the American Volunteer.

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OFFICE -- ROUTH MARKET SQUARE. gas:-Two Dollars per year if paid strictly dvance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid hin three months; after which Three Dollars charged. These terms will be rigidly ad all arrearages are paid, unless at

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NITED STATES CLAIM RAL ESTATE AGENCY. WM. B. BUTLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ntion. ritcular attention given to the selling or rent-ritcular attention given to the selling or rent-ritcular attention given to the selling or rent-find property in the selling of the selling

E. BELTZHOOVER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, gromes on South Hanover Street, opposite tent's dry goods store.

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Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices or vital principle of Roots, Herbs, and Bariss (or as medicinally termed, extracts, the worthless or inert, portions of the ingredictions of the ingredictions of the second of HATS AND CAPS. the sub- criber has just opened at No. 15 North sever Street, a few doors North of the Carlisle one of the layest and best Stooks APS ever offered in Carlisle, salmere of all styles and qualities, greent colors, and every descrip-ts now made. ts now made, d and Old Fashioned Brush, con-d and made to order, all warrant-

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sides an endless variety of Hats and Caps of he latest style, all of which he will sell at the mest Cash Prices. Also, his own manufacture flats always on hand, and

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Hoofland's--German -Bitters

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A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Hoofland's German

MEDICINES.

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic atlinuiant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters, Each bottle of the Tonic contains one botter of the Bitters, combined with pure santa Cruz Rum, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is \$150 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheape price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated DIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO live me a call, and examine my stock as I feel indent of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

They are the greatest known Remedie

Readhe following symptoms:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulsess or Weight, in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sulfocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Ledicency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with improblood. e has the pest arrangement for coloring Hats fall kinus of Woolen Goods, Overcoats, &c., at the shortest notice (as he colors every week) and a the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of bolce brands of ways on hand. He desires to call the attention persons who have sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for the Give him a call, at the above number, his ald and, as he feels confident of giving entire sa, is, tiver or Digestive Organs combined with im-pure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause, the above symptoms to disappear, and the pa-tiont will ecome well and heathy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil.

Lightning Oure for all kinds of Pains and Acnes

Applied Externally.—It will cure all kind I Pains and Aches, such as Rheumatism, Nou-igia, Toolhache, Chilbiains, Sprains, Bruises rost Bites, Headaches, Pains in the Back and oins, Pains in the Joints or Linbs, Stings of GAS AND STEAM FITTERS, nescts, thing worm, etc.

Taken Inversally.—It will cure Ridney complaints, Backaches, Slok Headache, Cholic, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cnolera Infantum, Choje-a Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, ever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc. No. 18 North Hanover St.

MATH TUBS,
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LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
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GAS FIX TURES,
415 SHADES AND GLOBES &c., &c. Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

OR SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILLS Two Pills a Dose,

The most Powerful, yet innocent Vegetable Catharti known.

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleensing the Liver, Stomen, and Bowels of all impurities. The principal struct of Mandrake, which is by many times more 'lowerful, Acting, and Searching, than the Mandrake which is by many than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speculity from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral. To all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisaction in every case. They never fail.

In the second of the complaints, Dyspepsia, and Streme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills, The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic that the Pills, The Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills, The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills, The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills, The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills, when the property of the propert WORK IN TOWN OR COUNTRY s all descriptions for Still Houses [and] other

ic purifies the Bioou, strength, energy, and vigor.

Reep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and of Alsease can retain its hold, or ever assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Drugists and dealors in medicines everywhere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GER-MAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Drugist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH ST, PHILADELPHIA. Sep. 1, 70-ir

GLOVES, COUSTINES, NECK TIES and BOWS, MIRT FRONTS, Cambric and Lines Handker-chiefs, Lines and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Trimmings Braids, Spool Cotton. Walletts Combs, Stationary, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags, Drugs, Scaps and Perfumery, Since Hack, Glove Polish, Judigo, Segars, &C., &C. Love Polish, Judigo, Segars, &C., &C. March 50, 1871—6m. Carilale, Ps. Chas. M. Evans,

Proprietor

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

Having fitted up the Stable with new Carri-sea, ac. I am prepared to furnism first-class lum-outs, at reasonable rates. Parties taken to had from the springs April 25, 1857.—29 These remedys are for sale bydrusgists, store-keepers and medicine dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, South America and the West Indies. JOB WORK, of every description, ex ges. 1, 1870-1y

## The American Bolunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1871.

LEGISLATION UPON THE CLAIMS.

By another act approved 22d April, 1863, provision was made for the adjudi-cation and payment of claims arising from the loss of horses and other property

raid under Gen, Stuart, on the tenth and eleventh days of October, 1862.' And the

said appraisers in the several cases provi-ded for were to make report to the court, which was empowered to review, affirm, revise or set aside the same, in whole or any part thereof, and certify the same to the Government of this Common wealth,

who was directed to make claim for the

amount of losses and damages therein

and should he fall to secure payment of the same or any part thereof, then he was directed to report the same to the nex-

directed to report the same to the next.
Legislature, recommending such action as he might deem just and proper.

The preamble to the act recited the Stuart raid through the counties of Franklin and Adams; that the raiders had taken a large number of horses, and had taken or destroyed other property belonging to loyal citizens of this State, and finally, that a large number of horses were left in the possession of the citizens of said counties which were afterwards taken by the Federal authorities.

of said counties which were afterwards taken by the Federal authorities.

By the act of 24th August, 1864, an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made for the immediate relief of citizens of Chambersburg whose property was burned by the insurgent forces under Gen. M'Causland on the 30th of July of that year, and all unpaid State and county taxes upon the property destroyed by the fire in said borough of Chambersburg and vicinity were re-

of Chambersburg and vicinity were re leased, and all such taxes for the thre

he act, and was a necessary and prop

exertion of the benevolence of the State

Poctical.

THE COMING OF SPRIND. From Chambers Journal.

The winter time is past and gone. The time of silent death. And the grateful earth is quiet,
With the South wind's gentle breath,
In the half shaded woods, and on The sunny banks again

The promise buds are wakening
To the soft call of rain;
And 'mid the pale pain; willow bloom
The bees' continuous hum.
And the thrush's song from out the copse,.
Tell that the Spring is come.

Beautiful Spring! beneath her smile The air grows warm and bright, And rivulets through cowslip fields Run laughing to the light; In shady meadows, day by day, The delicate cuckoo-flowers, Open their silver cups to catch And deep within the budding hedge

Are set with tender leaves. By cottage-doors the butterfly, The carliest of Spring.

Above the golden crocus-beds
Stayeth his trembling wing;
And by old ponds the daffodil
Is bowing to the breeze,
That stirs in grassy laues the boughs
Ofelwater by head trees. Of clustering hazel trees: And on the lonely mountain side
By wood-paths mossed and gray

And now in gardens spreading far Round antiquated halls, With broad clear moats reflecting back Smooth turf and terraced walls,

Smooth turn and terraced wans, The dark yews wear a fresher green, And sweet at early dawn The scent of hyacinths foats forth O'er walk and dewy lawn; And.cool winds that at even-time Down the long alleys pass, Lay the blossoms of the almond tree In crowds upon the grass. Bright, blessed Spring! thy coming bid

A thousand thoughts arise. Beautiful as the pearly light Of thine own changing skies We pluck thy wild up-glancing flowers, And wander by thy streams, And thy sunshine brings to us again The joy of vanished dreams; For down the vista of past years Faint harp-like echoes ring Borne to our hearts upon thy breath, O loved and lovely Spring!

## Political.

BORDER CLAIMS REPORT.

The Select Committee of the State Senate, to whom was referred the peti-tion of five hundred citizens of Cham-bershurg, praying for some legislation to make compensation for the extraordinary losses of property sustained by them dur-ing the late war, made the following re-port on Friday inst: port on Friday inst:
That they have considered the subject matter of the petition referred to them and generally the question of losses by our citizens of the southern border during the war, by reason of depredations upon their property by the Confederate and Federal forces, and particularly by raids of the former, and will proceed to state their conclusions upon the several points involved in the question of public responsibility for those losses, with the grounds upon which their conclusions the rest. Their report is made thus broad because they understand that their investigation was not intended to be confined to the Chambersburg losses alone; ort on Friday inst: fined to the Chambersburg losses alone; but to extend to all the losses which oc-curred upon the border which beretofore-

LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

der the authority of the State.

The first question to be considered whether the United States are liable for the losses upon the border, either by reason of a direct constitutional obligation or by reason of particular facts con

nected with the several invasions of the State, or by both.

By the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States it is provided that the United States shall protect each of the States of States shall protect each of the States of the Union against invasion. This guar anty is coupled with two others—the on-for protection of the several States agains domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure for domestic violence upon demand of State authorities, and the other to secure for them republican forms of government.—
Against every form of external and internal danger, accompanied by violence, this comprehensive section of guaranties was intended to protect the States, and the obligation assumed by the United States under it has but one expressed limitation, which is, that the interposition of the Federal Government against domestic violence must be invoked by the Legislature of a State or by the Executive thereof when the Legislature cannot be convened. No one can doubt upon reading these guaranties of the Constitution, and duly considering the general objects for which the Constitution was made as announced in its preamble, that complete defense to the States was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defense amble, that complete delense to the States was promised and intended thereby, and that an obligation of self-defense which, in the absence of the constitutional compact, would have rested exclusively upon the several States was thereby charged upon the Federal Government. It is not necessary to insist that the States respectively parted with the right of defending themselves against external danger, when imminent, or against actual invasion, but unquestionably the whole duty of defending them was imposed upon the United States.—Nor can it be doubted that the obligation and duty of the United States to protect each State against invasion is not confined to cases of invasion by a foreign enemy. The guaranty is expressed in general language, and is without limitation. An invasion of a State from another State or association of State is as much provided against as an invasion from abroad. This is the clear conclusion to be drawn from the language of the guaranty, and from considering the known reasons which dictated its assertion in the Constitution. Hence Judge Story, in his work upon the Constitution

sertion in the Constitution. Heades dogs Story, in his work upon the Constitution section 1818, in speaking of this guaran-ty, declares, "that the latitude of the ex-pression here used, seems to secure each State, not only against foreign hostility, but against ambitious or vindictive enerprises of its more powerful neigh-

terprises of its more powerful neighbors."

It is beyond dispute that the United States did not keep this guaranty of defense upon the several occasions when our border was struck by the enemy during the recent war of the rebellion. The guaranty was not kept and duties under it performed by the United States, and by reason of their default, our citizens were assailed in their peaceful homes and their property appropriated, or wasted and consumed. They were completely innocent of all blame. They had performed all their duties both to the State and Federal governments, by contribution of taxes, by voluntary assessments upon themselves in aid of the common defense, by the raising of troops and by complete obedience of all the laws of the land. But their just claim—their absolute right to protection and defense against external violence—was not maintained by either of the governments to which they owed allegiance. not maintained by either of the govern-ments to which they owed allegiance. It is true, as a general principle, "that protection against invasion is due from every society to the parts composing it." (Story on Con., see, 1818) The correlative of allegiance rests upon every State, and

gation. But under our system of dual government the case is widely different, as already shown. Primarily this oblias areasy shown. Frimarily this con-gation unquestionably rests upon the United States, and was assured by them in the Federel compact for full and valu-able consideration. The contribution of State strength to the Union, and the as-

able consideration. The contribution of State strength to the Union, and the assum; tion of numerous and onerous dutles to the Federal government by the people and government of each State constitutes the solid foundation upon which this Federal obligations resist to follows that a State-may demand the protection for its citizens, from the Federal government in every possible case, and hence-in no-case can the answer be made by or in behalf of that government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests Sheridan and driven from the border—
and before it became necessary to organize troops for defense the war was brought
to a close. The loan authorized was
never issued, nor was any part of the
appropriation expended, but the act authorizing it, and the acts of 12th of April,
of. 15th of May, 1861, and of 4th of May,
1864, furnishes evidence, most distinct that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests upon a State to protect its own people against invesion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its own citizens in view of the peculiar relation which subsist between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear guaranty contain-ed in the fourth article of the Constitu-1864, furnishes evidence, most distinct and emphatic, of the extraordinary exertions of the State to protect her citizens against Invasion. It is equally clear that these efforts were rendered unavailing by the necessities of the national government, which not only failed to keep its guaranty to the State to protect her against invasion, but stripped the State itself of the means of self-defense.

the Constitutional pro-tection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of actual defense of the State by herself—in consequence of such default—can any one doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would continue a just demand against the United States. In such case ought not the guaranteeing party to make sought not the guaranteeing party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State makes her demand for reimbursement would it not be most unreasonable and unjust to resolute the state of the sta pudiate or reject it? But can losses in-curred by the State or by her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guaranty be put upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self-de-fense? In each case the default of the guaranteeing and protecting party is the cause and foundation of the demand. cause and foundation of the demand.—
The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility
of the United States except their mability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to innotensive as to render indemnity to inno-cent sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the present case the plea of bunk-ruptcy or inability cannot be interposed. It is to be observed that the guaranty in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their cupacity as parties to the compact, and it is therefore to be asserted by the States and not by indi-vidual citizens in all cases of its viola-tion. Hence it is proper and becomes vidual citizens in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and becomes
necessary in the present instance, to
examine the relations and intercourse
between the State and the Federal
Government during the war, and the
conduct of each in relation to the defense
of the State. Did the State perform all
her duties to the Federal Government,
and is she in a position to claim that the
guaranty in question should have been
kept? The answer to this question is
furnished by the statues of the Commonwealth, and by the public records of the
war.

In default of the Constitutional pro-

war.

The State furnished her due share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without complaint to the vigorous execution within her limits of the conscription ac within her limits of the conscription act of March, 1863, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the public service was furnished by her or drawn from her under United States laws and Presidential proclamations throughout the war, and in addition thereto, in several cases of emergency, she furnished to the United States her own defensive force. At the urgent demand of the War Department she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy, when, by a more selfish policy, she could have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interests involved in the struggle.

But it is a material consideration in passing upon her conduct as a member of the federal union in attime of unexampled difficulty and danger that she did not

difficulty and danger that she did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external danger. In addition to a prompt, zealous and complete performance of all her duties to the common cause, she made adequate pro-vision for defending berself, and would have wholly relieved the Federal Government from the performance of pract cal duties to her under the constitutiona guaranty if that government had not in-terfered with her defensive arrangements and taken from her her defensive force.

MEASURES OF STATE DEFENSE. The exposed condition of our southern horder enlisted the attention of the Legislature at the very beginning of the war. On the 12th day of April, 1861, an act was approved appropriating five hun-dred thousand dollars to organize the militia for the defense of the State. On militia for the defense of the State. On the 15th of May, 1861, a bill was approved appropriating three millions of dollars for the organization of a corps of defense. Under this act a loan was created when the public credit was trembling in the balance, and was with great difficulty disposed of at par to enable the State to organize the Reserve Corps for the pardisposed of at par to enable the State to organize the Reserve Corps for the protection of her own people and for her own defense. An organization of some fifteen thousand men was so promptly made that the State was prepared to avert the full measure of national disaster at Bull Run, six weeks after the passage of the bill, by transferring this defensive force to save the defeated Union army. The troops thus raised for local defense at a cost of three million dollars, was mustered into three million dollars, was mustered into the United States service, and transferred to the General Government and contin-ued in its service to the close of the war-In June, 1863, the enemy, under Gen-Jenking, raided Franklin county, and soon after Gen. Lee's army occupied the counties of Adams, Franklin, York, Cumberland and Fulton. The Executive promptly called out the militia forces of the State to afford protection against the invasion of raiding parties, and obtained manys for their immediate navment by means for their immediate payment by means for their fromediate payment by a loan from private citizens under an assurance that the State would provide for repayment. When the Legislature met it legalized the payment and authorized a loan to produre the means, which was approved May 4, 1864.

On the 29th and 30th of July, 1864, and three thousand of Lack army, up. some three thousand of Lee's army, under command of M'Causland, made a raid through the counties of Fianklin and Fulton.

raid through the counties of Fianklin and Fulton.

Six regiments of troops had been organized by the Executive and department commander but a short time before under special authority from the War Department for border defense. This force would have been more than ample to protect the exposed counties and to have saved Chambersburg. But the defeat of General Hunter in the Valley of Virginia and the retreat of the shattered forces north of the Polomac, again strip ped our State of its props organized for local defense. In obedience to an urgent appeal from the national authorities the whole six regiments were hurried to the Potomac to save Hunter's army, the last regiment passing through Chambersburg but a few hours before the town was destroyed.

hurg but a few hours before the town was destroyed.

The border counties were again left defenseless at the earnest solicitation and by the express command of the national authorities, because of the extreme peril of the national cause. Gen. Couch had no less than one hundred and fifty troops on the border, and they were scattered as scouts and pickets. The town of Chambersburg, was shelled, sacked and burned without even a demand for surrender, or granting time for women, and children, aged and infirm to escape before the torch was applied. The citizens saved none of their property and but little clothing save that upon their persons. The entire business part of the town was destroyed, nearly or quite three fourths of the real and personal property was consumed in the flames, and three thou-

sand people made homeless in a few hours.

An extraordinary session of the Legislature was promptly called by the Governor to again provide measures for the adequate defense of the exposed portions of the State. It met when serious destruction was threatened to our people, is graden the 22 and 64 Avgust 1864 as each threatened to our people, is the content of the State, and when so it has been content and when so of the State, this day of the State, the Second, "That when such claims had been fully adjudicated, reported and filed it should then be the duty of the proper officers of the Commonwealth, to be designated by the Governor, to proceed to recover compensation for said losses from the General Government; and when so collected, and not until then, should the amount so recovered be paid prorate to the sufferers of the said counters in a cordance with the report of the said commissioners of their claims, and their receipting in full to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Careful provisions

receipting in full to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania." Careful provisions were made against the allowance of fraudulent or improper claims, against the allowance to assignees of a greater amount than the actual consideration paid by them to the original claimants, and a provision was added that the act should not be construed to fix the Commonwealth for the ultimate payment of the damages ascertained and reported.

Under the several acts above mentioned the border claims have been examined and ascertained under the sanction of

and ascertained under the sanction of State authority, and the evidence of their amount and character is upon file in the office of the Auditor General. Some of those ascertained under the earlier as those ascertained under the earner as-sessments have been paid by the United States, and upon those located in Cham-bersburg haif a million of dollars has been paid out of the State Treasury under the act of 15th February, 1866. Speaking generally, the validity and justice of the border claims have been asserted in the strongest possible manner by the State Government, and the whole scope of State action concerning them points to their ultimate adjustment and payment.

By the eighth section of the act 'to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims,' approved 16th of April, 1862, it was provided 'that in all counties of this State where lands and tenements were occupied by troops, the owner or owners thereof might apply by pelition to the court of common pleas of the proper country, etc., and thereupon AMOUNT OF CLAIMS. pelition to the court of common pleas of the proper county, etc., and thereupon the court should appoint three disinterested appraisers, who should make a just and true valuation of the alleged damages, viewing the premises and hearing the parties and make report to the court of the sum they found to be due, with all the testimony taken, and upon approval by the court of such report and the amount found due, with the testimony, was to be certified by the Prothonotary of the court to the Board of Military of the court to the Board of Military of the court to the Board of Military (laims at Harrisburg, consisting of the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General. And then followed a proviso that the claims, when properly adjusted, should be transmitted by the said Board to the War Department at Washington. Prior to the passage of said act property had been occupied and taken for military. The losses which are the subject of the rates in 1862, 1863, and 1864, by the advance and operations of Lee's army in 1863; and by depredations of Lee's army in 1863; and by depredations and appropriations of property at several times, by the tions of property at several times, by the Federal troops. As to the latter it is to be noted that the militla by whom some of the damages were occasioned, were mustered into the United States service before their advance to the border, and constituted a part of the Federal forces. The aggregate amount of the claims cannot, with the means of information at head the executivated. To the official hand, be exactly stated. In the official reports on file in the Auditor General's office, some of the claims are duplicated; some of those reported upon the act of 1868 being contained in prior reports. But the sum total of the claims will not according to the claims will not according to the claims of the claims. War Department at Washington. Prior to the passage of said act property had been occupied and taken for military purposes in various sections of the State, by both State and Federal officers, in the loose and reckless manner which would naturally characterize the action of authorities unprepared for and unused to war. The act was passed in the midst of war, when the result of the struggle wounforseen and its cost uncertain, without negative votes in either house of the Legislature, and is a strong authority for public responsibility for war losses caused by the State and Federal troops. A large number of claims were adjudicated under that act and are now on file in the Auditor General's office, and many of them have been paid by the Federal Government.

By another act approved 22d April.

The duties which the State owes to her own citizens in the present case may be made the subject of debate. That she should take prompt and effectual action, to afford, or to secure to them a reasonable indemnity for their losses, ought to be admitted by all; but the particular line of action to be pursued by her may be open to question. She has already advanced or paid a half a million dollars upon the claims under the act of 1866, and vanced or paid a half a million dollars upon the claims under the act of 1866, and upon the claims under the country interest to that amount in enforcing them against the Federal Government. But, beyond to that amount in enforcing them against the Federal Government. But, beyond the interest of her own, it is believed to be her duty to provide for or to obtain further indemnity to her people. She owes protection to them, and she alone can claim on their behalf and on herown the guarantees of the Fe eral Constitu-

It remains to inquire what immediate or direct relief, if any, can be furnished by the State to her citizen claimants. She cannot assume the payment of their claims and place those claims in the form of a public debt to be met by hereafter, because the State Constitution forbids the reation of a debt of such magnitude.

the Constitution) can she loan her credit to them in any way whatever.

But she may appropriate money from her treasury to pay the claims, in whole or in part, or may divert any part of her revenues, not pledged to the Sinking Fund, and apply it to the same object. Pending the application to be made by her upon the Federal Government for indemnity, and before application shall be complied with, she may appropriate money in aid of the claimants or in extinguishment of their demands. The money in aid of the claimants or in extinguishment of their demands. The power of the two houses to do this is complete, and their exercise of the power is wholly within their discretion. It is a clear power, but one to be exercised, if exercised at all, under a full sense of representative duty, and in full view of all those considerations of expediency and justice which pertain to the question.—But either as the representative of our people, or in her own right as the holder of the claims, the State Government should promptly press upon the Federal should promptly press upon the Federal Sovernment the recognition and allow unces of these claims—as a matter of ustice to the State, and of Federal obliga-ion under the Cuonstitution of the United

A. H. DILL, C. R. BUCKALEW, GEO. CONNELL, C. M. DUNCAN.

THE BILL.

The special commission on the border var claims reported the following bill: An Act to authorize the liquidation of damages sustained by the people of Pennsylvania dur-ing the late rebellion.

leased, and all such taxes for the three following years upon the real estate so injured was also remitted, together with school taxes for the year 1864. Certain license taxes were also released to parties injured in said borough. This sum of one hundred thousand dollars, appropriated by this act, was essentially a charitable donation and was given from motives of humanity and not as indemnity for losses sustained. It was properly distributed by judicious persons named in the act, and was a necessary and proper SECTION 1. Be it enacted etc.. That the plaims of the cluzens of the counties of York, Cumberland, Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Perry for extraordi-Fulton, Bedford and Perry for extraordinary losses sustained during the rebellion as adjudicated by the several acts of Assembly, approved 16th April, A. D. 1862; 22d April, A. D. 1863; 15th of February, A. D. 1868 and 9th April, A. D. 1868, be subjected to a careful revi ion by two commissioners in the county of York, two In\_the county of Franklin, two in the county of Adams, two in the county of Cumbarland and Perry and two exertion of the benevolence of the State, for which the State has not made and will not make any claim for reimbursement from the Federal Government.

A still more important act for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers was passed on the 15th day of February, 1868. By that act the sum of five hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to the people of Chambersburg and vicinity whose property had been burned by the rebels on the 30th day of July, 1864, to be paid to such sufferers pro rate upon the value ties of Cumberland and Perry, and two in the counties of Fulton and Bedford, to be-appointed-by the-Courts of-Common Pleas of said several counties, and the Governor shall appoint competent counsel to represent the government in the revision of said claims before the several commissioners, and said commissioners shall re-examine and readjudicate all of said claims, and may reject or diminish any now on file as equity may require, but not increase the amount of any excepting the claim of the German Reformed clayers programted by S. F. Fisher & on the 30th day of July, 1864, to be paid to such sufferers prorata upon the valuation of their losses, as provided in the act. For the purpose of making such valuation, three appraisers were to be appointed by the court of common pleas of Dauphin county, who should make report to the Auditor General of all petitions presented to them with their awards thereon, and thereupon the Auditor General should draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer in favor of each elaimant for his pro-rata share of such appropriation. The third section of the act concludes as follows: The sums thus ascertained to be due respectfully to sufcepting the claim of the German Reformed church, represented by S. R. Fisher & Co., which shall be equitably adjusted; and any claims which have been assigned or transferred by the original claimant, the assignee or present owner of the same shall be required to make satisfactory proof of the amount actually paid for the claim, and the amount so paid shall be awarded and no more; and if any owner of an assigned claim shall fail to make such proof satisfactory, the claim shall be rejected; and as said commissioners readjudicate said claims they shall enact concludes as follows: "The sums thus ascertained to be due respectfully to sufferers shall be paid to them, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns upon their receipting for the same, which receipts shall state the amounts paid and authorize the State to receive from the general government said sums out of any money which may hereafter be appropriated by Congress to compensate them for losses sustained by the war."

A further set was passed on the 9th of readjudicate said claims they shall ondorse their approval thereon for the umount allowed, and return the claims to the Auditor General.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Gov

ernor and State Treasurer to issue to each claimant whose claim shall be approved as hereinbefore provided, or to his, her or their proper representative, a certificate or certificates to the amount allowed on such claim in the following form:

sate them for losses sustained by the war.'
A further act was passed on the 9th of April, 1868, entitled 'An act for the relief of the citizens of the counties of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, York, Perry and Cumberland, whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated to the public service and in the common defense in the war to suppress the rebellion.' The whole of this act deserves careful examination, but its most material provisions are as follows:

First That the Governor should appoint

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Which certificate shall be signed by the

Which certificate shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and be countersigned and registered by the Auditor General, and be exempt from all taxes except those imposed by the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3: It shall be the duty of the State.
Treasurer, upon the passage of this act to appropriate the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and said Treasurer shall annually hereafter, until the certificates aforesaid shall be paid by the U. States, appropriate a like sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the interest on the certificates hereinbefore authorized, and the necessary expenses thereof. ed, and the necessary expenses thereof, to a special fund to be designated as the "Fund for the Liquidation of the War Damages," and out of said fund the State Trensurer shall pay the interesion said certificates from the first day of January, A. D. 1871 semi-appualty on the first A. D. 1871, semi-annually on the first July and January of each year, at the rate of six per centum per annum, to the holders of said certificates, and receive receipts therefor and file the same in his office.

Sec. 4. The State of Pennsylvania shall pon the acceptance of the certificates by the claimants become-the owner of said claims, and it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to demand the payment of the same by the General Government for the use and benefit of the State, and also the payment of \$500,000, with the accrued interest thereon, paid by the State on said claims under the act approved 15th February, A. D. 1866, and the interest paid on said certificates, and to select such agents for the purpose as the interest paid on said certificates, and to select such agents for the purpose as may be deemed necessary, and upon the payment of any portion or all of said claims by the General Jovernment, the money so received shall be appropriated by the Governor to the "fund for the liquidation of the war damages," and be applied first to the payment of the outstanding c-rtificates, and next to the claim of the State for the money advanced on said claims. If the State shall receive from the General Government, at any time, on account of said claims, an amount sufficient to redeem all of said certificates, the State Treasurer shall admount sufficient to redeem all of said certificates, the State Tressurer shall ad-vertise for twenty days for proposals for the redemption of the amount of certifi-cates of the "fund for the liquidation of war damages" can redeem, and accept the lowest proposals for the same, but none should be redeemed above par, and if the State shall receive at any time from f the State shall receive at any time from he General Government an amount sufthe General Government an amount sufficient to redeem all of said certificates at par, the State Treasurer shall give thirty days' notice of his purpose to redeem them, and at the expiration of thirty days interest on all of said certificates shall cease: Provided, That the aggregate amount of said certificates to be issued for said claims.

## Miscellancous.

WRINGING A MINISTER'S NECK.—
There is nothing better calculated to irritate a person and cause a display of angry passions than the practice, of late indulged in excessively by mischlevous juveniles, of ringing door-bells. A reporter of the New York Democrat, in his peregrinations for news rocently, heard of a lady who had suffered no little trouble from these rascals, and a very mortifring consequence:

ying consequence: She had answered the door bell repeat-At last she determined to keep watch and ascertain the cause of it, and perhaps catch them in theattempt and adm to them a good sound lecture. Taking herstand at the head of the stairs, she kept her vigit for several minutes and was about retiring, when her industry was rewarded by the sound of footsteps on the

porch. Keeping perfectly quiet, lest she might Recping perfectly quiet, lest she might frighten them away, she waited until the beil had received a vigorous pull, when her voice was raised to its highest pitch, and she almost screamed out, 'I see you, you little rascal,' and rushing down the steps was just in time to catch the figure by the collar and give him a good shak-

ing.
Imagine her surprise, though, when she found that the object of her rage was no other than the diminutive minister of her choice who had come to make a call, and other blanks and the come to make a call,

and give spiritual advice. His reception was rather warm, but a few words of ex-planation made it all right.

THE HOUSE CRICKET.—This little in-mate of our dwellings is well known for its habit of picking out the mortar of ovens and kitchen fire-places, where it ovens and kitchen fire-places, where it not only enjoys warmth, but can procure abundance of food. It is usually supposed that it feeds on bread. M. Latrellie says it only eats insects, and it certainly does thrive well in houses infested by the cockroach; but we have also known it to eat and destroy lamb's wool stockings, and other woolen stuff hung near a fire to dry. It is evidently not fond of hard labor, but prefers those places where the mortar is already loosened, or at least is new, soft and easily scooped out; and in, this way it will dig covert ways from room to room. In summer, crickets often this way it will dig covert ways from room to room. In summer, crickets often make excursions from the house to the neighboring fields, and dwell in the crevices of rubbish, or the cracks made in the ground by dry weather, where they chirp as merrily as in the snuggest chimney corner. Whether they dig retreats in such circumstances, we have never ascertained; though it is not improbable they may do so for the purpose of making they may do so for the purpose of making nests. The Spanlards are so very fond of orlockets that they keep them in cages like singing birds.

THE GONDOLAS OF VENICE.-The farfamed gy ndola, of which so many poets have sung, is perhaps the most delightful conveyance that was ever invented.—The quiet, progressive movement, the wonderful address with which the boatmen conduct their charge through the narrow and a midel courted of borges beats. canals, midst crowds of barges, boats, &c. which are constantly obstructing your route; the nicety with which they measure distances in the most intricate situations, turning sharp corners, and in padling through apertures which you think impracticable, without touching the chicks which second the expectations. think impracticable, without touching the objects which seemed to oppose your passage, give you the most agreeable sensations of pleasure and security. The price of a goudola, with two men, is only four shillings a day; they are not indeed now dressed in the picturesque garb of former days, but their ordinary attire is well compensated by their utility, which, in the present humble days of Venetian fortunes, is more important. These men also act as servants in your house.

THE following story is told at the expense of an Oshkosh (Wis.) lawyer: One Smith had failed in business and sold out, and having two or three tough little bills, had given them to bis lawyer for collection. Smith went to the office to receive the proceeds. The amount collected was about \$50. I'm sorry you've been so unfortunate, Smith, for I take a great interest in you. I shan't charge you as much as I should if I didn't feel so much interest in you.' Here he handed Smith \$15 and kept the balance. 'You see, Smith, I knew you when you were a boy, and I knew you when you were a boy, and I knew you father before you and I take a good deal of interest in you. Good morning. destroyed, damaged or appropriated to the public service and in the common defense in the war to suppress the rebellion. The whole of this act deserves careful examination, but its most material provisions are as follows:

First, That the Governor should appoint a board of three commissioners to investigate and adjudicate the claims of citizens of the counties above mentioned for

A. D. 1871, and six per centum

Tennsylvania.

Certificate of Registered Claim for War Damages. Careful examination, but its most material provisions are as follows:

First, That the Governor should appoint a board of three commissioners to investigate and adjudicate the claims of citizens of Pennsylvania during the late rebellion, approved to the counties above mentioned for

A. D. 1871, and six per centum

Tennsylvania.

Certificate of Registered Claim for War Damages.

This is to certify that — has been on the banded Smith \$15 and kept the banded Smith \$15 and kept the banded Smith \$15 and kept the balance. You see, Smith, I knew you when you were a boy, and I knew you father before you and I take a good deal of interest in you.

Ocrtificate of Registered Claim for War Damages.

This is to certify that — has been on the has the presence of a prince, the treatbalance. You see, Smith, I knew you when you were a boy, and I knew you father before you and I take a good deal of interest in you.

The whole of this act deserves the telling of the sum of morning. The whole of this control of interest in you.

The whole of this act deserves the rebelling of the card and where a huge yellow one means the presence of a prince, the treatbalance. You see, Smith, I knew you the the banded Smith \$15 and kept the balances. You see, Smith, I knew you the the opposite of the Illudiation of interest in you.

The banded Smith \$15 and kept the balance in the wind of the card and where a boyand with control of the card and where a boyand with control of the sum of the banded Smith \$15 and kept the balance. You see, Smith, I knew you the held of the held

Rates for Advertising.

erly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in-erted 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 until ordered out and enarged accordingly.

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

. For the Volunteer MT. HOLLY AND PAPERTOWN THIRTY YEARS AGO.

A REMINISCENCE.

In the Spring of 1812, I removed to Mt. Holly from Papertown, where I was then engaged teaching a public school, having commenced in September, 1841, and occupi d the stone Mansion House, located so beautifully at the base of the mountain—a location well suited to my remanifeture. Indications of spring were apparent soon after my removal. The Ainy aquatic reptiles, harbingers of this attractive season, awaked from their torpidity, peeped from the marshes, in the meadow near by, with their discordant notes, so cheering to me, enlivened the notes, so cheering to me, enlivened the usnering in of spring-time. Then, as the season advanced, the mountain and woodland forest trees puton a mantle of green; the large, white blossoms of the dogwood exhibited their evanescent beauty unlike toke and place the starters are large. wood exhibited their evanescent beauty amidstoaks and plue; the evergreen laurel was clothed in its dress of variegated flowers; fragrant, diminutive wild flowers, covered the deserted fields and the woods; the sprighly, golden robins swelled their lays, loud, clear and musical, while the sweet refreshing air, perfumed from the mountains that encircled this always and I habeled with healthful

elysian spot, I inhaled with healthful delight.

Now, Mountain Creek rose in spring-Now, Mountain Creek rose in spring-flood time, foamed and dashed onward and down the "Gap," yet its clear, cool waters soon subsided luto a placid stream, and now, in its meanderings, gurgled and rippled amongst rocks, boulders, and pebbles, added now life and new charms to my mountain retreat, where, anchoret-

io my mountain retreat, where, anchoretlike, I spent my spare hours, in the evenings, feasting on the romantic scenery,
as the golden sun disappeared and the
frail shadows of stilly night, stole softly
o'er the mountains, leaving, ever and
anon, a last lingering ray to light up
these fascinating scenes, as they quickly
fleeted from my vision.

Then, when sultry, enervating summer came, when the early- waking, singing birds, heralded the approach of day,
and the lone whip poort-will joined in the
sweet music, it was delightful to take my
accustomed walk down the Gap; here to
admire, in wondrous awe, the footprints admire, in wondrous awe, the footprints admire, in wondrous awe, the footprints of Creative power;—mountains eleft as-under, and detached, in Nature's awful convulsions; or, where upheavals, huge rocks cast up by subterrenean fires, un-derlying and overlying each other, and left the beautiful depression as we now find it, in all its primeval grandeur. It was instructive thus to contemplate the was instructive thus to contemplate the handiwork of Him who created all things for His glory and for our good. Here, the poet can find a theme for his musings and his lines; here, the painter, a landscape for his eketchings, at once exalted and sublime: here, the geologist instruction for hisobservation and examination; here the Christian philosopher to for

tion for hisobservation and examination; here, the Christian philosopher, tood for selentific research, calculated to inspire him with renewed love and reverence for the Almighty Architect.

Now, the pure air, cool and fanned into a gentle breeze, noiselessly came down from these towering mountains and then a strong wind current came so invigorating to my early walks; so that, at this season, Mt. Holly was the sweetest home I ever enjoyed. I still love to think of my innocent pleasure—fishing at Holly dam and in Mountain Creek; rambling in the mountains in whortleberry season; dam and in mountain creek; ramoning in the mountains in whortleberry season; taking my healthful walks, morning and evening, and in traversing the shaded roads from Papertown, along the mountain, extending thro' continuous woods, which then took the place of now culti-

which then took the place of now culti-vated fields.

It is no wonder, then, that hundreds, tired of business, perplexities in crowded unhealthy cities, shut in from Heaven's pure air and from Nature's works, here exhibited so profusely in mountain scene-ry, with their families, flock thicher in summer time to enjoy the feat of good summer time to enjoy the feast of good this gas here so richly and so unsparingly provided; for it is the same unchanged, exhiberating air; and the same cool water and the same cooling streams; the same mountain attractions, and the same proposed in the time. menading grounds in the "Gap,' Dame Nature never changes, and, No one had enterprise to invite seekers of pleasure and of health, to make this of pleasure and of nearth, to minimize enchanting place a HOME for the weary and the sickly. It is not so now.

W. MILES.

Williamsport, Pa., April 22, 1871.

CUTTING OF THE WRONG HEAD. - An cutting of the Wrong Head.—An old farmer was out one fine day looking over his broad acres, with an axe on his shoulder, and a small dog at his heels. They espled a wood chuck.—The dog gave chase and drove him into a stone wall, where action immediately commenced. The dog would draw the woodchuck partly out from the wall, and the woodchuck would take the dog back.
The old centleman's sympathy retting the woodchuck would take the dog back. The old gentleman's sympathy getting high on the side of the dog, thought he would help him. So putting himself in position with the axe above the dog, he waited for the attraction of the wood chuck, when he would cut him down.—So an opportunity offered, and the old man struck, but the woodchuck gathered up at the same time, took the dog in far enough to receive the blow, and the dog up at the same time, took the log in lar enough to receive the blow, and the dog was killed on the spot. For years after, the old gentleman, in relating the story, would always add: 'And that dog don't know to this day but what the woodchuck killed him.'

A METHODICAL PRINTER.—The New Orleans Picayune tells the story of an old printer, who, when his fellow workmen printer, who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer during working hours, put in the bank the amount which he would have spent if he had gone to drink. He kept to this resolution for five years. He then examined his bank account, and found that he had on deposit \$521.86. In the five years he lost not a day from ill health. Three out of five of his fellow workmen had in the mean—time become drunkards, were worthless as workmen, and were discharged. The ater drinker then bought out the printwater drinker then bought out the printing office, wenton collarge his business,
and in twenty years from the time he
began to put up his money was worth
\$100,000. The story, whether new or old,
teaches a lesson which every young mechanic should lay to heart.

In a quiet town in Maine, a few Saboaths since, there occurred an incident n the Methodist church, which it will berhaps do no harm to relate. A friend of the settled minister having officiated during the morning—as is customary— some of the members took occasion after the discourse to exhort the brethren or say a word of encouragement. Among others was the pastor's wife, who stated substantially that she believed her days were numbered—that she should soon be at home, and at rest with those who had gone before, and whom she should soon gone before, and whom she should soon meet. &c. Her husband who occupied the pulpit during these remarks sat rubbing his hands, apparently with great satisfaction, and shoutlut, "Amen! Glory be to God!" A broad smile was seen on the faces of that congregation.

THERE is a good story told in Wash-Ington about a Chinese servant employed by Admiral Porter. On reception day the duty of attending door was assigned to Ah Sin. Accustomed to the social usuages of his own land, where a visitor's rauk is indicated by the size of