightly. He died with perfect resignation. He had recently been married.'

'Sure, an didn't I jine the Methodists? Faix, and I did. I jined for six months; an behaved so well they let me off with

'G. is so very close,' it was observed, the will squabble about a single farthing.' Well,' remarked W., 'I have always thought that the less one snabbles about

A NINE year old boy at the school in Lincoln, California, was asked what pun-ishment was given to Adam and Eve? He replied; They were driven off the

A young man having devoted him-A YOUNG MINI MAYING DEVOTED INM-self to the special entertainment of a com-pany of pretty girls for a whole evening, demanded payment in kisses, when one of them instantly replied, 'Certainly, sir; present your bill.'

JOSH BILLINGS says: 'When a young man ain't good for anything else, I like tow see him carry a gold-headed cane.—
If he can't buy a cane, let him part his hair in the middle!'

Miscellaneous.

L ESTATE AGENCY!

M. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

ES H. GRAHAM, JR.,

EORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-

HYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ders Left at this Office will receive diention. October 14, 1869-ly.

MEN'S, AND
CHILDREN'S,
HAT'S,
isoadded to my Stock, notions of differ-'AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS,

JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hunover Street. TS AND CAPS I OU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP ?

ught to Carlisie. He takes great pleas nviting his old friends and customers law ones, to his splendid stock just re fom New York and Philadelphia, con nurl of a

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

Boots and Shoes.

Woetical.

DIVORCED.

If you but have the fee.

But never mind, all will be well. A plain case I did state, I told him how sad I was, And wished to separate, Ho scratched his head, and then his ear,

But an extra fee, he said
Is all that's needed in your case
Without publicity."
I paid the fee and home I went, To wait the court's decree, And think of many joys to come,

REPLYOF U'DGE BLACK

In your vituperative description of the In your vituperative description of the Buchanan administration, you allege that "the President and his Attorney Gene-ral surrendered the Government's right ral surrendered the Government's right of self-preservation," and "pronounced against its power to co-ree a seceding-catte." You refer manifestly to the opinion of the Attorney General, dated the 20th November, 1860, defining the duties and powers of the President, and to the public acts of the President which show

1. The government of the Office States is the Constitution and laws.
2. The preservation of the government consists in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.
3. For this purpose certain coercive powers are delegated to the Executive, which he may use to defend the laws

nd put them all in the attitution of billing from pure Irish Moss or Caragreen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blandange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c., &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO., 53 Park Place, N. Y.

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N. H.—Please send for Weekly Price Current, R. B.—Please send for Weekly Price Current, March 10, 1876—6m

answer this in the affirmative. You think that no opportunity to shed the blood and plunder the property of men, women, and children who live beyond the Potomac ought ever to be lost. Mr. Buchanamight have seized that occasion to imitate John Brown on a large scale, and thus made himself an "heroic character" in your case. But you must be aware

acter of Stanton must utterly perish if it be not defended against your praise.

You give us the first information we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though acting with the Democratic party, was an about in the stanton of the short of the short of the stanton of the short of the shor

this cold-blooded and deliberate treachery you bespeak the admiration of the American people. You might as well propose to canonize Judas Iscariot.

I maintain, on the other hand, that he was what he seemed to be, a sound and sincere friend, political and personal, of the men who showered their favors on his head. He had at least the average amount of attachment for "the Constitution of the United States, and for the pence, good order, and happiness of the same." As a necessary consequence, he dreaded the dishonest and destructive pease, good order, and happiness of the same." As a necessary consequence, he dreaded the di-honest and destructive rule which he foresaw that you would be sure to establish as soon as you could. His democracy did not cease when the war opened. In the summer of 1881, when your anti-constitutional principles began to he practically carried out by the kidnapping of innecent citizens, by the suppression of free speech, and by the enslavement of the press, he imprecated the vengeance of God and the law upon the guilty authors of those crimes with as much energy as any Democrat in the nation. Only a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War his love of liberty and legal justice impelled him to curses. He called him by contemptoous

Some busy and insinuating rouge, Some cogging, cozening slave to get some office Hath devised this slander. The odious character you have given Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in its self, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides

well worthy of your praise as some others for which you have bestowed it? Those who give credit to you will find it per-fectly logical to believe the worst that has ever been said of him.

When men like these are found to have

and its intensity and abundance are mays greatest in the worst times. It does not sanctify evil deeds. If it be not a sin in itself, it certainly deserves to be ranked among what Dr. ohnson calls "the rascally virtues."

James de Rothschild, visiting Ary Schef

piece had actually fructified so as to have welled to the large sum sent. A HUMOROUS young man was driving A HUMOROUS young man was driving a horse, which was in the habit of stopping at every house on the road side.—Passing a country tavern where were collected together some dozen countrymen then he stopped, in spite of the young man who applied his whip with all his might to drive the victous horse on the men on the rorch commenced a

Common Crimes of Conversation. [From the Old and New for Fobrary.]

There are the careless people, those 'who know the right, and yet the wrong pursue.' They plunge recklessly on without a thought for the words they use, their sentences abound with exclamations and expletives more expressive than choice. Their slang phrases are an offense to cultivated ears; and they exhaust the superlatives of the language on the most ordinary occasions. It is they who preface every sentence, even on trivial topics, with 'My Stars!' 'By George!' 'By Jupiter!' 'Gracious!' 'Good Lord!' 'Thunder!' 'You bet!' 'No you don't!' 'In their vocabulary, 'Oh?' 'Indeed, yes!' 'Well!' 'And ah!' are as thickly strewn as leaves in Valambrossa. With them a funeral is 'jolly,' a prayer-meeting 'funny,' an ordinary performance is 'first rate,' the lowest round on the ladder of beauty is 'teal pretty,' and their indiscriminate admiration is expressed by the much abused ephitets, 'splendid, magnificent, superb, exquisite,' &c. Any violation of law belonging to their code is shameful,' a refusal to their wishes is 'horrid mean'; a common cold is 'terrible,' and headeche is 'beyond endurance.' They are always 'roasted,' or 'frozen' or 'melted'; their friends are beautified with every virtue; and their enemies are the olisprings of the race. They so completely exhaust the language on com-[From the Old and New for February.]

riolation of law belonging to their code is shameful, a refusal to their wishes is shameful, a refusal to their wishes is horrid mean'; a common cold is 'terrible,' and headeche is 'beyond endurance.' They are always 'roasted,' or 'frozen' or 'melited'; their friends are beautified with every virtue; and their enemies are the offsprings of the race. They so completely exhaust the language on common occasions that no words are left to give expression to their deeper feelings.

A second class includes those who violate the laws of etymology. They have been thoroughly trained in the grammar of the language, and yet refuse to be regulated by its precepts. This class is a large one, and includes among its audicous sinners.

First. Those who use the objective case for the nominative case for the nominative; as 'It is me,' 'It is lis.I.' 'It is her,' for 'It is she,' 'It is us,' for 'It is we'.

Second. Those who use the nominative case for the objective; as, 'Between you and I.' 'Elike you and I' for 'Like you and I' know who you mean' ar' I know whom you mean.' Third. Those whose subjects and verbs do not agree in number and person; 'Says I.' for 'Say. I.' 'You ware' 'My feet's cold,' for 'My feet are cold; 'There's thirty,' For 'There are thirty.'

Fourth. Those who use the Indicative world for the subject, and would require five thousand were son; 'Says I.' You ware' for 'It I was' for 'The restrictive of the compliant the work.''

NOBLING FOR A DOG.

Eighth. Those who use the adverb for the adjective; as, 'She looks beautifully,' for 'She looks beautifull;' or its opposite 'She walks gracefull,' for she walks gracefully.

Ninth. Those who use a plural adjective with a strender pour loss. 'Those who is a plural adjective with a strender pour loss.'

that I will."

Eleventh. These who use the objective case after the conjunction 'than'; as 'He knows more than me,' for 'He knows more than I.'

Twelfth. Those who use double negatives; as, 'No you don't neither,' for 'No you don't either,'

Thirteenth. Those who use the wrong receives as 'No you for 'the wrong receives as 'No you for 'the wrong receives as 'No work to 'for Differents' as 'No work to 'for Differents' as 'No work to 'for Differents' as 'No work to 'for Differents'.

Bishop Kingsley, in the Central Advo-

cut stone, remind one exactly of crailroad tunnels in the United States At each of these great archways there is

men then be stopped, in spite of the founded of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the charge could be founded of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the charge could be founded of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the subject of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the subject of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the subject of the founded of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the subject of the founded of scattering the nary to prevent lithing on which the subject of the subjec

VOL. 56.--NO. 52. wall, surrounding what is called the Probibited City. Within this inner inclosure is the residence of the Emperor, and all the other buildings connected with royalty. And so the Altar and Temple of Heaven are surrounded by two concentric walls, of great extent and magnitude, which must be passed by means of immense gates. Then there is the great wall, covered with dry thorn bush, surrounding what is called the Place of Punishment, where criminals are beheaded, and their heads exposed in enges for a terror to evil doers, and where other criminals are crucified, and yet others starved, and the most piteous meanings and insane ravings for food. Again, the Hall of Literary Examination, where forty thousand men compete for literary degrees, and where the longest purse is more successful than the bardet study is surrounded by another

We were travelling on ground we had no right on. The only excuse was that of a military necessity—it was better fishing, through the farms, where the trout had been preserved than in open lots where all could fish.

It was early in the morning. We had risen at three, ridden ten miles, and struck the creek as the trout were ready for breakfast. Looking carefully for a sheltered place to hitch our horses, we slyly crept along behind fences, etc., till we reached the part of the stream not generally fished: A farm house stood a quarter of a mile away. We saw tho morning smoke curling lightly from a stovepipe; saw a man and two boys come out to do chores; saw a woman about the door, and a ferocious bull dog wandering We were travelling on ground we had

out to do chores; saw a woman about the door, and a ferocious bull dog wandering about the yard.

If ever we fished close it was then. Not a whisper to disturb the birds or the owners of the land. We crawled through the grass and dolged behind a umps of alders, lifting large speckled beauties out of the water until our baskets were full. the water until our baskets were full.
This was the time to have gone; but
the trout were so large and bit so readily
that we could not with stand the rempiration; so we decided to string what we
had, and take another basketful. So atit we went. No sooner would the hook
touch the water than we had a trout. We
forgot the house, the man, the boys and
the dog. Suddenly there was a rushing
through an oat field, as if, a mad bull was
coming! We looked toward the house
and saw the furmer and his two sons and saw the farmer and his two sons standing on a fence, the women in the door, and the dog bounding towards us. We saw it all—we had been discovered! The well trained dog had been sent to hunt us out, and as the master appeared, it was safe to bet that he was doing that

thing right lively.
To outrun a dog was not to be thought of. There was no time to lose. He cleared a fence and came for us just as we had reached a tree, and by great activity took a front seat on a limb above his reach. Here was a precious go! A vicious bull dog under the tree, and a farmer and two dog under the tree, and a farmer and two big boys ready to move down upon our works. It was fight, foot race, or fangs. The farmer yelled to his dog, "Watch him, Tige!"

The proposed to do that little thing, and keeping his eyes upon us, seated himself under the tree.

Then spoke this ugly farmer man, "Just hold on thar, stranger, till we get breakfist; then we will come and see you! If you are in a hurry, however, you can go now. Watch him, Tige!"

We surmised trouble! Quite too much, for thrice had that bold man of bull dogs and agriculture elegantly wallopped innocent tourists for being seen on his suburban premises. His reputation as a

Gems at Alterature.

Her platform is only the cradle-Her speeches are funny and few-A wise little head.

To see there is nothing goes wrong

A LOANSOME place-A pawnbroker's

A warr of attachment-A marriage

TRANSPORTED for life-The man who marries happily. THE best drawing lesson-drawing a

THE fellow who slept under the cover of the night complains that he came very near freezing. THE lash that man does not object to

MARK TWAIN says Vanderbilt is 104 years old, and yet never drank anything stronger than kerosene in his life.

THE last case of jealousy is that of a lasty who discarded her lover, a sea captain, because he hugged the shore.

perance society, it was remarked that there need be no fear of his not keeping the pledge.

and many a wink he wunk have been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said, You sneezed a snooze and said I snoze

it takes away yours.' SINCE by the decision in Ohio the school teachers have a right to flog their pupils, the whole State is looked upon by school-boys as the unhappy land of

An urchin being rebuked for wearing out his stockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped—'toes wiggled and heels didn't.'

'MOTHER,' said Ike Partington, 'did you know that the 'iron horse' had but one ear?' 'One ear! mereiful gracious, child, what do you mean?' 'Why, the engineer, of course.'