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CARLISLE, PA. Feb. 2.71-1y

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HOCF LAND'S

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-MUJET. From the Baltimore College of Dentat East Louther Street, three doors below Bedford Carlisle, Ponna. Dec. 1 1865. A Blers without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind.

Is diffrent from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or vital principle of Roots, Herbs, and Brits (or as medicinally termed, extracts, the worthess or inert portions of the ingredients of the The subscriber has just obsend at No. 15 North Banover Street, a few doors North of the Carlisto Benesit Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks of the Street, and the largest and state stocks of the Street, Cassimerer of the styles and malitiek, Sill Brims, different colors, and every descrip-tion of Soft flats now made. The lunkard and Old Fushioned Brush, con-statily on hand and made to order, all warrant-el logive sutisfaction.

Hoofand's German Tonic

OENTS,
BOY'S, AND
CHILDREN'S,
HATS,
anye also added to my Stock, notions of different kinds, consisting of
LADES' AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO Give me a call, and examine my stock as I feel outdent of pleasing all, besides saving you mo-

The are the greatest known Remedies r brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleas-e in inviting his old friends and customers, full new ones, to his splendid sock that re-red from New York and Pullatishphia, con-ing it part of the

TYEK COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NEW-TUS DEBILITY, JAUNDICE, DISEASE WITHE KIDNEYS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, and all diseases aris-ing from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD. des an endless variety of Hats and Caps of latest style, all of which he will sell at the ex Cash Prices. Also, his own manufacture ats always on hand, and le has the best arrangement for coloring Hats Reme following symptoms:

Contraction, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness (Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Insea, Hail 10 the Stomach, Stomach, Insea, Hail 10 the Stomach, Sour Eructarons, Institute or Fultering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Mead, Hurried or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Mead, Hurried or Diffler Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Chokic or Suifocating Sensations when in a Lyingosture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs beforce Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of raspiration, Yellowness of the Skith and Eyes, in in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Suddefflushes of Heat, Burning in the Fiesh, Constrainaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Dirits. All these Indicate Disease of the Liver Digestive Organs combined with Impure bid. l, as he pays the highest cash prices for he ne, ive him a call, at the above number, his sid id, as he feels confident of giving entire so .lspure bid. The vof the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause the abo symptoms to disappear, and the pa-tlent w. ecome well and heatthy.

> Dr. Toofland's Greek Oil; Lightni Cure for all kinds of Pains and Acad

APPLUEXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kind of Painsid Aches, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tihache, Chilbiains, Sprains, Bruises Frost Bit-Headaches, Pains in the Back and Loins, Prs in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, Igworn, etc.

TAKENNTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complail: Backaches, Sick Headache, Cholic, DysentorDiarrhea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morboramps and Pains in the Storach, Fever anigue, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

ead, Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe, Dr. hofland's Podophyllin,

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The most Perful, yet innocent Vegetable Cathartic

OR SUPITUTE FOR MERC Y LS.

It is not cessary to take a handful of these Pills to prece the desired effect; two of them act quicking powerfully, clemsing the Liver, Stomach, '3 Howels of all impurities. The principal redient is Podophyllu, or the Alcoholic Exptof Mandrake, which is by many times moreoverful, Acting, and Sericling, than the hidrake fuself. Its peculiar action is upon the lir, cleaning it specifying and serious structions, that all the power of Mercury, yot free from i injurious results attached to the use of thatiperal. ORK IN TOWN OR COUNTRY

res from thipurious results attached to the see of thatineral.
For all disses, in which the use of a cathartic is indied, these fills will give entire sails faction in cyr case. They never fall.
In cases diver complaints, Dyspopsia, and extreme Caveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters of Mo should be used in connection with the Pi. The tonic off. The Bitters or Tonic budgh the system. Bitters or Tonic budgh the system, the system of the Bitters or Tonic budgh the system, the system of the Bitters or Tonic budgh the system, the system of the Bitters or Tonic purific to Blood, strengthens the nerves, regulated hayer, and gives strength, energy, and vigo! CITY PRICES, SUSPENDERS, NECK TIES and BOWS ougowels active with the Pills, and e stem with Bitters or Tonic, and caretain its hold, or ever assall you, edines are sold by all Druggists and IRT FRONTS, Cambric and Linen Handkeres, Lizen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, amings Braids, Spool Cotton. Whletts Bus, Statonary, Wrapping Paper and Paper b. Brugs, Soaps and Perfumery, Shoe Black, re Polish, Indigo, Segars, &c. &c.

No. 21 South Hanover street, arch 30, 1871—6m.

Carlisle, Pa. timethes overythere, the it is bit. HOOFLAND'S GEItterit is bit. HOOFLAND'S GEItterit is bit. HOOFLAND'S GEItterit is the second of the

THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE, Cha. M. Evens.

Proprietor r C. M. JACKSON & CO.

The American Volunteer.

ping in the woods, and he was laid up for

with evidence complete that fittle Con-was his daughter.

'You seem to be quite poor,' he said looking hurriedly about the room.

Then of course they told the story of the mortgage, not with any thought of asking help, but only that he might know

asking heip, but only that he might know that they were not always poor.

'How much is the place worth?' he asked. 'I mean how much could you purchase it for?'

'A thousand dollars,' was the answer.

Me took a piece of paper from his pockethook, wrote something on it, then folded it within his hand.

ethook, wrote something on it, then folded it within his hand.

Will you keep Cora still. I mean if I will pay her board, and let me come to see her occasionally? he asked.

'We'd gladly keep her for nothing,' said Mrs. Kingston, sailly, 'if we were only at our own home. As it is, we'll have to take whatever you will give.'

He slipped the folded paper into her hand.

'I cannot make a long stay at present,

So the baby brought a blessing in more

HUFHAGLE'S ELEPHANT.

gunpowder. So an effort was made to sell him, and a menagerle man was induced to buy him for two thousand dollars.—This man determined to bring that elephant right along with strategy. He got a car on the railroad track near by, and, after fixing a bridge to it, he lined the floor with a busbel or two of apples, gingerbread, oranges, etc. Then he made's regular pathway of apples and cakes all the way from the stable to the car. It cost him two hundred dollars for bait. The elephant followed the trail slowly, eating it up clean as he went. He went up on the platform over the bridge, and got his fore feet in the car, with his hind legs still on the bridge, and he gorging

cat his lore feet in the car, with his life legs still on the bridge, and he gorging bimself all the time. The menagerie man stood there, expecting every minute he would go clear into the car, and finish the thing up; but instead of this, the miserable beast deliberately stood still, and with his trunk reached all over the para and the every solitary thing in it.—

and with his trank reached an over the car, and ate every solitary thing in it.—
Then he turned and swooped down the road at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The landlord, mean while, was so glad to get rid of the beast, that he asked in all

ands to take something in honor of the went. The party were just putting their glasses to their lips when a smash was leard at the barn-yard gate, and a thun-lering crash indicated the stable door

was knocked into diminutive flinders.

was knocked into diminitive linders. The crowd rushed out, and there was that very same elephant in the very same old place!

The landlord was so mad that he could not swear with sufficient vigor to satisfy his feelings; so he got the crowd to listen to him while he read sixteen chapters of Carres Carolovia "Table "Lak!" out hand.

to him while he read sixteen complets of Horace Greeley's "Table Talk" out loud. This relieved him for the moment, but the next morning Hufnagle's elephant was found-dead, and there was thought to be some connection between this circumstance and the fact that the landlord of the beginning the second of the beginning the second of the beginning the second of the se

was seen rolling a barrel of rat poison up an adjacent hill upon the previous night.

HIS MOTHER.-Mr. Ferris married in

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1871.

Poctical.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD. An ! here it is, that dear old place, Unchanged through all these years How like some sweet, familiar face, My childhood's home appears? The grand old trees buside the door Still spread their branches wide, The river wanders as of yore, With sweetly murmuring tide;
The distant hills look green and gray,
The flowers are blooming wild, And everything looks glad to-day, As when I was a child.

Regardless how the years have flown, How wondering I stand, I catch no fond, endearing tone, I clasp no friendly hand; I think my mother's smille to meet,
I list my father's call,
I pause to hear my brother's feet
Come bounding through the hall; But silence all around me reigns. A chill creeps through my hear!-No trace of those I love remains,

What though the sunbeams fall asfair What though the budding flowers Still shed their fragrance on the air. Within life's golden hours? '
The loving ones that clustered have These walls may not restore; Voices that filled my youthful ear Will greet my soul no more, And yet I quit the dear old place With slow and lingering tread

THE FARMER'S PROTESE.

Old farmer Kingston's wife raised her pands in breathless wonder, and her cap 'Land o' massey, Reuben, what have you got there?'
'A baby, mum,' said Reuben Kingston,

to do with it?

"Keep it."

"Naow, Reuben, you knowed better.—

I've raised my seven children—

"Then you'll know better how to care
for this one, mother." Besides, since Jane
married, and went away from home, it's

married, and went away from home, It's very lonely here.'
The farmer's voice was quivering, and for a moment his vife seemed thinking of something far away. The cooing of the baby soon recalled her.
'And I did ranly hope that I shouldgit a little rest now they are gone,' she said, finishing her sentence, as if there had not been an interruption.
'Well, mother, you are lonesome, arter all—'specially when I'm away, now aint you?' Farmer Kingston asked, persuasively.

sively.

'Sposin I am—it's natural.'

'I know it—and the baby will be good company,' be cried, triumphantly.

'Wa-al,' I never! I s'pose you think that settles it,' said Mrs. Kingston, seeing now the trap prepared for her. Precious company a baby'd be, I must say—crying all the time—and——.' all the time—and——!
Then I'll take it to the work house,

"Then I'll take it to the work house, will I?" asked the farmer, with a merry 'No you wont! I am not quite a heathen, Renben Kingston; and if you don't shet up about the work house, I'll—I don't know what I'll do, you monster!"

The farmer laughed; he understood the moods and tenses.

'Then you'll keep it?'

'Sartinly I will. You've lived with menigh forty years, and you ought to know by this time that I wouldn't turn a dog from my door like that—let alone a human bein'.'

So it was settled; the baby had found a home. Mrs. Kingston was a motherly body, and the moment she decided to adopt the little walf, she went to work to make it comfortable according to lier.

with it at sight. Mrs. Kingsten, who was not a baby hater, went into raptures. 'Sich a baby—I never ared the beat of it,' she exclaimed. 'Puttler than posles, and good natured as the day is long. I wish my children had been half so good when they were leetle, 'twould ha' saved a world o' trouble.'

Why wean't wour children good ones.

I don't believe there ever was one heart.

The farmer smiled and said no more.

Of course it was a girl, or else it never could have been so very good. The subject of a name came up at last, and Farmer Kingston, who had been content with the homely names of Jane and Betsey for his own daughters, now grew romantic and invisted that it should be known

as Cors.
'Wa-al, I never!' said his wife. 'We 'Wa-al, I never!' said his wife. 'We did not give our daughters highfalutin names; but Cora's putty, an' I suppose you'll have to have your own way.'

The baby grew and thrieved. Day by day it grew more beautini, and when it got to run alone and talk, and all that, they almost worshipped it. The little Cora was in danger of being spoiled.

Then came an evil day for Farmer Kingston. Some day, he never could tell

o vacate. 'What shall we do?' he groaned help-

'What shall we do?' he groaned help-lessly, after he told his wife the story.
'Why, make the best of it, I 'spose.'We're used to work, and hard work, Reuben; and though we're gittin ruther old, I guess we'll make our liven yit.Hope always for the best, and not the wust—the wust comes fast enough with— out honin'. ut hopin'.
'I know it, mother; but little Cora,'

Cora from the floor, and was hugging and kissing her, and saying:

'No, they shan't nelther, shall they, poor dear! They wouldn't send her to the work house for a lon of gold; and while they have a root to shelter them, the blessed darling shates it with 'em.'

'Don't ty, damma,' lisped the child, in pretty babyish tones, Don't ty—Toa loves

'Yes,' interposed Mr. Ferris, 'she burst with loud screams and Indian-like yells into our presence. She's crazy.'
'What! screamed the virago, 'do you But Mrs. Kingston only cried the more and with a choaking sensation in his throat, the old farmer hurried out to the barn, to do chores. Neither aliaded to barn, to do chores. Neither alfuded to that subject again.

By and by the month of 'grace' had slipped away, and then the mortgage was foreclosed, and they were warned to leave the premises. The farmer succeeded in finding a little cottage just about a mile away, and after a sad and painful leave-taking; the kind sid couple left their home, expecting never to return.

the winter. "What can we do?" he said, as he lay helplessly upon his pillow. 'I cannot work for months, and you and Cora."—He turned his face away from those he loved, and closed his eyes. Perhaps he Which Jones is a county of red hills and stones. And he lived pretty much by getting of loads, And his mules were nothing but shin and bones. And his hogs were flat as his corn bread pones And he had bout a thousand acres of land.

stones, For he couldn't make nothing but yellowish

And the louger he swore the madder he got, And he rose and he walked to the stable lot,

So him and Tom they hitched up their mutes, Protesting that folks were mighty big fools Get places in Texas where cotton would sprout By the time you could plant it in the land.

face.
Two dollars an acre would get the land. They closed at a dollar and fifty cents,

(Who got so fat that he wouldn't weigh,)
Was a sitting down, sorter lazir,
To the buillest dinner you ever see, When one of his children jumped up on l

And says, "yan's Jones, which you bought his land." And there was Jones, standing out at the fenc

And he hadn't no wagon, nor mules, nor tent For he had left Texas afoot and come To Georgia toses if he couldn't get some aployment, and he was looking as humble As if he had never owned any land,

Him down to his victuals smoking hot, And when he had filled himself and the floor, Brown looked at him sharp and rove and sword 'I cannot make a long stay at present,' he said. 'I shall come again one month from now; perhaps you will have moved ere that.' After kissing Cora once more, he left the room abruptly.
'Did I eyer!' cried. Mrs. Kingston, her cap frills shaking far more violently than was recorded in the opening of this story. 'Five thousand dollars! as I'm a living sinner, and thanking us besides—Wa-al, I never seed the beat on't, but Reuben, heres the check.'
So the baby brought a blessing in more That " whether men's land was rich or poor, There was more in the man than there was

HUNTING THE BUFFALO.

four persons, at the outside six, with one head hunter, who employs the men, and whi always has a wagon with his feem of outside a point of the hunters are to course admirable shots, and rarely, if ever, is more than one shot used. Said our informant, "One shot behind the shoulder almost always brings them down; so many shots, so many buffalces." They would laugh at any one who would shoot twice. Their guns, their only extravagance, are as perfect as can be, always breech loaders; in fact the only heavy muzzle loader is becoming obsolete. The herd is neared in such a way that the wind shall come from the animal to the party. They can be approached readily within a mile with the team. The men then commence a still hunt. Hunting a country tavern, near New Hope, where he consumrd enough sustenance to bankrupt a man of ordinary wealth.

One day his keeper died suddenly, and nobody else knowing how to manage the elephant, it was found impossible to get him out of the stable. The landlord raved and swore, and tore his hair about it, but there that elephant stuck, with the manifest intention of staying till the day of judgment, and of battering down the stable, unless he was fed.

At last the landlord said the elephant must he got rid of somehow or, other, if he bad to be blown through the roof with gunpowder. So an effort was made to sell him, and a meungerle man was induced to the landlord.

successful. It requires great skill and patience to stalk them.

People who have never been on the plains have a false idea of what prairie grass is. In Illinois the grass is as high as your middle, but on the true prairie, where the Buffalo feeds, the grass he lives off is hardly two inches high. It is not very green save in early spring—mostly, it is of a russet brown, but always tender. All kinds of tame stock eat it, and they improve on it wonderfully. Snow does not hurt it; the hunters even think the outfalo fatten most when the grass has been covered by snow. The herd is invariably guarded by some two or three old hulls, who are very watchful. They will feed awhile, then stop; sniff the air, look anxiously around, and, if seeing nothing to excite them, will recommence their feeding. The cows and calves are always in the middle of the flock. The men, dragging themselves on the ground, approach to within a very long range, and, selecting those indicated, one shot always does the business.

To shoot at the head of a bull is but to waste ammunition; he does not mind it any more than he does a fly. You might boot all the lead in Galena there, and he would never notice it. If care is taken, you may kill a large number in the same

rethersmen, making the money very easily; and spending it freely. Often the pay of a month will be gambled away in baff an hour's time. Cards and whisky are their only amusement. Their pay is about \$50 a month.

E LEECH.-Recent observations on The LEECH.—Recent observations on the comparative anatomy of this little uning have made known to us that just within its mouth it is furnished with three little jaws, triangularly arranged, on each side of which are inserted a row of very minute sharp pointed teeth, much reaching the teeth of a saw. Each jaw has in appropriate musucular apparatus as in appropriate musucular apparatus r its peculiar action and thus is ex-aine the constant shape of the wound berryd after the application of this very

'What! screamed the virage, 'do you call me, your wife, crazy?'
'There, now!' exclaimed Mr. Ferris, with an air of triumph. 'I told you she was crazy. She thinks I'm her husband.'
Mrs. F. was too confounded to speak.
'She's your mother, ain't she?'
'Certailly,' replied the hard-hearted Ferris; and before anything further could be said, the court dismissed the case. Any my tarnish the reputation of an advidual however pure and chaste, by attering a suspicion which his enemies uttering suspicion which his enemies will believ and his friends hear of. A puff of the wind can take up a million of the seeq of the thistle, and do a work of mischie which the husbandman must

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE | deserve the gratitude of the people. The

The undersigned present to their constituents and to the people of the commonivealth this statement of facts in relation to the Philadelphia registry law, in the hope and with the belief that it will arouse attention to the palpable violation of the right of a large number of our fellow cit-izens to a voice in the selection of their election officers; to the opportunities for fraud, corruption and forged returns it affords; to the incitement to violence and bloodehed iccontains, and to the desperate

bloodshed it contains, and to the desperate character of the men, who perpetuate their own power by these means despite the wishes and the ballots of a majority of the people of that city.

The act of assembly known as the registry law was passed on the 19th day of April, 1869. The provisions thereof applicable to the the rural districts are essentially different from those applicable to the the rural districts are essentially different from those applicable to the city of Philadelphia. An entirely different system was created therefor. Under the latter the board of aldermen or justices of the peace for that city were vested bes of the peace for that city were vested with power to select three canvassers for each election district therein, whose du-y was to make out the lists of voters, and the had power conferred upon them to trike from said lists or add thereto at

strike from said lists or add thereto at their pleasure, and such action was to be dinal and could not be appealed from. The board of aldermen also appoints the offi-cers to hold the elections in each election division, and by the law they were directed division and by the law they were directed to appoint the judge, one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polied the majority of legal votes in the election division at the next preceding general election, and one inspector and one return inspector from the political party which polled the next highest number of votes at such election.

It will thus be seen that this law for Philadelphia took from the people of each election division therein the right to select their own election officers, and vest-

ct their own election officers, and vested It in a tribunal whose duties under the constitution and laws have no rela-tion to that subject. Under the registry-law for the rural districts the assessors elected by the people make out the can-yass lists and complete the registry, and the people themselves choose their elec-tion officers in each election district. The law for Philadelphia is therefore directly in conflict, upon these two im-portant points, with the law for the other parts of the state. It is, in this, destruc-tive of the vital principle of local selfd it in a tribunal whose duties under

parts of the state. It is, in this, destruc-tive of the vital principle of local self-government, and tramples on a right which has come to be recognized as a-fundamental American principle. Why were these great powers taken from the people of each division, and vested in the board of aldermen? The answer is found in the fact that that board was partisan in its character, and could be depended upon to exercise its authority in the in-terests of a corrupt lique.

upon to exercise its authority in the interests of a corrupt lique.

Tie majority of the board of aldermen constitute the board, and that majority has power to appoint all of the election officers, as well as those to which the minority are entitled as those of the majority, yet at the organization of that board in 1869, its members by solemn resolution at the suggestion of the court, gave to the minority of the board the right to choose the minority of the election officers. In this they acted justly and tacitly admitted the injustice of this grossly, partisan law. This act of fairness has been rescinded by the action of the board, and the republican majority now, appoint a majority of the electron officers. Under the diegraphilican election officers under the diegraphilican election officers.

contilican election officers and the dem-ocratio election officers. Under the dic-lation of corrupt and desperate men this power has grown to be a most fruitful source of impurity in the elections of Philadelphia. Men are appointed as canremadernia. Men are appointed as can vassers who know no law and recognize no system of morals, but the success of their party and the attainment of their own selfish ends and those of their designing leaders. They without hesitation strike from the registry lists the names of voters who are duly qualified. and add thereto the names of those who

and add inereto the names of those who have no shadow of right to vote.

No legal power exists to prevent these infamous groups. One member of the legislature holds his place to-day because the names of one hundred and forty-eight legal voters of his district were struck from the registry without authority of law and for purely partisan purposes. In the selection of election officers the board of aldermen take especial care to choose astute and unscrupulous republi-caps who will do the bidding of their cars who will do the bidding of their party friends, and almost invariably select illiterate, weak or corruptible men as democratic election officers. In many cases, indeed, they violate the plain letter of the law by appointing republicans instead of democrats. One of the officers of the recent republican state convention was a man who had been appointed and had acted as a "democratio" election officer at the last election! By the election of shrewd and unscrupulous men upon one side and of incompetent or corrupti-

one side and of incompetent or corruptible men upon the other the door to fraud and wrong is widely opened and the purity of the ballot is utterly destroyed. Such has now come to be the case in the city of Philadelphia and the voice of her people is stifled by the wiles and machinations of lawless men acting under the forms of an unjust statute. Canvass lists are 'doctored;' ballot-boxes are stuffed; returns are altered, forged and manipulated, and fraud and violence in their one side and of incompetent or corrupti pulated, and fraud and violence in their worst forms are resorted to in order to maintain the political supremacy of des-

maintain the political supremacy of desperate and evil men.

The true remedy for these wrongs consists in restoring to the people the rights taken from them and in making the general law applicable to the city of Philadelphia. We were powerless to effect this in the present condition of the legislature, and we have sought so to amend the law as in some degree to lessen the vils now so glaring. The measures we have again and again during this session proposed to the republicans for enactment

have again and again during this session proposed to the republicans for enactment and which have been invariably rejected by them, are three in number.

First. That the minority of the board of aldermen shall have the right to select their due proportion of the election officers for each election division.

Second. That the judges of the court of common pleas shall have the right to supervise the action of the canvassers in making up the registry list and to restore the name of any legal voter improperly the name of any legal voter improperly left off, and to strike off the names of any

left off, and to strike off the names of any improperly placed thereon.
Third. That the board of return judges shall meet to count the returns of election in the presence of the aforesaid judges who shall have power summarily to prevent fraudulent returns from being counted and to determine any question or the rain of the rain.

The Broklyn Times summing up the virtues of ascap-boller, lately deceased matter and the ded set of the edtor was waited upon by a friend of the family, who chreatened to pound thurler out of him unless he made a retacl to resonal reflection, and what's more, they mean to treat it as such.

Any my tarnish the reputation of the reputation of the reputation of the reputation of the proposed amendment of the reputation of the

The Press, of Philadelphia, in an article on the proposed amendment of the registry law, April 28, 1871, said:

"To the proposition to have the return judges meet in the presence of the judges of the court of common pleas, we have no objection, save that the provisions of the law as regards their meetings is perfectly satisfactory as it stands."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin April 27, 1871, says:

"The other amendment requires that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the court of common pleas."

Now there is no objection to this

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grant to the democracy air that the amendments above suggested demand."
The Public Ledger of May 25, 1871, said:
"There is no fair man of any party in Philadelphia opposed to such amendments to our registry law as will make it. ments to our registry law as will make it conform to the principles of the general election laws of the state, and make it just and equal in its operation. Of the four principal points in the bill passed by the senate on the last named subject, at least two have been shown to be indispensable in the hearing of election cases before the court of common pleas. The forging of election returns has not only come to be a system, but the counting of these false returns by the returnjudges, with full knowledge that they are fraudulent, has grown to be the practice. Appeals to the court of common pleas fraudulent, has grown to be the practice. Appeals to the court of common pleas have thus far falled to provide a remedy or redress for this great and dangerous wrong—great because it disfranchises thousands upon thousands of voters, and dangerous because it has already led to the mutilation afth robbery of the records of our courts, to riot, bloodsbed and slaughter in the supreme court room of the state, and may lead to disasters far worse, bad as those mentioned are. Palse returns have been counted in by the return judges, which the judges of the common pleas have pronounced palpable forgeties before they were counted, accompanying their denunciations with like statenying their denunciations with the state-ment that they ought not to be counted. So manifestly fair and essential is this amendment, that not one journal of any arty in Philadelphia has opp on the contrary, it has been favored by nearly all of them—republican, democratic and independent. Indeed there has been no opposition to it from any quarter, except that which has been stimulated by candidates for office, who

It is the views of my political associates.
I therefore vote aye.
Mr. Mann said: Upon this question I vote in accordance with the judgment of

because we have felt that it would measurably restore the purity of the ballot-box in Philadelphia, that it would aid in preventing false personations and frauds upon the registry, that it would prevent the fraudulent counting and false returns of votes, and that the restraining power of a judicial tribunal would prevent the recurrence of scenes of riot, bloodshed and murder heretofore occurring at the meeting of the board of return judges. We have failed in the attainment of these just ends, and we now cell be trately charge that the republican organization in obedience to a party cauch security reforms, and thus aided in perpensating fraud false counting, forgery of election returns and riot, bloodshed at murder. The responsibility is upo

Chas. M. Buckalew
A. H. Dill,
Edwin Albright,
W. M. Randall,
Calvin M. Duncan, R. P. Dech Hiram Fildley, A. G. Weberrikin, R. Bruf G. Turner, Jesse W. Knight, David A. Nagle, A. A. Purman,

Senators.

oyes, Ellis, Skluner, Quigley, Isaac Hereter. Tyron Lewis,
Henry J. M'Ateer,
Herman M. Fetter,
Samuel Wilson,
Wm. Young,
Stephen W. Keene, Leidig, Connell.

(C) Harvey, Oliver G. Morris, Bölleau, David Engleman, nigomery, D. B. Milliken, Steele, Francis M'Keon, Wells, Frank J. Magee,

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Ten Cent per line for the first insertion, and five cent per line for each subsequent insertion. Quar-erly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements in Advertisements should be accompanied by the CASH. When sont without any length of timb specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and energed accordingly.

JOB PRINTING. CARDS, HANDBILLS, DIECULARS, and every other or description of Joe and CARD Printing.

OF CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE, FOR SUPPORTING THE APPROPRIATION

The undersigned members from the horder counties interested in the question of claims for war damages, respectfully submit their reasons for supporting the general appropriation bill, with a special appropriation therein to the citizens of Chambersburg who suffered by the raid of McCausland in 1864.

We believe that all the extraordinary Josses sustained by our constituents during the war should be paid, and that the citizens of the State can look only to the Commonivealth either for payment or to

cifizens of the State can look only to the Commonwealth either for payment or to enforce payment by the General Government. We believe that it is the duty of the State to make an adjudation and a proper adjustment of all these claims as the first step toward an adjustment of them by the General Government, and to effect that result we have earnestly labored during the present session. We have earnestly labored during the present session. We have earnestly labored during the present session to upon the favor or generosity of the State, but regard their liquidation by the State as a matter involving the obligations and honor of the Commonwealth.

Notwithstanding their untiring efforts to effect such legislation as we believe to

o effect such legislation as we believe to be due our constituents, we had to submit to an adverse majority in the lower branch of the Legislature. The House indefinitely postponed the bill looking to the liquidation of the claims, and refused to reconsider the vofe. This notion precluded

reconsider the vote. This notion precluded the possibility of presenting again for the consideration of the House the question so vital to our constituents, and we were compelled to abandon the effort.

Subsequently the Senate made a special appropriation to the sufferers of Chambersburg, and we were compelled either to vote for an apparently invidious recognition of a portion of their claims, or deny to the citizens of Chambersburg an appropriation. As it was impossible under the rules, after the defeat of the general bill, to make the appropriation general. the rules, after the defeat of the general, bill, to make the appropriation general, and as the citizens of Chambersburg have suffered much more seriously as a community than any other community in the border counties, we felt it to be our duty to support the appropriation. Should the General Government repay the advancements made by the State on these claims, as is confidently expected will be done during the next session of Congress, the section making the present appropriation. to Chambersburg expressly appropriates half a million of the money to be refunded to the claims in the border counties outside of Chambersburg, thus depriving those claims to Chambersburg.

Having faithfully discharged our duty in this committee better the control of the committee of the commit in this somewhat bitter struggle, to the

in this somewhat bitter struggle, to the best of our ability, we confidently submit our action to our constituents, relying upon their generous favor to sustain us.

(Signed) ISAAC HERETER,
LEMUEL ROSS,
JOHN B. LEIDIG,
S. P. WISHART,
D. B. MILLIKEN,
FRANK J. MAGEE,
Members from the Border Counties.

Odds and Ends.

A CRAFTY fellow-the sailor.

Song of the billiard ball—'Oh, carom ne back!' A rook washerwoman says while there's life there's soan. To make both ends meet, have the butcher take out the bone.

It is not generally known that Othello was a member of the bar. He was a tawney general of Venice. A MAINE lumberman first loved his 'Abbegil,' on ancount of her 'spruce dimensions.'

A Parisian editor says he never dotted an i but once in his life, and that was in a fight with a contemporary.

An editor who served four days on a jury says he's so full of law that it is hard to keep from cheating somebody. To think that you can make pork out of pig iron, or that you can become a shoemaker by drinking sherry cobblers. Why does the gorilla prefer the tropics o any other part of the world? Because t is the only place he can call his zone. THE poor Indians are becoming civil ized. Five of the wives of Cut-over-the-Top, chief of a Kansas tribe, have applied for a divorce.

A root in a high station is like a man on the top of a high mountain—every-thing appears small to him, and he ap-pears small to everybody. THERE are constant improvements in

oes, or will soon; to fan the hogs. Well, Pat, why don't you put up your umbrella?' Because, yer honor, the rain ud spile it, au' so I kept it under me arum an' divil a dhrop it has got.' A CLIENT once burst into a flood of tears after he had heard the statement of his counsel, exclaiming, 'I did not think I suffered half so much till I heard it

his day. 'Come here, Felix; you said the letter E was a glutton, how do you know it?' Because he changes fasts into feasts, is invariably the first eating and is always

'Hould on!' said Pat, and bood looking after the departed train; nationing it to stop. 'Hould on, ye murdering stame inging yez got a passenger abard that's left behind.'

Miss. Eddy, of Lincoln, caught her betted half kissing the servant girl.—
Free Bootor was sent for. He says he can patch Mr. Eddy's face, but he'll dways be bald-headed.

A FARMER recently advertised for a runaway wife, and called particular at-tention to the meanness of her desertion just as the spring work was coming on after he had the expense of wintering A young woman in Sacramento, Cal.,

A YOUNG Woman in Sacramento, carlie threatening to get a divorce on the novel ground of 'protracted festivities.' She says her husband celebrated his marriage by getting drunk, and has kept up the festival ever since.

A MICHIGAN doctor, who was arrested A MICHIGAN doctor, who was arressed because his patient died, has been acquit-ted, on the ground that he did the best he could, giving all the medicines he know the name of. He put in the plea that he never insured a case when he

EVEN a Texan man cannot shoot down his fellowman with impunity, for didn't a Judge down there tell a murderer the other day: 'You have been tried and convicted of killing your wife with an axe, and you ought to have been ashamed of yoursely.

THE editor of the Albany Argus announces that there are three and eighteenthe (3 8-10) organ grinders for every man, woman and child in the city, besides allowing five for the Governor. A VERMONTER, who was litted over a fence by the horns of a neighbor's bull, has recovered three dollars damages, the jury taking the ground that the fellow was going that way anyhow, and his torn corduroys, were already well worn, three dollars was enough.

A LAWYER once wrote 'rascal' in the hat of a brother lawyer, who, on discovering it, entered a complaint in open court against the trespasser, who, he said had not only taken his hat, but had

'Miss, will you take my arm?' aaked an old bachelor. 'La! yes, and you too,' said the young lady. 'Can only spare the arm, Miss,' hastily replied the bachelor. 'Then,' said Miss,' I can't take it, as my motto is to go the whole hog, or none at all.'

A CONTRACTOR

lig fitted up the Stable with new Carri de, I am prepared to furnish first-class ats, at reasonable rates. Parties taken to lom the springs 123, 181; —2y IEA NECTAR is a pure Black Tea, with the Green Tea Flavor. Warranted to all tastes. For such coverywhere. And for wholesale of the teach, at the teach of the teach, at the teach, and for Thea Nectal Circular.

506. Send for Thea Nectal Circular.

As when we kiss a clay-cold face, And leave it with the dead.

Miscellancous.

quietly.

A baby, wa-al, of all the world! A baby! Did I ever? What are you going to do with it?'

adopt the little waif, she went to work to make it comfortable according to lier ideas, and that comprises all that could be meant by a good home for it.

The baby was pretty; eyes of blue, and rose bad lips, and pretty little cheeks, just pink enough for beauty. And more than all, the sweetest temper that ever a baby had—the veriest baby-hater in the world could not have failed to fall in love with it at sight. Mrs. Klugst.n., who was not a haby hater, went into raptures.

a world of trouble."
"Why wasn't your children good ones, mother?" asked Farmer Kingston, rueinly.

'Yes, they was putty good, but that ain't it. They warn't like this one, and I don't believe there ever was one like it.'

ic, and insisted that it should be known

Then came an evil day for Farmer Kingston: Some day, he never could tell how, old Jonas Nichols, the usurer, had got a mortgage on his place, and quick to grasp the property of these who let him once get hold, he found a flaw in the document which gave him opportunity for a foreclosure. Farmer Kingston was at once notified, and told that he could have a month to pay it in. Unless he raised the money in that time, he might prepare to vacate.

'I know it, mother; but little Cola, said Farmer Kingston, with a sob.
'O, little Cora! Why, she'il go to the work house, of course,' said Mrs. Kingston, coldly.
The farmer gasped, but the next instant his wife had stooped and taken the little Cora from the floor, and was bugging and kieling her, and saying:

taking, the kind old couple left their home, expecting never to return.

Cora, the little walf, went with them, and by her winning ways and baby prattle did, much toward the alleviation of their sorrow. And then, as though the measure of their angulais was not yet complete, the days grew darker still. The farmer cut his foot seriously while chop-

The following little story, with its moral, tho' written for the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph, is multe too good to be enjoyed by the farmers of knew a man, he lived in Jones.

loved, and closed his eyes. Perhaps he prayed.

'God is good,' said Mrs. Kingston,' solemnly. 'There will be some way yet; we aint a goin' to starve.'

But it looked very, very dark: They had neither food nor fuel stored, nor had money to purchase with, and bleak Decembey's cutting winds were filled with prophecy. Even Mrs. Kingston seemed about to give up hope.

One 'day she sat couversing with her. husband, and little Cora playing on the floor beside her, when suddenly there came a sharp and enger rap upon the door. This man—and his name was also Jones— He swore that he'd leave them old red hills and

colton, And vittle of that, for his folices were rollen, And what little cotton he had, was boughten, And he couldn't get a living from the land.

came a sharp and eager rap upon the door.

'There mother, some one's knocking!' said Farmer Kingston, uneasily.

'I heard it, Reuben,' she replied, reading his thoughts. 'I s'pose it is the doctor wantin' his pay, but p'raps he won't be hard upon us, after all. I hoga so leastwise—the land sakes!'

For before the reached the door, it was flung wide open, and incrushed a hand some straightway began caressing her, and calling her his sweet lost darling.

'Wa-ai, I never! Naow, stranger; who be ye any way?' she cried, after she had sufficient time to catch her breath.

Then he told his story. He was a city merchant, he informed them, and Cora was his only child, her mother dying when she was only three days old. He then had put her to nurse, and the nurse having received her pay in advance, had run away, and had left the child in a little basket by the wayside—where Reuben Kingston found it. The father had been nearly distracted when first he learned his loss, but after the first grief was over, he had set himself to work untiringly to find her. Link by link the chain was put together, till now he stood there with evidence complete that little Cora was his daughter.

'You seem to be quite poor,' he said And he halloced to Tom to come there and hitch for to emigrate somewhere where the land was rich. And to quit raising cock-burs, thistles, and sich And wasting their time on barren land. That 'nd stay in Georgia their lifetime out.

And he drove by a house where a man name Brown Was living, not far from the edge of the town, And he bantered Brown for to buy his place, And said that seeing as sheriffs were hard

And Jones he bought him a wagon and tents, And loaded his corn, and his women, and truck, And moved to Texas which it took His entire pile, with the best of luck, To get there and get him a little land

But Brown moved out on the old Jones farm And he roled up his breeches and bared his arm, And he picked all the rocks from off the ground, And he rooted it up and ploughed it down, Five years glid by, and Brown, one day,

But Brown he asked him in, and he so

At present hunting bullalo for market has become a regular trade, and all along the route of the rallroad the business is carried on. A party generally consists of four persons, at the outside six, with one

then commence a still hunt. Hunting them on horseback is fut, but it is not successful. It requires great skill and patience to stalk them.

shoot all the lead in Galena there, and he would never notice it. If care is taken, you may kill a large number in the same herd, providing you leave the calves be, or do not shoot a cow with a calf; this generally makes them uneasy, and they may scamper off. It is no uncommon thing for a good set of men to kill and bring in a load of twelve hind-quarters, to average 212 pounds each, in a day.—
The hunters are a brave, wild set, true frontiersmen, making their money very easily; and spending it freely. Often the

HIS MOTHER.—Mr. Ferris married in early manhood a grim old lady, twice his age. As years went by, his ancient flame grew wrinkled and savage, and Mr. Ferris mourned the hour he first a wooing went. At last he met a pretty, jolly little widow down town. Both found in the other a mutual affinity, and they loved fondly, extravagantly incessantly. At last whispers of the way things were going on began to reach the aged matron's ears. Although too old to love, her heart burned flercely with the pangs of jenlousy. She employed spies and detectives, and watched herself. Finally she burst in upon them, and a free fightensued. An arrest was the consequence. Arraigned before the magistrate, the aged wife made an attempt to explain the difficulty.

But said the Recorder, 'you intruded on them.' THERE is no charm in the female sex that car supply the place; of modesty. Withou innocence, beauty is unlovely,

To the People of Pennsylvania.

deserve the gratitude of the people. The annual meetings of the return judges have become to be regarded with as much apprehension by peaceably disposed people as would be a pitched battle. They have been arenas of carnage, rather than an assemblage of a judicial character, and rioting and fatal casualities have been the natural concomitants. These may not be incidental to the system, but the fact remains that they seem to be a part of it, and public morality and public security demand a radical change."

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of May 11, 1871, said: "The amendments to the registry law are few, simple and, so far axwa can see; entirely fair. They are precisely what the republican party would demand if there was a democratic majority in our board of ajdermen. There can be no better test than this. They provide that the minority shall elect their proportion of the election off the names of bad men when they are presented. And they also provide that the vote shall be counted in the presence of the court of common pleas. What he arguments are that forbid the accepance of these amendments we do not know; and we have such faith in the exence of these amendments we do not know; and we have such faith in the exescent is political virtue of the mass of voters of Philadelphia Inquirer of May 5, 1871, said: "We believe these amendments to the registry law are necessary; because be believe that under our form of government the minority have equal rights with the majority. Certainly, it is not honest for the republicans to appoint republicans or luke-warm democrats to represent the democrats as election officers. Again, when it is remembered how, for years past, each meeting of the return judges has been the occasion of fraud, rlot or murder, no one who desires an honest election, a peaceful return of votes, or who detests riot or murder, can object to the return judges decorously meeting in the court room, subject to the wisdom, dignity and integrity of the judges of the common pleas.

The Philadelphia Ledaer of ed; and for ourselves we are satisfied to grant to the democracy all that the

stimulated by candidales for office, who know themselves to be objectionable and unpopular, and whose only hope is that which is based upon false returns. Had these men and their adherents kept away from Harrisburg, this just law would have been passed weeks ago, for a majority of the legislature being composed or just and honorable men, a majority was in favor of its passage."

Upon the question to indefinitely postpone the senate amendments by the house—which amendments were thethree propositions specified—on May 19, 1871. nositions specified—on May 19, 1871. Mr. Elliott said: I desire to state that

vote in accordance with the judgment of my political associates and against my own. I therefore vote "aye."

Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia. In accordance with the instructions of the republican caucus and against my own convictions of right, I vote "aye."

These amendments were judelinitely vectored by a strict party vote.—If to the These amendments were indefinitely postponed by a strict party vote—17 to 41 —except that Wm. F. Smith, of Philadelphia voted with the democrats. We have labored during this entire session to bring about this much-needed reform—because we have felt that it would meas—

responsibility is upor on us. Wm. A. Wallace J. Depuy Davis A. G. Brodhead

T. B Schnatterly, W. Horses Rose W. Horace Rose, J. J. C. Harvey, J. F. Mooney, Samuel Josephs, A. T. C. Keffer, John A. Conrad, Wesley B. Leonard, Edmund English, Thomas Chalfant,

Members of the House.

of mischie which the husbandman must labor longind hard to undo the floating particles bing too light to be stopped.

A SAIRO looking serious in a chapel in Boston, ras asked by a clergyman if the foliating the float are change? Whereupon the tar put hisband in his pooket, and replied that "a hadn't got a cent.

"Now there is no objection to this last amendment,"

The Philadelphia Post of January 26, in devising a plan by which the usual scenes of violence and disorder which have attended these meetings for some type this pand in his pooket, and replied that "a hadn't got a cent.

"Now there is no objection to this last amendment,"

The Philadelphia Post of January 26, if the dier ma, 'for ic can't hurt you.'—

replied fina, I was a little four-year old remarked to on going to bed, 'I am not afraid her ma ark.' 'No of course you are not,' per led ther ma ark.' 'No of course you are not,' per led ther ma ark.' 'No of course you are not,' per led them ark.' 'Who of course you are not,' per led ther ma ark.' 'No of course you are not