Protessional Cards.

INITED STATES CLAIM REAL ESTATE AGENCY. WM. B. BUTLER,

Office of Franklin House, South Hanover Street
Carlisle, Cumberland county, Fennu.
Applications by mail, will receive immediate
attention.
Particular attention given to the selling or renting of Real Estate, in town or country. In all letters of inquiry, please enclose postage stamp.
July 11, 1870—tt

E BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

. CARLISLE, PA.

TUMBICH & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

GEO. S. EMIG ATTORNEY- AT-LA W,

Diffice with S. Hopburn, Jr.

Bust Main Street,
CARLISLE, PA.
Feb. 2.71-1y W. KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW Carlisle, Penna. Office same as that of

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, DEN-T. From the Baltimore College of Denta Office at the residence of his mother other Street, three doors below Bedford

Wats and Caps

FRESH ARRIVAL OF ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS. The subscriber has just opened at No. 15 North Hander's North, a few doors North of the Carlisle Danest Bank, one of the largest and best Stocks of HATS and CAPS ever offered in Carlisle.

Slik Hats, Cassimere of all styles and qualities, Slift Brims, different colors, and every description of Soft Hats now made.

The Funkard and Old Fashloned Brush, constantly or hand and made to order, all warranted to give satisfaction.

A full assortment of GENTS, BOY'S, AND CHILDREN'S. HATS

HATS, nave also added to my Stock, notions of diffe ent kinds, consisting of LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S STOCKINGS Now Yes,

Collars,

Pencils,

Sewing Sitk. Suspenders, Gloves

PRIME SEGARS AND TOBACCO ALWAYS ON HAND. Tive me a call, and examine my stock as I fee onfident of pleasing all, besides saving you mo

JOHN A. KELLER, Agent, No. 15 North Hanover Street.

Oct. 1870 TATS AND CAPS!

DO YOU WANT A NICE HAT OR CAP? 1880, DON'T FAIL TO CALL ON J. G. CALLIO. NO. 29. WEST MAIN STREET, vhere can be seen the finest assortment of HATS AND CAPS

wee brought to Carlisle. He takes great pleasure and all new ones, to his spleudid sock just resisted from New York and Philadelphia, consisting in part of an SILK AND CASSIMERE HATS, selder an endless variety of Hats and Caps of 19 latist style, all of which he will sell at the yeard Cap. Prices. Also, his own manufacture Hatsalways on hand, and

HATS MA NUFACTURED TO ORDER. He has the best arrangement for coloring Hats and all kinus of Woolen Goods, Overcost, &c., at the shortest notice (as he colors every week) and on the most reasonable terms. Also, a fine lot of choice brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS COUNTRYFURS to sell, as he pays the highest cash prices for he same.

Give him a call; at the above number, his ide tand, as he feels confident of giving entire sa isfaction.

Get. 1870.

Plumbers, &c.

南南南南南南南南 JAMES CAMPBELL. | W. F. HENWOOD CAMPBELL & HENWOOD,

PLUMBERS. GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

No. 18 North Han ver St.. CARLISLE, PA.

BATH TUBS,
WATER CLOSETS,
WASH BASINS,
HYDRANTS,
HYDRANTS,
LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,
GISTERN AND DEEP WELL, PUMPS,
GAS SHADES AND GLOSES &c., &c.

Lead Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe.

CHIMNEY TOPS and FLUES,

BRASS WORK

tor Steam and Water constantly on hand. WORK IN TOWN OR COUNTRY promptly attended to.

43-Immediate attention given to orders formaterial or work from a distance. Having special advantages we are prepared to

Bep. 1, 70—1v

Notions wholesale at CITY PRICES. GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, NECK TIES and BOWS.

BHIRT FRONTS, Cambric and Linen Handker-chiefs, L2nen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Triumings Braids, Spool Cotton, Walletts Combs, Stationary, Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags, Drugs, Soaps and Perfumery, Shoe Black, Stove Polish, Indigo, Segars, Gc., &c.

COYLLE BROTHERS,

No. 22 South Hanover street,
March 30, 1871—6m.

Carlisle, Pa,

T. L. STERNER & BRO.,

LIVERY AND SAME STABLE, BETWEEN HANOVER AND BEDFORT STS IN THE REAR OF BENTZ HOUSE. CARLISLE, PA. Having fitted up the Stable with new Carria, ages, &c., I am prepared to furnish first-class tam-onts, at reasonable rates. Parties taken to and from the springs.

April 23, 1487, -29

47th Dividend.

Cartiste Deposit Bank, Carlisle Deposit Dum,
Carlisle PA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of five per cent, for the past six months, on the Capital Stock, free from State 32d, National Taxes, payable on demand.
J. P. HASSLER, Carlet PA, 1871.—307 **May** 4, 1371—3m

American Bolunteer.

BY BRATTON & KENNEDY.

Agricultural Amplements. GARDNER & CO.,

TARLISLE MACHINE WORKS

New Machines for 1871. Seeding, Reaping, Threshing. THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

Thresher and Separator We offer this new Thresher and Séparato (Casho & Co's, I'alient to the farmers of Cumber and and adjoining counties as fully equal, inct superior to any machinenow manufactures. It has the great advantage of being plain and simple in construction. It is a VERY RAPH THRESHER AND A PERFECT SEPARATOL AND CLEANER. In using it the farmer will be sure of making the most he possibly can out of his crop because it.

Wastes No Grain,

btu saves all that goes through the machine and separates enterely the chaff from the straw Lt Is an ensy running machine and will do it work thoroughly. This we guarantee. It is a the same time the cheapest machine in the macket. The HORSE POWEIt which we furnish I run the Cumberland Valley Thresher is als new and entirely different in construction frow that we have heretofore built, securing muc greater power and speed, with lighter draft, such that four norses only will be required, wher many other machines require six and eighhorses.

greater power and speed, with lighter drait, so that four norses only will be required, where many other machines require six and eight horses.

The Cumberland Valley Thresher and Cleaner was tried on the grounds of the Cumbeiland County Agricultural Society at the Fair of 1579, a large crowd of farmers being present to witness its operation. The trial was completely successful and the machine put of the most sat large the state of the successful and the machine put of the most sat large the state of the st

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY

PATENT SELF RAKING MOWER and REAPER.

We will also build this new machine, with changes and improvements fully remedying the defects and weak points of those built last season. Our aim is to supply farmers with a good home-made machine, which if not superior in all respects to those brought from a distance will nevertheless prove in all essential points, a good and reliable harvester. All we ask for it is a fair trial.

THE WILLOUGHBY PATENT GUM SPRING Grain Drill.

We build this well known Grain Drill no We build this wen known Gram with or without guano attachment, and the shovels in straight or zig zag rows, just as the farmer prefers. We now have, also, a new and insproved plan of attaching the gum tubes, for which we have obtained Letters Patent, which with other improvements makes the Willoughby the most complete and perfect Brill manuactured in the country.

ALWAYS ON HAND! a fill Me of agricultural implements both of our own manufacture and from other establishments, including every useful machino needed by the farmer. We may enumerate Hay Rakes, old fashioned Threshers and Horse Powers, which we have three kinds and due tilliferate elevations of the control of the control

IRON WORK INOR WOLKS

In our extensive Foundry and Machine Shops and for BUILDING MATERIALS of every description in our Door and Sash Factory. A full stock of well-sensoned LUMBER always on hand, enabling us to fill all orders promptly, at the lowest prices. Farmers, builders and manufacturers are invited to give us a call and see our facilities for turning out good work.

Jan. 19, 71—60r

Mair Renewer. []SE THE BEST!

HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER.

Nine years before the public, and no preparation for the hair has ever been produced equal to Hail's "Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer," and every honest deater will say It gives the best satisfaction. It restores GRAY HAIR to its original color, enadienting and preventing diadruft, curing BALDNISS and promoting the growth of the hair. The gray and brash and siky locks, monward the same and siky inches, monward trees. It is the chennest had DRESSING in the world, and its effects tast longer, as it excites the glands to furnish the nativitive principle so necessary to the life of the hair. It gives the hair that splendid appearance so nuch admired by all. By its tonic and stimulating properties it prevents the hair rom falling out, and nore need be without Nature's fornament, a good head of hair. It is the first real perfected remedy over discovered for caring disanses of the hair, and it has never been equalled and we assure the thousands who have used it, it is kept up to its original high standard. Our Treattse on the Hair mathed head, see the medicines. Price One Dollar per bottle.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietor

- Laboratory, Nashua N. H.

S, A. HAVERSTICK, Agent, Carlisle, Pa. March 30, 1871-iy

POR SALE A TRACT OF LAND stuate on the Canal and River, in Liverpool township, Perry county, containing THREE HUVDRED AND FIFT ACRES, more or less, having thereon erected a two story brick double DWELLING HOUSE, elegantity finished, a large two-story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and a very floo frame BANK BARN, 110x3 feet. The above tract can be readily divided into several farms, which will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.

Also, a piece of land in the same township, containing THIRTY ACRES, more or less, partly cleared. containing THIRTY ACRES, more or less, partily cleared.
Also, a tract of land on the canal and river, in
Buffalo township, in the same county, containing ONE HUNDIRED AND FIFTY ACRES, more
or less, about the half being cleared, having
thereon erected two leg houses and a log stable
Also, a lot of ground in the biorough of Liverport, being 50x50 feet. Tying between the river
and road, and having thereon erected a WARE
ACUSE.

All to be sold on very favorable terms and All to be sold on very favorable terms and All to be proporties will be offered at private sale until OCTOBEL 26, 1871, and if not sold before that time will be sold at public sale on that day in Liverpool, when and where the terms will be made known.

Apply to H. G. MOSER, Mechanicsburg, or to J. M'CORMICK, Jr., Harrisburg.

Je 28-wif

CARLISLE SPRINGS. The grounds at the Spring have been put in good order, and are free to all pic-nics or partle who wish to use them.

The Spring and the bathing rooms are in good order.

Theography of twenty-five horses, Stabling for twenty-five horses, WILLIAM STIZEL, Proprieto June 20, '71-3t. TOB WORK neatly and expeditious-

Hoetical MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

BY JAMES G. CLARK, vect mother, the birds from the howers have riled,
The reaper has gathered his sheaves,
The glorious summer lies slient and dead,
And the land, like a pale mourner, grieves; But the garden of mem'ry is blooming to-day' With flowers and leaves over new, And the birds and the fount ins that around

Are singing, dear mother, of you. Like green shores receding beyond the

seas, Seem the years by your tenderness blest, And youth's merry music grown faint on That is wafting me on to life's West;

Yet beautiful seems the mild glance of your eye, And the blessing your fond spirit, gave, As the mists of the valley hang pright in the sky, Though the mountains are lost in the wave. wonder, sometimes, if the souls that have flo Return to the mourners again, And I ask for a sig nfrom the trackless Unknow Where millions have questioned in valu. I see not your meek-loving face through 11 strife Which would blind me with doubting and lear,

And I know that my Mother is near. The cold world may cover my pathway wi frowns,
And mingle with bitter each joy; may lead me with crosses and I have treasures it cannot destroy

Whose roses the winds never strew, And the billows and breezes around I Bring lidings of Heaven and you.

Miscellancous.

THE INVOLUNTARY SAM PATCH.

It happened one day that a discussion arose in the natural philosophy class of Williams College, Berkshire, Mass., on the question, "Why is it that, of the various victims carried over Niagara Falls, no trace of their bodies has ever been found, either in Niagara River or Lake Ontario?" Ontario?"
One student suggested that the fall itself was sufficient to dash to atoms any body whatever; another thought that the weight of water could not but keep the body effectually down in the crannies of the abyss below the precipice, and the idea of a third was, that the numerous fishes tenanting the deep pool, when favored with a stray corpse now and then, would leave slender chance for "contingent remainders."

would leave slender chance for "contingent remainders."

The genial professor, after hearing the charlous theories of his young philosophers, said that he would not advance one of his own, but that, in humble imitation of a greater man, he would tell them a "little story," which might possibly, he thought, throw a ray of light upon the subject.

subject.
"In my early days," he continued, "In my early days," he continued, "In my academy was one of the teachers in an academy of Berkshire. A pleasant stream flowe of Berkshire. A pleasant stream flowed past the village, and, on Saturday afternoons, it was an agreeable recreation to walk along its banks for a few miles, until I could see its head-waters issue from the side of a steep hill which bounded the prospect. Crossing the stream by a rude bridge opposite the prospect house, I had wandered, one hot July afternoon, up the lot bent for nearly two miles where it wandered, one hot July afternoon, up the left bank for nearly two miles, where it takes a sudden turn, bringing the way, fayer by its c'reuitous windings within easy reach of my starting-point.

"Feeling tired, and the stream being here very narrow, I resolved to ford it and save my distance. There is a water-

and save my distance. There is a water-fall at this spot, and below it a broad expanse of water, clear and shallow, ex-cept immediately underneath the shoot, where the depth is twelve or fourteen feet. Marching up the bank about two where the department of the bank about two feet. Marching up the bank about two rods, I divested myself of shoes and of stockings, which I took in my hand and prepared to cross. Four steps would land me on the other side. The little run was scarcely a foot deep, and a slippery green

scarcely a foot deep, and a slippery greenmass, somewhat smoothed by the current,
lined its bed invitingly. I threw out a
good stout ieg, and planted one foot on
the silky verdure.

"Did I say planted? I received instanter a lesson in dynamics on which I
had not calculated, and which may save
the dignity and the equilibrium of future
topographical engineers. topographical engineers.
In the twinkling of an eye the force of the current had swept me off, and of the current had swept me off, and I whiled down, helplesss as an infant, to the falls below. Even in the moment of topling, I kept perfectly cool, and never during the accident lost my presence of mind. Fear I had none. I was a most powerful swimmer; there were no rocks, as I well knew, and, before I reached the verget so rapid are the operations of the mind, my course was clearly marked out. As soon as I plumped into the pool, I would float to the surface, make for the shore, have a hearty laugh at my mishap,

would noat to the strates, make for the shore, have a hearty laugh at my mishap, and enliven my fellow teachers with a gay recital of it on my return. "Over I went very comfortably, and, that I reached the pebbly bottom, you that I reached the pebbly bottom, you may pretty safely presume.
"But to my exceeding surprise I found that floating up, though I was several yards out of the torrents reach, was quite another affair. I abandoned my stockings and shoes, to which I had clung in my headlong descent, and struck out with might and main, but to no purpose—I could not rise! I knew that I was sound in limb, and felt no superincumbent weight pressing me down. I struck out and kicked vigorously in the approved way, but, no sooner did I progress three or four inches upward, than a sort of magnetic attraction, gentle but irresistible, drew my toes down to their old resting place.

olace.
"It was an incomprehensible fix." "It was an incomprehensible fix." I redoubled my efforts, again and again, with a similar result. The case was becoming desperate. Was I really doomed to die in this wretched hole, about as pitiful a finale for a sophomore as Duke Clarence's in the Malmsey butt? Ophelia's slip, Sheller's, diver in the innermost main, and Sam Patch's unlucky jump, all crowded upon my imagination, now preternaturely alert. I would have sighed but for lack of oxygen, that no friends

but for lack of oxygen, that no friends were to stand sorrowing around about my dying bed, stepping, with decorous woe behind my remains, and shedding tears "Worst of all, I fancied my chum's unsophisticated lament in the rear of my earse:

L'Ah, poor Sam! Our best swimmer

be drowned at last like a blind puppy!

"Visions, moreover, of muskrats gnaw-

"Visions, moreover, of mustrate gnawing my flesh, and ravenous pikes darting their long noses into the sockets of my eyes, certainly did not tend to raise my spirits.

"By this time I was nearly paralyzed through sheer exhaustion, and felt but too surely that endurance had reached its limit. One more terrible struggle, and alas! my plight was worse than ever.—Noises as of a thousand cannon were ringing in my cars, and I fancied that. Noises as of a thousand cannon were ringing in my ears, and I fancied that blood was beginning to start from my mouth and nostrils. Will you believe me when I say that I was literally in a

cold sweat? "At this crisis, when I had made up my mind for the worst, it occurred to me that I could not rise. I might be able to creep or walk below water, and thus manage to reach the brink, which was at no great distance. It was a heaven—sent inspiration, and acted on without an instant's delay. I found to my joy there was no hinderance whatever to this mode of progression, and crawled along mode of progression, and crawled along the bottom like a crab. In less than CARLAGIE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

air I was saved!
"Throwing myself on the grass with unutterable thankfulness, I rested for a few minutes, and then deliberately waded in again to recover the shoes and stockings I had left behind, which was easily attentibility and the control of the same of

accomplished; so you see; my friends, that with perseverance, 'somethings may be done as well as others!' .

"Now, gentlemen, why was it that I "Now, gentlemen, why was it that could not rise or swim in that water?
"The dashing of the torrent had raised, so many foam-bells, and so inflated a denser element with air, that the specific gravity of the water,was totally changed, and I might as well have altempted to and I might as well have attempted as float on oil or champaigne as on that sparkling current.

"The strongest fish that ever swam the ocean would be powerless to rise from the abyse of Niagara."—Alexander Latta, in Appleton's Journal.

LOCKED IN WITH A CRAZY MAN. Friday evening, about eight o'clock, as a woman named Eliza Christopher, who lives at Michigan avenue toll-gate, just outside of Detroit, was seated on the front steps of her house, an unknown man came through the gate and asked for a drink of water. He stated that he had just left a train at the junction. The woman started for the kitchen to get him a drink, when the man followed her in, locked the front door, and removed the key, and before she could comprehend his purpose, had also locked and pocketed the key of the back door, thus rendering her a prisoner in her own house.—Mrs. Christopher began to scream as she realized the fact, when the man seized Mrs. Christopher began to scream as she realized the fact, when the man seized her by the throat and threatened to kill her if she did not stop. He commenced asking her questions, putting them in such a way that she saw he was insane. After a time he told her that she would not be hurt if she would keep quiet, but that he was going to lie down and have a rest, having walked from New Orleans that day. He pulled off his cont and stretched himself out on the carpet, and was soon apparently askern. The woman was soon apparently asleep. The woman then tried to leave the room, but the fel-low sprang up, flourished a chair over her head, and seemed determined to kill her. The screams of the woman so enner. The screams of the woman so enged him that he struck her two or three blows with his hands, and would no doubt have done her serious harm had she rot had sense enough to cease her noise. He then laid down again, but not noise. He then laid down again, but not to sleep, putting her through a catechism of questions, which lasted about an hour, and making threats of vengeance every time she faltered in answering. At length a little girl, about six years old, who was sleeping in the bed-room, awoke, and began to cry, and the lunatic, declaring "the men were coming again," jumped out of the parlor window and ran off, taking the keys with him. He was afterwards discovered and driven away from a stable, which he was trying to om a stable, which he was trying break open, and a person supposed to be him threw a stone through a saloon

TAKE MORE SLEEP.—How many persons are there that go to bed at a reasonable hour? Many will sit up reading or conversing until twelve, one, or even two o'clock at night. This is kept up, and finally becomes a habit, and when they do retire, they cannot sleep. They gradually lose flesh, become dysepetic and debilitated; being unable to account for this emaciation, they consult a physician. Certain medicines are prescribed, and still the difficulty exists.

The medical adviser has probably neglected to interrogate his patient as to

The medical adviser has proporty neglected to interrogate his patient as to his habits, and he, too, is at a loss to understand why his remedial agents have not the broper salutary effect. The natient now changes physicians, and so he continues until, from exhaustion, he is compelled to remain in bed, until nature regains her grand requestive power of regains her grand recuperative power of regains her grain recuperative power of sleep, and the patient comparatively re-covers for a few months, when, if the same habit is continued, he relapses into his former condition. Many persons will tell you they cannot sleep it they go to bed at nine or ten o'clock in the evening; bed at nine or ten o'clock in the evening; and this is true, when the nervous system has been abused; but when persons will retire at a reasonable hour, they will soon fall asleep, and one hour's sleep, previous to twelve o'clock at night, will do the system more good than three hours after that time. Sitting up late at night impairs the eyes and destroys the complexion, which add much misery to the life of young ladies. Young men should bear in mind, when they inflict their society on the fair sex till a late hour of night that they can leave when they feel inclined, but their hostess is compelled to entertain them during their visit.—Mcdical Reporter.

ANECDOTE OF FOOTE.—The following. anedote may be relied on: When Foote had a house at Hampstead, he invited a number of friends in London to dine with him, 20 of whom obeyed the invitation, and fared supmptously. The repast being over, Dr. Heffernan, who was nation, and fared supmptously. The repark theing over, Dr. Heffernan, who was one of the company, drew from his pocket proposals for a new edition of Horace; the conditions stating that the price would be two gaineas, half to be paid at the time of subscribing and the other half on the delivery of the book. Our Aristophanes threw down his guinea without delay, declaring himself a subscriber, and every person present instantly followed his expanyle. But after Heffernan had pocketed the 20 guiners, our host delivered the following remonstrance, addressing him-

A CURIOUS BIT OF AMERCIAN HISTO-RY.—The most memorable thing in con-nection with the history of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, is the "Meck lenburg Declaration of Independence," county, North Carolina, is the "Meckilenburg Declaration of Independence," which was adopted May 20, 1775, in an old, round-log and clap-board covered school house, used as a court room, and most enthusiastic shouts. Attached to this document, writes a correspondent, are the names of seven Alexanders, many of whose grandchildren and great grandchildren still reside there. This was the first action taken which looked to a complete separation of the colonies was the first action taken which looked to a complete separation of the colonies from Great Britain, and the establishment of American Independence. The paper was taken to Philadelphia by Captain Jack and placed in the hands of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, to be presented to the Colonial Congress; but these gontlemen replied that it was too soon for such a movement. This was more than one year before Mr Jefferson wrote the "Declaration" adopted on the wrote the "Declaration" adopted on the 4th of July, 1776. The agreement in sentiment, and the similarity of a number of passages, prove that Mr. Aefferson had not read and studied the "Mecklenburg Declaration" in vain.

A SISTER'S INFLUENCE.—"That man has grown among kind and loving sisters," I once heard a lady remark. 'And why do you think so?' sald I. 'Because of the rich development of all the tender feelings of the heart, which are so apparent in every word.' A sister's influence is felt even in manbod's later years, and the heart of him who has grown cold with its contact with the world, will warm and thrill with pure enjoyment as some incident awakes with the soft fones and glad melodies of his sister's voice. And he will turn from purposes which a warped and false juil-osophy has reasoned into expediency and weep for the gentler influence which loved him in his earlier years.

HON J. S. BLACK ON THE SITUATION The 9th Resolution ably Defended POWERFUL INDICTMENT OF RADICALISM.

Rottenness of the Administration The Incapacity of Grant THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY To the People of Pennsylvania

The executive committee of the democracy of this state, to whom the following address was referred by the recent state convention, now present the same to you as embodying some of the reasons which actuate and control the organization they

represent:

We here solemaly renew our often repeated declaration of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization.

Our ultimate objects are those of our fathers whea they adopted the iederal constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect unlon, to, establish justice, to insure damestic transmitting to prompte the gen. fect union to, establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to promote the zeneral welfare, to provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We sincerely believe that the government of the United States, administered as it was in former days, with a direct view to the advancement of these principles, would do for us and for our children all that any people can reasonably desire from the political system under which they live. We are equally sure that if not carried political system under which they live. We are equally sure that if not carried out in the spirit of those by whom it was framed it must become a curse instead of a blessing. Situated as we are, obedience to the fundamental law means not, only to the fundamental law means not, only the honest performance of sworn obligations, but freedom, peace and prosperity to all classes of the people. On the other hand, the usurpation of interdicted or undelegated power is not only a crime in itself, but the fruitful parent of other crimes, will lead, as it has always led to indefinite misgovernment, corruption and tyranny, subvarting all liberty, and rendering the rights of all men insecure. rendering the rights of all men insecure. When we speak of the federal constitution, we mean the whole instrument, with all its amendments, and acknowledge the equal obligation of every part. Several of those amendments were carried by brute force and by frauds upon the public will so glaring as to take from their authors all claim upon our respect. But we cannot deny that they have actually become a part of the constitution; nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of rendering the rights of all men insecure nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of the men who at that time controlled con-gress and mastered the state legislatures. Whosoever swears to support the consti-tution must yerform all that is "nomina-ted in the bond." Any change which experience and reason shall prove to be desirable must be made in the prescribed way, and not by revolutionary and dis-orderly means. orderly means.

THE DECLARATION OF 1871. No caudid person will deny that the leading men in power at Washington have been unfaithful to their duties. They have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard to their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the constitution. They have denying the states of their They have deprived the states of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries.

They have nassed bills of pains and pen-alties, operating on millions at once, without regard to the guilt or innocence of the

parties.

They have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property.

They have treated the habeas corpus law with contempt and denied the right of trial by jury. They have sent out swarms of their They have sent out swarms of their hireling agents, with instructions to kid-nap, imprison and kill free citizens for olitical offenses, without judicial accuation, without warrant, and without le

They have not only trodden upon the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments which they themselvef interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests. In defiance of the XIIIth amendment

they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons without the pretense of any "orline whereof the party was legally convicted."

In the face of the XIVth, they have childred the countries of which are abridged the equal rights of whole masses of white citizens.

Without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections and to set them seide after they

ed the 20 guiners, our host delivered the following remonstrance, addressing himself to the most affluent physician: 'Heferman, this is about the thirty-fifth time that I have sudscribed to your Horace, but for Heaven's sake never think of printing it! It is hardship enough to be obliged to throw away a guinea; but the further punishment of reading your viewnosense would be intolerable.' The doctor smalled, and implicitly followed his advice, for not a line of his Horace ever bolliged to throw away a guinear; but the further punishment of reading your vile nonsense would be intolerable. The doctor smalled, and implicitly followed his udvice, for not a line of his Horace ever appeared. sists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of state elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places of the people in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next presidential election? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning be not given by the people, or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despolism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which the fathers left them.

ROTTENNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION. We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power. Power not delegated is always abused. In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption.—Frauds, without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character common honesty are permitted to ocfor common honesty are permitted to ocor continuo notes y as permitted to coupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the treasury, a large portion is squandered by congress on party favorites, or corrupt rings, and on base

twenty seconds my dripping head emerged from the treacherous bath, and I was once more respiring the warm summer air I was saved! agents are honest, and the cost of the same thing when its officers are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitations upon their own authority. A feet unperverted representative government is sirele in its machinery, easily maintained, and display sings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfeit, save in the heauty and freshness they contribute to produce; the secure tranquality of a regar astablishment, may sometimes be a compensation for the may sometimes be a compensation for the burdens it imposes, but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most op-pressive, the most unsteady of all politi-

cal structures.

- THE RIGHTS OF LABOR. THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

To support the extravagant corruptions of an administration like the present, and at the same time pay the pensions and the interest on the debt, would require heavy taxation at best. But the party in power has contrived to make the taxes doubly burdensome by their mode of levying and collecting them. Great gaugs of unnecessary officers are supported and fattened out of them. They are in many cases imposed, not with any view to the supply of the public treasury, but solely to operate as bounties for the benefit of the individuals and private corporations. ate as bounties for the benefit of the individuals and private corporations.—
While the mouth of labor is thus robbed of the bread it earns, the fortunes of monopolists and ringmosters are hideously swelled, and their rapacity inflamed for still further aggression upon the rights of the industrious masses. The necessity of revenue reform is admitted on all hands, and by none more freely than by candid supporters of the so-called republican party in congress, but the majority is so completely controlled by private inerests the consideration of public duty have no influence on them.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. No people can be wholly enslaved so long as they have the protection of an independent and upright judiciary. The radical party, feeling this, have tried by all means, fair and foul, to make the federal judiciary an instrument to aid them in their crusade against the law of the land. They have filled the inferior courts, especially in the south, with their courts, especially in the south, with their most unscrupulous partisans. Again and again they have constructed and reconstructed the Supreme Court—sometimes by reducing and sometimes by increasing the number of judges—always with a view to make a majority which could be relied on to endorse their anti-constitutional legislation. When the judgments of that august tribunal sustained the ancient principles of liberty and justice, its authority, was denounced, disobeyed and contemned. They have interposed in a pending case with legislative decrees to take away the jurisdiction of the court and prevent it from protecting a citizen whose plainest right they desired to invade. We solemnly trust that they have not yet succeeded, and will never succeed in bending the court of last resort to their foul purposes.

RADICAL RECONTRUCTION.

Their so-called reconstruction laws are a series of experiments for the reduction of the southern states to the lowest condiion of political slavery, hoping thereby omake them instruments for the enslaver tion of political slavery, hoping thereby to make them instruments for the enslavery ment of every other section. To this end they have not only refused them a representation in congress, but forced them to be misrepresented by persons who came there to get oppressive laws enacted against them. They have steadily stringgled to make the state governments the tools of their partisan tyranny. Everywhere they have debauched the administration of justice, disregarded the popular will, and produced the most frightful disorders. Scalawags, carpethagers, and the most ignorant of the most of moral putrefaction, scourging the respectable and peaceful citizens with their dishonest exactions. These outrages are openly justified, and their encouragement declared to be necessary for the good of the radical party. The loremost members of congress have avowed their determination to legislate upon them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In hand, which is the important state?

And which so tonduct the public health, to the improvement of the national taste?

It would be a curious inquiry to examine the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in respect to their musical, and on the Champs enset, musical, and on the Champs enset, musical, and on the Champs enset, musical, and on the Champs in a certain sense, musical, and on the Champs in a certain sense, musical, and on the Champs in the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in respect to the Germans and the French in the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in the difference in the open air life of the Germans and the French in the improvement deliference in the opten air life of t them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In other words, the worst wrongs and the most shameful violations of common justice are committed; in order that a certain combination of politicians already in power may continue to rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for

for their pleasure, and plunder us for their profit. INCOMPETENCY OF GRANT. INCOMPETENCY OF GRANT.

Of Gen. Grant we desire to speak with the repect that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation and a soldier of great reputation. But it is painfully manifest that he is not fit for his place. He has never made the slightest efforts to preserve, protect or defend the constitution. On the contrary he has given to its enemies in congress all the aid and comfort he could, and he has assumed, without scruple, power which kings are careful not to exercise and which no republican ruler can hold without mortal offence to popular liberty. Instead of guarding the public treasury he has encouraged the corrupt extravagance of congress, and corrupt extravagance of congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their orcorrupt extravagance of congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their origin in the rings which immediately surround him. Before and about the time of his election his inconsistent expressions showed that he had no convictions—perhaps no knowledge—upon public affairs. He avowed openly in writing, over his own name, that he had nopolicy, that is to say no opinions or sentitiments which would control his choice of measures But leading and ambitious men of the republican party proposed to him a policy, which would serve their interests at the expense of equal rights and they accompanied their suggestions with offers of enormous presents in money, lands, houses and goods far exceeding in value the annual salary which the people agreed to pay him for an impartial and just administration of their government. Ho accepted the presents, adopted the policy, and appointed the donors to office.

the donors to office. THE ISSUES. It will surely be admitted that all American citizens who believe these facts to be true are bound by the sacred science to oppose this state of things and by opposing, end it. The persons interested in preventing a charge will ask tow, to what extent, and by what means we propose to make reforms. The ques-ion is a fair one and we will answer it oriefly. It will be the duty of the dom-ocratic party, and, to the extent of our authority, original or delegated, we here-by pledge ourselves and our associates, so

ar as in us lies—

1. To put the ship of state once again on her constitutional tact and hold her head firmly and steadily to that course.

2. To protect individual citizens of all the course and the course of th parties, classes and creeds in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, reputation and the pursuit of their lawful business, by an impartial administration of justice in the ordained and established courts. 3. To preserve the powers of the general government in their whole constitutional vigor as our sole defense against foreign aggression, the safest bond of union between different sections of the country and the only sure promise of a general preparative.

country and the only stre promise of a general prosperity.

4. To maintain, unimpared, the reserved rights of the states, not only because they are guarrnteed by the federal constitution, but because the states alone can safely be trusted with the management of their own local concerns.

5. To reduce the expenditures of the graverness by confining its appropria-

its operation upon the property and bus-DUTIES TO THE PEOPLE.

7. To preserve the public credit by the prompt payment of the public of the public of the public of the consecrate the public of the use of the landless people who need it by a system which will secure a sufficiency to all, and stop at once the long series of swindles by which so many millions of acres have been given away to those who already have more than enough. rhese are some of the duties which lie

before the people if they desire to see their government administered with a decent respect for the constitution of their futhers or with tolerable honesty in finan-cial matter. ial matters.
We have no test of orthodoxy, no dis

abilities for nor discriminations against former political antagonists. We cannot and do not object to bygone differences, provided the citizen be truly and faithfully devoted now to the interests and institutions of the whole country and all the inhabitants thereof the inhabitants thereof. Our object is not revolution, but resto-

ration; not injury to our opponents, but an assertion of our own rights and those f our fellow-citizens.
By order of the Democratic Executive

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

Summer Evening Music,

Of all the memories of a European tour, none is more vivid or more de-lightful than the out of door music of the continent. Indeed, music and life in the open air have a much closer re-lation to each other than is generally imagined. The most musical people in the world are the Germans and the Italians, whose two schools are ac-knowledged as the only standards of musical faste and culture, and the Germans pass most of their time out of doors during the summer, while the Italian of the cities live in the open air for the greater part of the year.—Music is cheap with them, because it is a part of their being, and it is excellent because their taste has been so highly educated that they will not tolerate

mediocrity in composition or perform

ance.
The increasing attention paid to music in this country, especially in the sic in this country, especially in in a line of summer concerts, which is in a great measure due to the large German element in our population, is a very gratifying fact. The climate of the United States from May to October in-United States from May to October invites us to the open air for the enjoyment of the pleasantest hours of the twenty four in the late afternoon, and parks have come very properly to be regarded by all our municipal governments as indispensable adjuncts to cities: But the park without music is the rose without perfume, life without love, a world destitute of color, Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark omitted. Given a park there must be music.—And what so conducive to innocent en-

And what so conducive to innocent enoyment, to the public health, to the mprovement of the national taste?

It would be a curious inquiry to ex-

meretricious or impure.

' But this comparison is apart from the matter in hand, which is the importance of providing both for the amuse ment and instruction of our people by the best musical performances. Ali efforts in this direction deserve the to see that they will receive it. The orchestral leader who provides a high order of music in the open air is a pub-

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home good people. Don't shut up your house lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sous, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, and drink, and sleep in, the work is and drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degredation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere; if they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought at other, and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn bightly at night, and make the homestead delightful with all those little airs that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment around the lamp and fire light of a home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influences of a bright little do-

Jealousy.—A lady residing in a Western city returned home one vening and heard some noise in the room usually occupied by herself and her husband.—The door being closed, she resorted to the keyhole, to which place she applied her eye. She saw the figure of a woman; standing by her side was the husband of the jealous wife, actually engaged in adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of the intruding female. Taking a shot-gun, she forced open the door, and shot the woman in the back. Then the husband screamed, and the wife fainted. On her return to consciousness mutual explanations followed. The body of the woman who was shot was brought in, and it was who was shot was brought in, and it was seen to be a dummy! The husband a dry goods' merchant, and had brought the image home to repair the damage it had sustained by exposure. The jealous vife still lives.

WHAT A PRINTER DID.—The Emper-WHAT A PRINTER DID.—The Emper-or of Germany is a practical printer.— All his family are obliged to have some trade. William chose to be a typo, and worked at the case three years. Since dropping the 'composing stick,' he has taken up the 'shooting stick,' 'imposed' all Germany into one 'form,' under one 'head,' given his army a first class 'make-up,' knocked the French completely into 'pl,' and 'locked up,' their 'leader,' till they agreed to pass over the 'quoin.'

Onio has at least one female citizen who can assert her rights without asking any aid of the ballot bex. She charged her husband with lunacy, and he suc-ceeded in convincing her of his sanity only by coming down with a check of \$800. We commend her example to all wives in want of pin money. The plan might not work every time, but the ex-periment is worth trying.

EMERSON fittly says: "The poor are only they who feel poor, and poverty consists only in feeling poor."

Rates for Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS Will be inserted at Ten Cents ADVERTIBEMENTS will be inserted at Ton, Cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Quarterly half-yearly, and yearly advertisements thered at a liberal reduction on the above rates, Advertisements should be accompanied by the Casn. When sent without any length of time specified for publication, they will be continued until ordered out and energed accordingly.

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

Odds and Ends.

CHEAP out-of-door breakfast --- A a lady's snowy brow.

HE who how low gold may get, it particular friend, is novouy s 'You are a queer chicken,' as the hen aid-when-she-hatched out a duck

TRUE eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary and nothing more. A. PRUDENT man is like a pin, his head preventing him from going too far. ELMIRA rats don't know much. They steal shoe pegs and stow them away for

WHEN does a son not take after his tather? When the father leaves him nothing to take.

WHY are fashionable young ladies like letters? Because, unless they have stamps, the males reject them. It has just been discovered that nothing will make a woman so mad as looking for her night-cap after the lamp is

A YOUNG lady went into a music store and asked the clerk if he had 'Loving Eyes,' (the song.) He replied, "I'm told so by the girls."

THE next Woman's Rights convention ought io be held in Philadelphia; they have developed a twelve year old female burgiar there.

THE Princess Louise's wedding cake was a two hundred-pound cake, and was three stories high, not including this story, which is good for high, too. An Indiana preacher asserted that no

An Indiana presents asserted that he tobacco chewer could enter the Kingdom of Heaven, and his congregation dwindled down to three women and a baby. THE drum-major who ran away from Chickamuga, when reproached with cowardice, replied: 'I'd rather be called a coward all my life, than a corpse fiften minutes'

A New Hampshire Irishman became frightened while being lowered into a deep well the other day, and cried out to the men above that if they did not haul him up he'd cut the rope.

A LOUISVILLE editor regrets that Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony are going to the Pacific in June, as that is a little late in the season for Comanches A RESIDENT of Kalamazoo, Mich-, writes to a "skule boared?" in Ohio, that he will take a school, as he has "tought I terms skule & I attended Colledge 4

You can roost in a fifth story clothes press at Saratoga this Summer, and en-joy the usual bill of fare at the table, for four dollars a day, payable to the land-lord, and half as much, more or less to he waiters.

A MAN married a buxom Irish girl

yrs at detroit mishigan and am 26 yrs oy

A MAN instruct a buson from gireatly to the horror of his mother and sister, made the following defence:
"If I married an American girl I must have an Irish girl to take care of her, and I cannot offord to support both of Two 'colored gentlemen,' playing billiards, quarreled. One hit the other over the head with the but end of the cue, which made the splinters fly, whereupon the assailed darkey paused to remark, 'now,' Sam, stop, and let's reason dis yere ting a little.'

THERE is a great joker living in Iowa, by the name of Ache, and he has named a newly arrived daughter "Bellie," the short for Isabella. Now, what we want to know is, how will the girl like to write that name as she grows older? I

A MAN having been brought before a Dutch Justice of the Peace, in Albany county, on a charge of having four wives, county, on a charge of having four wives, the astounded magistrate exclaimed: 'You let dat man go. If he life mit four wifes he has punishment enough. I life nit only von, and that's more'n I can shtand.'

A WEST VIRGINIA man has published A WEST 'IRGINIA man has parosisted an advertisement in the only paper in his town, which reads: 'If the lady (?) who has been using my coal for the past few months, will please call upon the next neighbor for her future supply, she will much oblige me. as my stock is about exhausted.'

Ir 20 grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt? If 7 days make one will make a doubt? It? days make one week, now many will make one strong? If 5½ yards mak a pole, how many will make a turk? If three miles make a league, how many will make a confederacy? If four quarters make a yard, how nany will make a garden? A Colored man was arraigned before

A COLORED man was arraigned before one of the Camdem courts, a short time since, charged with the larceny of some wood. When called upon to plead to the indictment, he said: 'I bought the wood, and dat I knows I did, but to save my soul from de gallis, I cannot tell the man I bought it of, kase I bought in in the dark. I guees I'll plead guilty!' 'COME here, my little Eddie,' said a COME here, my little Eddle, said a gentleman to a youngster of seven years of age, where a large company was assembled; 'do you know me?' 'Yes, sir, I think I do.' 'Who am I then? Let me hear.' 'You are the man who kissed sister Angeline, last night in the parlor.' Angeline fainted.

Angeine lainted.

Mr. A. was somewhat of a wit, and even at his dying moments, could not let an opportunity pass to crack a joke as the following will show: As his end drew nigh, and his friends and relations gathered around his bedside, one young lady remarked that his breath was getting very short. 'Why,' replied the wit opening his dying eyes; can you see the end of it?'

A LETTER addressed "To Eny Promi-A LETTER addressed "To Eny Prominent Business Man Handling Butchers Stock Quincy Ills," and containing the following marginal directions; "Postmaster will pleas hand this to some fat cattle man," was received at the Post Office In Quincy recently, In accordance with the request, the letter was handed to the fattest man in the town. THE following resolutions were passed by the Board of Councilmen in Canton,

Mississippi:

1. Resolved, by the Council, that we build a new Jail.

2. Resolved, that the new Jail be built out of the materials of the old Jail.

3. Resolved, that the old Jail be used with the own Jail is fulled. until the new Jail is finished. TYPICAL TREES .- For gouty people-

ne ache corn.
For antiquarians—the dateFor schoolboys—the birch.
For Irishmen—the och.
For conjurors—the palm.
For prepriets—the rece For organists—the reed.
For negroes—"see dah."
For young ladies—the man-go.
For farmers—the plant'in.
For fashionable ladies—firs. For dandles—the spruce. For actors—the pop'lar.
For physicians—the syc-a-mor.
For your wife—her will-ohFor lovers—the sigh-press.
For the disconsolate—the pine. For the disconsonate—the pino.
For engaged people—the pear
For sewing girls—the hem-lock.
For lodging-house people—the ash.
For tallors—the button-ball.
For detectives—the seek-em more.
For sweethearts—the two-lip.
For whom was this written—yew.