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CARLISLE, PA. Adjoining Judge Graham's. SHRYOCK, Justice of the Oilice No 3, Irvin's Row, Carlis.e.

B. REYNOLDS. M. D. of HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COL

Y REED, Homeopathic Phy-, has located in Carlisle, Office next St. Paul's Evangifical Church, West spect. Patients from a distance please

ARD SHILLING, M. D. HYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 26 East Pomfret Street, CARLISLE. ing was associated with Dr. Zitzer, it for a year or so, and has been practic kinson town to a years. Al al business profile in the indeed to, 1873—310.

B. HIRONS, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Cor. Library.

PHILADELPHIA.

Wais and Caus.

SHSUMMERARRIVAL OF ALL THE

NEW STYLES OF ' TS AND CAPS. riber has just opened at No. 15 North tet, a few doors North of the Carlisle k, one of the lurgest and best Stock il CAPA ever offered in Carlisle. Cassimere of all styles and qualities, different colors, and every descrip-lats now, made.

BOY'S, AND CHILDREN' ded to my Stock; notions of diffe AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS

ils, Sewing Silk. SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. call, and examine my stock as I feel pleasing all, besides saving you mo-JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street

AND CAPS I WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP ? J. G. CALLIO, 29, WEST MAIN STREET, e seen the finest assortment of ATS AND CAPS AND CASSIMERE HATS.

endless variety of Hats and Caps of tyle, all of which he will sell at the Prices. Also, his own manufacture ays on hand, and MANUFACTURED TO ORDER. best arrangement for coloring Hat sof Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., a notice (as he colors every week) and reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot o BACCO AND CIGARS

and. He desires to call the attent COUNTRYFURS pays the highest cash prices for h a call, at the above number, his ild feels confident of giving entire sa is-

Boots and Shoes.

M & SPONSLER.

3. Sowh Hanover Street, CARLISLETPA

HNG STYLES of

OOTS AND SHOES

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

NKS AND VALISSES, AND BOYS' HATS,

th will be sold at small profits. Call and get a full equivalents for your 870--1y DATE FOR SHERIFF!

orsigned is always open for sman, fa will have no objection who rever to be for sheriff, it his Demorratic friend ominate him. In the meantime, as in m to stay at home and attend to his less, it will be impossible for him to ADAM DYSERT.

## The American Bolunteer.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

'Willy,' said Mrs. Vane to her son the and I'll introduce you to my daughter Poetical.

A BACHELOR'S DREAM. I sit in my chair by the blazing fire;

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

Dry Goods.

NEW STORE.

Marsailles,

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

DRESS GOODS,

WHITE GOODS,

Cheapest Saprins, &c. In the town
A splendid article Pique 25 cis, All other
goods in proportion, Come and examine for
yourselves, No trouble to show goods. Our
motto is small profils and quick sales,
To ese goods have been purchas d for cash, at
presen, gold prices, and we can sell you new
goods twenty five pe cent, less than they will
charge you for oid goods at other stores.

June 2, 1870.

D. A. SAWYER.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

ATTRACTIVE SPECIALTIES

HARPER'S

POPULAR DRY GOODS STORE

DRESS GOODS

MOURNING AND

SECOND MOURNING GOODS,

in extra quality. Pure Mohairs, Black Alpaccas (Specialty.)

WHITE GOODS.

Piques in great variety and latest styles.— reach Muslins, Nansocks, Cambrics, Bishop ad Victoria Lawns, Tarletons, &c., &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES in great variety.

LINEN GOODS,

Linen Sheetings,
Whits Holland for Blinds,
Table Linens and Napkins,

BOYS' CASSIMERES AND MEN'S WEAR,

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Opening of
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE SOCKS,
BEDOUIN MANTLES,
SHETLAND SOLAWIS
THUS, A. HARPER.
Cor. of Hanover and Pomiret Sts.

DRY GOODS.

FOREIGN & STAPLE GOODS,

which they will sell lower than they have done ince 1861.

SILKS,

Wool De Laines, Aipacas, Poplins, Serges, Bom bazines, Tamise Cloth, Grenadines.

FLANNELS OF ALL KINDS.

a full line; White Goods in great variety

and a full stoc k

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS

DOMESTIC GOODS, Calicoes, Muslins, by the piece or yard; Grain

CLOTES, CASSIMERS, &c.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MILINERY GOODS

MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS

no largest in this section of country, is offered, prices that defy competition, and all we ask as attreamination by good jurges of goods to atlefy the public that this is the place to buy and save money.

LADIES' UNDER WEAR.

nice assortment of Ladies' Under Clothing cry handsomely stitched and trimmed at

At the old Dry Goods stand established Feb.

Druggets, Window Shades, Matting

newest styles, less than regular rates.

GREAT COMMOTION

Linen Ducks and Drills,

White Spreads, &c., &c

Linen for suits,

Pillow Case Linens

BLACK SATIN TAMISES

comprising all the novelties of the season

Cheapest DeLaines Cheapest Pophns Cheapest Alpuccas black & col'd Cheapest Black & Fancy Silks Cheapest Japanese

Cheapest Piques Fig, striped Cheapest Mansailles Cheapest Fercates Cheapest Chintzes Cheapest Chintzes Cheapest Chints & Cuffs Cheapest Collars & Cuffs Cheapest Table Line Cheapest Napkins, &c.

June 2, 1870.

HEAP DRY GOODS,

D. A. SAWYER,

Irvine's Corner.

Piques,

And I doze away my life, And the laughing flames leap higher and higher As I dream of a little wife; On my shoulder I feel a pressure sweet, And a ms like the snow-Oh, whiter !-About my neck to a warm clasp meet, And the flames flash brighter and brighter.

And ringlets of gold pour over my face, As my head to her bosom's pillow Sinks down in a cloud of perfumed lace, That heaves like foam on the billow; D. A. SAWYER, And I hear her warm heart's quickening beat. And her eyes glow bright as fire, As my lips are covered with kisses sweet, And the flames leap higher and higher. Irvine's Corner.

Bargains in
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
BEREGES,
SUMMER SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS,
PARASOLS, FANS, &c. and the sweet smiles o'er it chase; Like snow drops upon a calm lake thrown Her dimples the smiles efface; A lute-like laugh, and her swelling breast Heaves joyous—higher and higher; How happy my lot, and how sweet my rest, With a wife in front of the fire! And I drink my beauty into my heart.

And the love-light of her eyes; With a crash the red brands full apart— My wife up the chimney files. Thus oft in my chair by the blazing fire I doze away my life,
And the mocking flames leap higher and higher As I dream of love and a wife

Miscellan ceus.

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

'She is really the prettiest little crea-ure I ever saw,' said Mr. Willoughby Jane, as he turned from the window for the fittleth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing his housemaid, who was clearing away the breaklast things, 'have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Adderly's house,

opposite?"
'Well, yes, sir, if you please,' returned the housemid. 'I met their cook at the grocet's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Captain Choker Black—and that he was staying there on leave of absence with his wife and duncher sir.' 'Oh, inderd! Did she happen to men-

tion the young lady's name?'
'Yes, sir She called her Miss Eva.'
'Eva! What a charming name!'
murmured Willoughby to himself, and then he added aloud:

then he added aloud:
'That will do, Jane, thank you.'
Mr. Willoughby Vane was a bachelor,
twenty-eight years old, indolent and tolerably good-looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house on the Chapham road, and having nothing else to do, had fallen desperat-ly in love with his pretty neighbor, and anxiously sought an opportunity for an introduc-tion. However, having discovered the name of his fair enchantress, he deter-mined to address her ananyments. mined to address her anonymously by

Having decided upon taking this step, the next thing to be done was to put it into execution; and, baving shut himself up in his little study, after many fuffle attempts, he succeeded in training an epistle to the lady to his satisfaction; begging her, if she valued his peace of mind, to return an answer to 'W. V., The Postoffice, Clapham common.' That done he went out for a walk, and dropped the letter into the nearest box. Regularly, three times a day, for week afterward, he called at the postoffic to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced, Willoughby began to Jose his appetite, and grew so restiess and irritable, that Mrs. Vane, like a found mother, funcied that her dear boy was unwell, and begged him to consult their medical attendant. But her

son burghed at the Idea, knowing well that is complaint was beyond the doctor s He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when to his great de light, on the seventh morning, a letter was handed to him by the post-mistress, written in a dainty temale hand, and addressed to 'W. V.' Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the shop, booke open the seal, and drank in the contents.

contents.

They were evidently of a pleasing nature, for he read the letter over and over again, ki-sed the envelope, put it into his breast coat pocket, and burried home to see his iramorara looking out of the winsee his iraniorata looking out of the window of the opposite house, as usual. For a moment his first impulse was to salute her respectfully; but immediately afterward he bethought himself as he was still in cog. the young lady would, perhaps, feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she have any idea that he was 'W. V.?' So he went indoors, and amused hipself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon, and, in due course, a second answer arrived. And so matters went on, a constant in-And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr Wil-

loughby Vane spent his days in running to and from the postoffice, writing let-ters, and watching his fair neighbor ters, and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining-room.
Confound it! he would sometimes say to himself. 'How very prevoking the dear girl is! She will never look this way. I do wish I could catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horridly sour-looking old crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughly, that poor child is mything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed her letters hint as much. And having given vent to his feelings he would put on his hat and walk to the postoffice, or shut himself in his room, and compose another himself in his room, and compose another ote to his ' Dearest Eva.

At length, three months having flown rapidly away in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows: 'To W. V.—Sir: As it is useless to continue a correspondence in this man-ner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito, and reveal your throw off your incognito, and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are no totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feelings of idle curiosity I ask this, simply for our mutual satisfaction.

satisfaction. Yours, &c., To which Willoughby replied by return of post:
 'Dearest Eva:—If you will permit me to call you so! Have you not for weeks past observed a young man with his hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house? And, although you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of him. I trust that his features are not alhim. I trust that his features are not al-

r repulsive to you. I am that in-

lividual.

Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye, Day after day I watch, and dream, and sigh, Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee along Fair star of Clapham—may I add, my own? To quote with some alterations, the noble To quote with some alterations, the mode stanza of the poet Brown. And now I have a fafor. Whenever you see me at the window, take no notice of me at the window, take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of 'One more word,' said Willoughby.—'Am I to understand that you consent town, and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu, my adorable one, adieu! My eyes are ever on

rable one, autou. \_\_\_\_ you. Your own. 'WILLOUGHBY VANE.' To which epistle came the following ' DEAR SIE: Your explanation is per-ectly satisfactory. I may also add that our features are not all repulsive to Eva.'

'Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is! ejaculated Willoughly.
And he went out, ordered a new suit
of clothes, and had his hair cut.

next morning. 'I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time by looking out of the window all day as you have lately done. Come and read the parliamentary lebates to me, if you have nothing else

to do.'

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three more hours she kept bim at this deligitful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

"DEA DEET TO LET TO STORY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

'DEAREST EVA:—I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only?

WILLOUGHBY. Back came the reply next morning:

DEAR WILLOUGHBY:—Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is very dull here; no society except father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship. Thine, Eva.' In this delightful manner the days flew on—haloyon days, too, they were for Willoughby, and sweeter by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends in Devonshire, leaving her son to keep house at home. That same afternoon one of Capt. Black's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

WILLIE: Have you any objections willie: Have you any objections to my telling my dearfather all? Matters have gone so lar that it will be impossible for either of us to, retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know his kind and generous nature well, and have no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send m a line by bearer. Eva.

The answer was as follows: 'My Own Eva: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papashould refuse his consent, I.—But I will not think of anythink so dreadful. Fear not that I shall ever retract Life without you would be a desert with no basis to brighten it.
Yours until death, Willoughby?

That evening, just as Willoughby had finished dinner, he heard a had double knrok at the street door, and on it being opened a strange voice inquired, in a loud one:
'Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?'

His heart heat violently as Jane, entering the room, said:
'A gentleman wishes to see you in the library, sir?'
And she handed him a card, inscribed "Capt. Choker Black, C. B., H. M.'s 1, 70th fort.'

"Capt. Choker Binck, C. D., H. BI. 81, 794th foot."

'I will be with him in a moment.' sai! Willoughby; and he swallowed a couple of glassess of sherry to nerve him for the inte. view.

'Capt. Choker Black, I believe?' he said, as he entered the library.

'Your servant, sir,' said the gallant captain, who, glass in hand, was buslly engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Navarino.

'Your servant, sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vane?' Willoughby bowed

Willough by howed
Then, sir, of course you know the
usiness that has brought me here? Terribly nervous, and scarcely knowing

again.
'Come, come, sir, don't be afraid to speak out!. My daughter has made me ber confidant, so let there be no reverse between us. Eva has told me all!'

Here poor Willoudhby blushed up to the tools of his half. the fabils of his hair.

'You see I know all about it, you have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl, and although you have never exchanged two words together, you are already engaged to be married. Very expeditious, upon my word! Ha!ha!ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical.'

As the captain appeared to be in a very As the captain appeared to be in a very

Don't mention it sir. You are be father and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objection to the offer?

1? Noue! Bell ve me, I shall be de lighted to see my Eva comfortably set-tled. But barkye, sir, business is busi-ness. I am a plato, bluot man, and af-teen years sojourn with one's regiment in India dosen't belp to polish one. First of all, then, what are your prospects?' And the captain drew a note-book from s pocket, and proceeded to examine our ero as if he was in a court of justice.

You are an only son, I believe?" 'I am.' 'Good.' And down went the rote in

he pocket-book.
'Your age?'
'Twenty eight next birthday.'
'Twenty eight. Good. Is your contitution healthy?'
'I believe so. I have had the measles, whooping-cough and mumps.'
'Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good.'
And the captain scribbled away again. Are you engaged in any business rofession?'

Then how on earth do you live? 'Then how on earth do you live?'
'On my private income, captain.'
'Then all I can say is, you're an uncommenty lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is the amount of your income?'
'About seven hundred a year.'
'Is it in house properly, shares in mited companies, or the funds? If in public remaining I shared to the

lic companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot.'
'In the new 4 per cents.'
'Go.d. I think I may say very good

What sort of a temper have you?'
'Well, that's a rather difficult question to answer,' said Willoughby, smiling for the first time. Hang it, sir, not at all!' returned the captain. 'If any one asked me my temper, I should say 'Hasty, sir—confonded by hasty!' And Choker Black's proud

'Say about the average,' answered Wil-Say about the average, answered willoughby, timidiy.

"Temper average," said the captain, jotting it down. 'I think these are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?" 'I have had the pleasure of seeing her frequently—from the window, sir.'
'And you think you would be happy with her?'

'Ann you think you would be happy with her?'

'Think, captain. I am certain of it.'

'Very cood. Now harkey, Mr. Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well, and be happy. Neglect ner, blight her young affections by harshness and cruelly, and hang me, sir, if I don't riddle you with bullets. Gad! sir, I'm a man of my word, and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name is Choker Biack.'

'I have no fear on that score, captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion.'

'I know all about tnat,' said the captain. 'Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, sir. I've taken a fancy to you.'

'You flatter me, captain?'

'Hang it, sir, no; Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, sir; it's yours so long as I find you plain-sal ing and straightforward. But it ever I suspect you of any artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with the So now I hope we perfectly understal each other.'

to our union. 'Certainly. Yon can be married tomorrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration. Gad, sir, I am not a brute-not
one of these unnatural parents people
read of in novels. Choker Black may be
a fire-eater in the field; but at any late
he knows how to treat his own flesh and
blood!

Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude. Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the road with me, I 'Mine Gott? Let's haft a pridge.

and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once.' Scarcely knowing what he was about. Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the road together, and the captain opined his door with a latch-key. 'Onemoment, if you please,' said Willoughby, who was titvating his hair and arranging his cravat.
'Are you ready now?' asked the captain.

added, 'a now me to introduce to you my wife and daughter.'
Willoughby looking exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a couch by the fireside sat his encantress, looking more bewitching than ever; her vis-a-vis teing the tall, thin, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

man in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

What is cantrast, thought Willoughby, 'between mother and the daughter.'

Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage. Let us leave the young people together; and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager,' the captain said, addressing the younger of the two ladies, who immedately rose from her seat.

'Stay sir—there is some mistake here,'

who immedately rose from her seat.

'Stay sir—there is some mistake here,'
said Willoughby. 'Phat lady is—' and
he pointed to the gaunt female.

'My daughter, sir!' said the captain.—
'My daughter by my first wife.'
'And this—' ejaculated our hero, turning to the young lady.

'Is my second wife, sir.'
Mr. Willoughby Vane fled from his home that night. About a month later his almost brellen hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the post-mark bore the words 'Montreal, Canada.'

The Next President's Cauchter.

The Boston Saturday Evening Expres gets off the following: Ben Butler is a trump! He never does things by halves! He stole silver in heaps at New Orleans! He is head General of our millin, and is working his way with rapid strides to the Presidency! way with rapid strides to the Presidency! He is an amalgamation ist both by principle and practice; is a Crispin when among shoemakers, and a Chinaman when talking to bosses! He will talk pathetically of temperance, but never leaves a bottle of old Hennessey without looking one eyelly to its dregs. He has a weakness for big fees and lobbles, both in and out of Congress. He will fearfully damn a poor soldier, and the next moment, chameleonlike, be upon his knees in solemn prayer, provided a newspaper reporter is around.

eporter is around.

The last stroke he has accomplished was the marriage of his daughter Blanche, to General Adelbert Ames, (squatter Mississippi Senator,) on Tuesday evening last, at Lowell. Never before has therebeen such a wedding sensation in this country. Paris and Belgium have been ransacked for months to find fitting rating lases coats and grifars; foreign satins, laces, coats and gaiters; foreign elfquette and manners had to be studied for the ceremony. Americanisms of all kinds were to be estracised, except ices. flowers and cake; the wines and liquors were smuggled on the Prince Edward Island reciprocity trip. To make this the sensation of the day, every Washington reporter for the past three moons has been liberally paid to announce the approaching mortals.

oaching nuntials. Nobody can blame a father for feeling rejoiced at a dayrhige's marriages. whith the latter, the chaigrined at the course leaven, because naturally she is a graceful, modest, and diffident young lady.—Ten thousand eager sight seers were around the church to get a peep at the bride and briderroom and ten thousand bride and bridegroom, and ten thousand were at the garden reception afterwards were at the garden reception alterwance, the telegraph, wires from Cape Breton to San Francisco teemed with fluttering minuting written to order; the wedding presents were small, to be sure, but the "old man" didn't care. He expended \$25000, to make the thin consistent And \$25,000 to make up this occasion. And for what? That the people may know that he has the family material all ready to preside in Napoleonic grandeur at the White House after Grant has been "bottled up." In order that our readers who may visit Washington in 1873 may know how the housekeeper looked on her wedding eve, we extract the following bits of her personnel:—

The bride has added to natural graces and endownients a rare cultivation of so-825 000 to make up this occasion. And

and endownents a rare cultivation of so-teial charms. In complection she is blonde, with wavy tresses of abundant auburn hair, and light blue eyes, which kindle with animation in conversation. Her figure is almost faultless—tall,

Her figure is almost faultless—tall, straight, queenly. She stands at an exact height with the bridegroom, five feel from head to toe.

The stately, commanding form of Miss Blanche, who had reigned belle of Washington, and who would adorn any court with grace, was dressed in a heavy white Velours silk, cut very full, with an extremely long trais, the corasge cut low, and the ample skirt trimmed with a deep flounge of Duchess lace. She wore an over-dress, also, of Duchess lace, and a heautiful veil of white illusion, fastened with orange blossoms at the forehead, swept the full length of the dress. Orange flowers were profusely scattered about the dress, and these and a point-lace fan completed the bridal apparel, save the orangents—bracelet, ear-rings, brooch, etc.—which were pearls elegantly and the bright frest in gold Feed dress was etc.—which were pearls elegantly and richly set in gold. Each dress was looped with different colored flowers. Hurrah for republican simplicity!— Hurrah for the next President of the United States and his daughter—Mrs.

Senator Ames! HIGHFALUTIN—A country girl once went to the city to pay a visit to one of her old and best friends. This friend was married to a rich city merchant, and was a leader of fashion. In city etiquette, of course the visitor was verdant, and made numerous mistakes. Her friend wished to initiate her fully into the 'mysteries,' and as they were going to a large ball, gave her the following instructions, viz: 'Eat only one small cake and one saucer of ice cream, and when your attendant presses you to take more, your attendant presses you to take more, answer that you have masticated a sufficiency, and more would be a superfluity. Things went on smoothly until her attendant asked her to partake of more refreshments, when to the horror of her thank and anywement of the company. friend and amusement of the company, she answered in a loud voice: 'I have evaporated insufficiently; any more would go flippity-flopity.

WHEN a believer prays, he is not alone, there are three with him: The Father seeing the secret, His ear open; the Son, blotting out an and offering up prayer, the Holy Chest, quickening and giving desire. There can be no true prayer desire. There can without these three.

A FORMAL fashionable visitor thus addressed a little girl: 'How are you, my dear?' 'Very well, I thank you,' she replied. The visitor then added: 'Now, my dear, you should ask how I am.'— The child simply and honestly replied: 'I don't want to know.'

A MAN out west, who read that dry coperus put in a bed of ants would cause them to leave, put some in his mother-in-law's bed, to see if she wouldn't go.—He says she was there at last accounts. An elderly lady, who had insisted or her minister praying for rain, had her cabbages cut by a hall storm, and on viewing the wreek, remarked that she never knew him undertake anything

without overdoing the matter.' A TROY Dutchman, in trying to reach the ferry boat fell in the water. His first exclamation on being hauled out was Political. •

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AKERMAN ON GEORGIA POLITICS:

Despite the manifold wrongs and oppression which the people of the South have suffered, and continue to suffer, by the reconstruction experiment, there is 'Quite'
'Mr. Willoughby Vane,' cried the captain, ushering our hero into the drawing room. Then, waving his hand, he added, 'Allow me to introduce to you my nigh. There are many important differences between the first and the second elections under the Reconstruction acts. In the first, the presence of an army, the terrors of martial law, and the electioneering activity of the Freedmen's Bureau, cowed and overbore the people. In the second, these impediments to free political action will not exist. In the first elections, many of the white citizems stood aloof and forbore to act, stiffly refusing to recognize the Reconstruction acts even by voting against their authors. In the second elections, this fastidiousness will have disappeared. The whole mass of Con-

put in charge of the State governments by military coercion. Negro voting is no serious obstacle, as the negroes can be managed where they are numerous and defied where they are in a minority In Kentucky, whose State government has never been reconstructed, the election was easily carried by the Democrats, without taking any pains to court or conciliate the colored voters, who exercised their privilege for the first time under ti e Fifteenth amendment. The Kentucky Democrats made negre voting of little account, because they did not have to confront a set of State officials foisted into authority by Federe al bayonets. In North Carolina the conditions were different yet this State nas also been carried by the Democrats in spite of *both* negro suffrage and a hostile State government: but the chie obstacle was not negro voting, but Hold-

en's martial law supported by Grant's bayonets. It is regular enough for the Governor or Legislature of a State to annly to the Federal government for assistance in suppressing a domestic insurrection; but if the state government s in unsafe hands and the Federal authority connives at its abuses of power, set of scoundrelly State officers may subvert the freedom of elections. This lina, and yet the Democratic party In the other reconstructed States, ex-

triumphed. cept Virginia, the State governments re also in possession of the Radicals; but if the Federal government does not interfere they will probably be dispossessed in the next elections. In Georgia they make a public confession of their refusing to hold an election. The Radical Legislature and State officers pro pose to hold over for two years longer. after the expiration of the term for which they were elected. Their pretext s that, up to this time, the State govern ment has been merely provisional, and that the terms of the officers did not begin until it was finally accepted by Congress. The real motive which lies ander this pretext is the foregone certainty that if they hazard an election

they will be flung out of power. The shallowness and dishonesty the pretext has been exposed from a unexpected quarter. Attorney-General Akerman, himself a citizen of Georgia, nas written a vigorous and manly letter on this subject from which we cannot withhold our praises. He explodes the arguments and denounces the moives of those tricksters of his own party and his own State with refreshing vigor and scorn. We are glad says the World to introduce into our columns anything from a Republican source so fair and able as the following extract from Mr. Akerman's admirable letter: 🗼 Concede, for the sake of the argument

Concede, for the sake of the argument, that the government has been "provisional," has that word any macic poison fatal to constitutional life? May not a provisional government still be a constitutional government? The only definition of provisional government applicable to our case is found in the reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, which declares that "until the people of said struction act of March 2, 1867, which declares that "until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respect subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to aboll-th, modify, control, or supersede the same." A provisional government, then, is one which may at any time he abolished modified, controlled ny time be abolished, modified, controlle any time be aholished, modified, controlled or superseded by the paramount authority of the United States. That legislature, has had Georgia under serious consideration for the last two years, and has thought proper to effect her civil government in important particulars; but it has not destroyed her constitution. A prime reason for its action was a departure by the legislative bodies of the State from that very constitution in the exclusion hat very constitution in the exclusio of the colord members. Concede, then, that Congress has ha

a right to destroy this constitution, the right has not been exercised, and the constitution has stood and still stands in constitution has stood and still still still still force. Does the constitution require an election next fall? It provides that the Senators chosen at the first election from the twenty-two odd distriges shall only hold their office for two years, and that the providency of the House of Konresonts. the members of the House of Representaives shall be elected for two years. It provides that the first meeting of the privites that the first fliceting of the General Assen bly-ghall be within ninety-two days after the adjournment of the convention which framed the constitution, so that the Schators who were to thold their offlees for only two years and the Representatives who were to hold their offlees for two years were to belong to a body that should assemble within ninety days from the eleventh day of minety days from the eleventh day of March 1808. The present Legislature did so assemble, and no other body pretend-ing to be a Legislature of that State did the same. A special ordinance of the convention added to the first terms the-remaining portion of the year 1868, but in no other way extended the terms. The greater part of the men who were elected in April, 1868, as members of our Gener-al Assembly, and who were sworn as such to support that constitution, in July, 1869 they have passed laws as such, chosen

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certain officers as such, taxed the people as such, received pay as such, and now it is claimed by some that these gentlemen may, by there own act, extended there they were longer make laws. for terms two years longer, make laws for two years longer, tax the people two two years longer, tax the people two years longer, and receive pay as members two years longer. There is not one of hese Representatives or Senators from he odd districts who will say that when he was before the people as a candidate in April, 1868, he supposed that he was to serve by virtue at that election after 1870; or that one of the men who voted for him expected him to serve after 1870. Not one of the Senators from the even districts will say that he at the time of his election expected to serve after 1872 by virtue of that election, or that one of his constituents expected him so to serve.

by virtue of that election, or that one of his constituents expected him so to serve. Can it be right in a republican government to overreach the people in so meterial a concern? From what source do these gentlemen derive their power? Of course they will say from the people. Have the two years' men any delegation from the people to serve them after 1870? Have the four years' men any delegation from the people to serve them after 1872? The vitals of republicanism are in the doctrine that legislators are the agents of the people. If a two years man, by vir doctring that legislators are the agents of the people. If a two years man, by vir 'ue of a legislative act, serves after 1870, he will not be serving as the agent of the p. ople, but by virtue of an unprecedent-ed usurpation of it. If the government disappeared. The whole mass of Conservative citizens will take an active part in the canvass and go in their full strength to the polls. These great changes will enable the Southern whites to mount into the saddle and control the State governments which the Radicalls have so laboriously reconstructed.

In the elections held and to be held this summer and fall, the chief obstructions are the Radical officials who were put in charge of the State governments.

plexed by the state of things in Georgia, whose fault has it been? The answer must be, by the fault of the Legislature of Georigia; and shall that Legislature make its own errors the excuse for pro-longing its own existence? Shall those longing its own existence? Shall those who have grievously off-nded be specially privileged because of that very offence? Some draw an argument of prolongation from the provisions in the constitution that "the General Assembly may change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified." That strangers to Georgia pointies should be misled by this language is, perhaps, now very wonderful, but when an intelligent Georgian uses it for such a purpose I find it hard to believe him serious. Every such man must know that a constitution

man must know that a constitution should be so construed, if possible, that all parts of it can stand together, and that the above provisions were intended as a repeal of the other provisions which into the terms to true and four warrants. limit the terms to two and four years. He must know that the first of the above provisions was intended merely to give the Legislature a discretion to change the day of election, if another day should be found more convenient, but never so change it as the first this generality in the contractions. to change it as to effect the constitutional terms, and that the other was intended to give the old members a right to sit if a session should be held in the interval between the election and the time fixed for the assembling of the new body. A small argument is sometimes made that the terms ought to be extended in order to do full justice to the colored members, who were shut out from September, 1868, until anuary, 1870. I call it a small arappear upon a slight examination. The principles which it would establish will demand the doubling of the official term of every legislative body whenever in a case of contested election a member lawfully chosen shall be found to have been kept out of his seat for a time—an occurrence at almost every session of to change it as to effect the constitutions

occurrence at almost every session of every Legislaiure, national or State. Less than thirty men were shut out of a Leg-islature to which they lawfully belonged; therefore, one hundred and ninety men to make laws for the people for two years longer than the people have given them authority. Because the people were for a season deprived of the services of about one-seventh of the men who have been chosen to re- resent them, therefore the must submit to the remaining six-seventh for two years longer than the authorized period. Because the people have been wronged in one-seventh they must, there-

ore, be wronged for two years and six sevenths. To state these propositions is enough to show their absurdity. What-ever rights to compensation the excluded members that have been satisfied by pay for the period during which they did not actually serve. Whatever erroneous legislation there was during that period could have been corrected by the body since their resumption of their lawful places; so neither justice to the excluded members nor justice to the State requires that the Legislature should be kept in being two years longer on their own acbeing two years longer on their own ac count. They and their injured constitu ents have received all the just reparation which the nature I think allows.
You are all Republicans, and therefore I will say a word to you of the party aspects of the matter. An apprehension has been expressed that we shall lose the state if an election is held next fall. We may better lose the State than keep it wrongfully. If we lose the State in a fair election, though it may be disagreeable, yet we shall have no right to complain. It is one of a freeman's privileges

rust that reflection and experience will bring them in the end to sounder politics Important to Discharged Soldiers, A circular letter has been issued by the

o vote perversely when so minded, and

f the majority choose so to vote the est of us must submit for the time, and

Second Auditor of the Treasury, dated August 1, stating : 1. No action can be taken on claims for ounty, under the decision of the Su bounty, under the decision of the Su-preme Gourt, March 14, 1870, by the ac-counting officers, until further legislation by Congress, as the Adjutant General cannot designate the regiments to which the decision applies, the President's proclamation and the general orders of the War Department upon which the decision is based, having authorized the raising of only forty regiments, while eighty-two were accepted.

2. By the act of July 30; 1870, the fourth section of the act of March 3, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to additional". tled "An act in relation to additiona

bounties, and for other purposes, is re-pealed, and the time for filing bounty claims under the act of July 28, 1866, ad-ditional bounty is extended to January 13, 1871."

3. Soldiers who enlisted under the ac-3. Soldiers who enisted under the actor July 4, 1864, are not entitled to the unpaid lustalments of boanty under section 1, act of March 3, 1869, and the decision of the Attorney-General, January 19, 1870, unless their discharge certificates declares them to be dischared by reason of expiration of their term of services.

4. The bill which passed the House of representatives giving eight and one-third deliars per month to each soldier during his actual service, not having passed the Senate, is not a law.

5. No law granting bounty was enacted by the Little Courter of the senate of the the little courter of the senate of the se by the 41st Congress, nor has any such law been enacted since the act of March

of expiration of their term of service.

6. In all cases where blanks and in structions for the presentation of claim for bounty by claimants are requested the service of the soldter, date and period of each culistment, date and cause of dis-charge, or, if the soldier is dead, the date and cause of his death, the relationship of the nearest heirs and what bounty i claimed should be fully stated.

A BOY's idea of having a tooth drawn: 'The doctor hirched first on me, pulled his best; and just before it killed me the tooth came out.'

WHY was Robinson's Crusoe's man

Rates for Advertising.

per line for the first insertion, and five cens per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-erly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements inrted at a liberal reduction on the above rates Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued ntil ordered out and enarged accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, and every er description of Job and CARD Printing.

Andies' Column.

RECIPES.

BERRY PUDDING.—Three pints of bread crumbs, one plut of milk, two eggs, a little salt, and a half box of blackberries.

Boll one and a half hours, ONIONS AND TOMATOES. Tomatoes are susceptible of being cooked in many ways. To the writer's notion the glorification of tomatoes is to cook them with a little finely-chopped onion. Of course there are many who do not tolerate onion. there are many who do not tolerate online under any circum-tances, but lef those who like both onions and tomatoes try it. The flavor of each, the onion and tomato, seems to modify the other, and the result is, to our individual notion, what James Russell Lowell described poetry to be and rough heyond. to be—'a touch beyond.'

PEACH LEATHER.—Peel and stone ripe and highly flavored peaches; much them to a only, mix with them half their weight of sugar, and spread thin upon plates. Dry in the hot sun under mos-quito-netting, to keep the flies away.— When dry, sprinkle with pulverized su-gar, roll up and put away in paper bags in a dry closet. To be used like candied fruit.

SAUCE FINANCIFRE,-Put into a stew-SAUCE TINANCIFEE.—Put into a stew-pan with a few minced mustrooms or a tablespoonful of mushroom catsup, one glass of sherry, some cayenne, lour croves, a teaspoonful of extract, and a pint of water thickened with browned flour,— Season with salt and pepper, and boil for five minutes. As a sauce for venison and game this concection is what sauce piqu-ante is to cold meats. sute is to cold meats.

INDIAN CURRY SAUCE.-Take two INDIAN CURRY SAUCE.—Take two large onions and a sprig of celery, and fry gently in two tablespoonfuls of butter, and do not to brown them. Put the whole in a stewpan, with two tablespoonfuls of Indian curry powder a plnt of water, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and the yolks of two egas; stir the mixture un-til about to boil, when add a teaspoon-ful of extract, and reason to taste.

SALMIS OF GAME.-To a couple of fried onlous, a little thyme, parsley, and a tablespoonful of salid oil or batter, add wineglass of white or red wine, a little browned flour, a pint of water, and a tea-spoonful of extract. After boiling for five minutes, put the remnants of any kind of game left over from a day's dinner, and keep simmering until thoroughly warmed. SAUCE PIQUANTE.-Fry gently until

with sufficient parsley or little celery and thyme, a few small onions finely minced, with sufficient parsley or little celery and thyme, to which add, after frying, a blade of mace, four cloves, a teaspoonful of browned floor, the juice of half a lemon, some salt, pepper, and cayenne, and a pint of water, in which have been mixed a teaspoonful of extract, two tablemixed a teaspoonful of extract, two table-spoonfuls of Hovey or Worcestershire sauce, and a little mushroom catsup.— Cook for five minutes and serve

GAME SOUP.—Take the carcasses of any kind of game, hash in small pieces, and try them for a few minutes, with bashed onions, carrots and turnips, also hashed onlons, carrots and turnips, also a little thyme and parsiey, until quite brown. Add two quarts of water and a teaspoonful and a half of extract, and boil for half an hour. Season and strain over a few pieces of buttefed toast. Soure THLIENNE - Cut in small pieces

three carrots, an onion, a little eelery, three cloves, and a few cabbage leaves.—Add. A. little hutter, with, two contrib of teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of extract, and season to taste with sait and pepper. A handful of green peas or beaus forms a desirable addition, if convoniently of hund. To become had some added. ly at hand. To brown the soup, add a little sugar, which has been browned of toasted.

BARLEY SOUP .- Take a pound of pearl-BARLEY SOUP.—Tare a pound of pearied barley, and, having washed it in cold water, stew it gently for three hours in three quarts of water. Add three teaspoonfuls of extract, and season with salt and pepper. Ten minutes before serving, add a pint of boiling milk. For rice goup the formula is the same, but care must be taken to use only half the quatito of rice, that is, half a pound to three

How to Make Peach Jelly:-Cut a dozen peaches in halves, pell them and Take but the stones. Into a clear boiling syrup, made of a pound of white sugar, put the peaches and kernals. Boil very gently forter minutes, lay half the peaches on a plate, boil the rest ten minutes longer. Then mix with the liquor of the peaches the strained juice of three lements and are not strained strained. ons, and an ounce of isinglass dissolvons, and an ounce of isingless dissorved and strained. Fill the mould half full of jelly; when that is set, put in part of the peaches and a little more jelly; and when that is set, add the rest of the peaches, and fill the mould with jelly. This makes an elegant table ornament

SPONGE CAKE.—Beat six eggs, yolks and whites together, two minutes; add three cups sugar and beat five minutes; two cups flour with two teaspoons cream tarter and beat two minutes: one cup cold water and one teaspoon of sale ratus dissolved in it, and beat one min-ute; flavor, sait, and add two more cups flour and beat another minute. Observe the time exactly and bake in deep pans. Makes two good-sized loaves; is very good, and as cheap a cake as can be made. To have good sponge cake, a good steady heat is required, but not too hot an oven. Too much heat bakes it before it has attained its lightness, and causes it to fall and be heavy.

Soup is fast becoming a necessity with all classes in this country. It is a cheap, and, at the same time, nutritious and strengthening article of det. The practical leatures of New York soups may, therefore, be considered worthy of study; and the subjoined directions, from the book of a leading restaurateur, are ap-pended for the instruction of housekeep-

ees:
Tomato Soup.—Take a quarter of a pound of raw ham, cut in small dice, with a sprig of thyme, four cloves and a pat of butter. Slice a dozen raw tomatoes, or failing in these, the contents of a can of preserved tomatoes. Boil the whole in three pints of water, until thor-oughly cooked, and then dissolve in the mass a teaspoonful and a half of extract. Season with salt, pepper, and a little nutmeg, and rub the whole, for homogeneousness of liquid, through a fine sieve.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—Wash a quarter of a pound of vermicelli, boil it in water for three minutes, and drain as dry as possible. Then add two quarts of water, a tenspoonful and a half of extract, and a pat of butter. Season with salt and pep-per, and cook for ten minutes.

PUREE OF PEAS .- To a quart of peas add a quarter of ham, some celery, an onion, and four cloves. Boil in three quarts of water until thoroughly cooked. Rub the whole through a fine sleve, add a teasp ontul and a half of extract, a bit of butter, and salt and pepper, to taste; and singer until ready to serve.

and simmer until ready to serve. SOUP A LA MINUTE.—Add to two quarts of water (boiling) any cooked vegetables at hand, a few fried onions, salt and pupper, and two teaspooniuls of extract. Boil for five minutes and serve. EXCENCISE.—Exercise is as essential as breathing itself. Without it, there can be no healthy and beautiful growth.—No person a can enjoy health, nor attain any degree of personal beauty, without

THE Bible, so little in bulk, like the five barley loaves and two small fishes, what thousands upon thousands in every age it has fed! And what multitudes it will feed in every land of Christendom till the end of time!

A GENTLEMAN finding his whiskey Crusoe's man ponch a little too hot, blew his breath to cool it. 'You blow your own horn I see,' said the comrade.

more or less active daily exertion.