The American Vounteer PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDY MORNING

John B. Braton.

OFFICE SOUTH MARKET WARE TERMS.—Two dollars per year thid strictly is advance. Two Dollars and y Cents if paid within three months, after Dollars will be charged: These rigidly adhered to in every insta ald, unless at the option of the E

BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

Election Proclamation.

God! Save! the Common Sheriff's Proclamata

Election Proclamatio

I. Jas. K. Foreman, High Sheriff of thanty of comberland, do hereby make known give this public notice to the electors of the nty of cumberland, that On Tuesday, the 8th Day of October, On Tuesday, the 8th Day or Octobert, an election will be held at the several et, and the several et al. (It is a several et al. (I

all election will be held at the several election will be be held election to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Governor election of this commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General election of this commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for the office of Auditor General election of this commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for the office of Congress of the Unit oned in any term not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprised to represent the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If the want of such qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowledge the want of such qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person french procure such person to vote, the person of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth or Pennsylvania.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of the scending of here any election of the surperson for the office of Compress of Compress of the United States.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of the scending the want of such qualified in the want of such qualified in the want of such qualified in the procure such person to vote, the shall vote

One person for Cierk of the county of the county of the county of the county of berland, One person for Director of the Poor of Cum-joinand county. One person for Auditor for the county of Cum-The said election will be held throughout the The said election will be held throughout the county as follows:
The election in the election district composed of the borough of Carlisle and the townships of North Middleton, South Middleton, Lower Frankford, and Lower Dicktisson, will be held at the Court House, in the borough of Carlisle. The election'in the election district composed of Lower West Padhaborough township, will be held at the North School House, in Hainfield. The election in the election district composed of Sliver Spring township will be held at the public house of Geo. K. Duey, in Hoguestown in said township.

said township. The election in the election district composed Hampden township, will be held at the pub-house occupied by John Kreitzer, in said ownship.
The election in the election district composed functions of Upper Allen will be held all the public house of Joshus Culp, in Shepherds.

The election in the election district composed of Middlesox township will be held at the Midlesox School House.
The election in the election district composed of the township of Lower Allen will be held at the wagon-naaker shop of Jonas Hunchbarger, a Slate Hill,
The election in the election district composed (East Pennsborough township will be held at he house of L. S. Hatneld, in West Fairvipp at the held of the House of L. S. Hatneld, in West Fairvipp at the held will be held at the house ow kept by Wm. Bell, in the borough of New Cumberland will be held at the house ow kept by Wm. Bell, in the borough of New Sunberland.

of New Cumberland will be held at the house now kept by Wm. Beil, in the borough of New Cumberland will be held at the horough of New Cumberland will be held at the North West cornor of the North Ward of the borough of Mechanics have will be held at the North West cornor of the Market House, in said borough. The election in the election district composed of the South Ward of the borough of Mechanics will be held at the South West corner of the Market House, in said borough. The election in the election district composed of Monroe township will be held at the public house, kept by A. L. Hursh, in Churchtown, in said township, will be held at the house of Fost by the said township will be held at the house of the house will be held at the house of the house will be held at the house how occupied by Jaeds Redsecker, now occupied by Jaeds Redsecker, now occupied by Jaeds Redsecker, now occupied by Jaeds Martz, known as the Stone Tavern.

The election in the election district composed of the borough of Newville, and township will be held at the house of the borough of Newville, and Hopewell township of Newville, School House, in the borough of Newville, School House, in the borough of Newville, School House, in the olection in the election district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Shippensburg, Shippensburg, The election in the election district composed of the borough of Shippensburg, Shippen

burg.
to detection in the election district composed but Newton township will be held at the old House in Jacksonville.
The election in the election district composed poke township will be held at the Echool set the Pluc Grove Furnace.

said inspectors or either of them, shall from time to time require. No person shall be permitted to vote at any slection as aforesaid, other than a free imm of the age of twenty-one year tenst one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote it least ten days presented a State of Country to the state of the state

ble inhabitants furnished by the Commissions, unless, first, he produces a receipt for the ayment within 1200, years of, a Siate or country, as assessed ingreasibly to the Constitution, and it we satisfactory evidence either on his oath or diffrantion, or the oath of affirmation is oath or diffrantion, or the oath of affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or qu, failure to reduce a receipt shall make oath to the, pay, and thereof. Second, if he claim, the right to tote by being an elector between the age of wenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall de soes on oath or affirmation that he has resided a this State at least one year, next, before his application, and makes such proof of residence at the district as is required by this act, and like the second of the person that adonated by the country of the person that adonated by the oath of the person that adonated by the country of the person that admitted to the shall be inserted in the phabetical list y the linguestors, and a fine the habetical list y the linguestors, and a make a proposite with the part of the person that admitted to the shall be inserted in the phabetical list y the linguestors, and a make the list one of the person of such and, shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerks who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person on each as to his qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine, such person on each as to his qualified citizen, it shall be the late of the parallel when the parallel citizen, and a first parallel control on the late of one year of the parallel citizen, it shall be the late of the parallel citizen, it shall be the late of the parallel citizen, it shall be the late of the parallel citizen, it shall be the late of the parallel citizen, it shall be the parallel citizen, the parallel citizen on an and has to his qualified tone, and if or one year of

The American

CARLISLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1872.

Election Proclamation.

Ciertion Proclamation.

"bux" being added, where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age." where he claims to vote on tax, and the word "age." where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each, case respectively on the claims to vote on age; the same words being added to the claim of the claim of

There is extended in all the wirds, townshift trains and boroughs of the county is to be only obvect the county is to o'clob the forenoon, and shall continue, with a terruption or adjournment, until seven better in the evening, when all polis shall seed. REDISTRY LAW.

dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of Fresident and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessors to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who chaim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out and shall all the vote of the same was made out and shall show that they are entitled to the right of auffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election is as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at overy special elections in all respects as at the general election in all respects as at the general election and a tovery supparate city, borough or ward election, and in a proper the power to administer outs to any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of surfrage or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful, false swearing by any persons claiming the right to be assessed or the right of surfrage or the done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any willful, false swearing by any persons claiming the Comberl official notice to the electors of that the seculity this Commonwealth, "approved the seculity this Commonwealth," approved the seculity this Commonwealth, "approved the seculity of the secsion of the second of the sec

or district in which they have been assessed,

SECTION 2. On the list being completed, and
the assessments be made as aforesaid, the same
shall be forthwith returned to the County Commissiones, who shall cause duplicate copies of
and the complete of the control of the county
and the complete of the control of the county
and the control of the control of the control
and the control of the control of the control
and control of the control of the control of the control
and control of the control of the control of the control
and control of the control of the control of the control
and control of the control of the control of the control
and control of the contro

intities and said electro-folieres shall actuse to permit doverseers the present and perform the fittees as aforesa, or if they shall be stiven awkrom the pollby violence or indimidation; the votes pold at such election listrict may rejected by ay tribunal trying a contest the said election-posted, that no person sign the petition said be appointed in overseer.

person sign the person of the control of the contro

missioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be noted as aforesaid, to be said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be the hands of the assessor, who shall prior to the first of August in each year put one copy on the door of or on the house where the election of the door of or on the house where the election of the case of charge, of any thouse of the list of the duty of said assessor than the other in his possession, for resident in said election district who duty of said assessor bleation of any one claiming the right to vote the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or house isceper; if a boarder, with whom he boards, or whether naturalized or designing to be, marking, in all cases, the letters opposite the name. "N" or "D. I." as the case may be. If the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, ho shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate too he naturalized before the next of the shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate too, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate in shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of he naturalized before the next of his decision of the county commissioners in all his assessments the election predict in which each elector resides, and shall make a separately, and shall furnished by this act to be placed on the door of or on the election places, on or before the same of voters in each province of each of the control of each of and or he door of or on the election places, on or before the same of or or or the election placed on the door of or or or the election placed on the door of or or or the election placed on the door of or or or or preciding the second placed on the cloud of or or or or preciding the second placed on the cloud of or or or or or preciding the second placed on the cloud of or shall be placed on the door of or on the election place of each of said precincts.

SECTION 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of the same sessor shall, on the Monda the preceding the sesses of the names of the order of County Commissioning, make a return to a county Commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him by the second second county of this act, noting opposite each name of the same than the conditions of this act, noting opposite each name of the noted as aforesaid; and the Co. Down added to the return required by the second second of this act, and a full and correct copy distered to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables of said ward, borough, township or precinct and furnish the same—together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election it said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday in October; and no man shall be proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote, as he shall make proof of his right to vote as he shall make proof of his right to vote as he shall make proof of his right to vote as he shall make proof of his right to vote as he shall make proof of his right to v

true, shall be desired by perjurind any certificate of naturalizationed in Faunace of any such deposition, diration offirmation, shall be null and volind it she be the duty of the court issuing tame, up proof being made before it that was fraulently obtained, to take immedial easures : recalifier the same for cancella and apperson who shall vote or attempt see on a paper so obtained or who shall any waild in, connive at or have any angwhatevan the issue, circulation or use of fraulentary and in instementor, and no contition thereof shall undergo an impamenta the penitentiary for nor more two yell, and pay a fine not more than on usand pliars for every such offense, or elly both it the discretion of the court.

SEC, 14. Any assessor, elec-fificer / pername is not on the star with a proper proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

Excrice 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualined voter of the district, as a winess to the residence of the olatination the district in which he claims to be the district. In the district in which he claims to be at preceding said election, which witness shat take and subscribe a written, or partly written, and partly printed affidavit, shall define electry where the lost of the person so claiming to be a voter and the person so claiming to be a voter and the person so claiming to right to vote shall also take and partly printed affidavit, where and when he was born: and that he is a clitten of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided within the Commonwealth one year; or, if formerly a clitical states; that he has resided within the Commonwealth one year; or, if formerly a clitical states; that he has resided therein that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State and C unity that with days before said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State and C unity and the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State and C unity and the said affidavit shall also seculation; the said affidavit shall also seculation; the said affidavit shall also seculation; and fide state shall also seculation; and fide states and continue and affidavit shall also seculation; and fide states and continue and affidavit shall also seculation; and affidavit shall also seculations and affidavit shall also states.

for every such offense, or elly both, it the discretion of the court.

BEC, 14. Any assessor, elec'hilcer / person appointed as an overseej shall giest or refuse to perform any dubined y this hot, without reasonable or lejuse, sail be subject to a penalty of one hu dollas, and if any assessor shall assess ann as woter who is not qualified, or shall to seessany one who is not qualified, or shall to seessany one who is qualified, or shall to seessany one who is not qualified, or shall to seessany one who is qualified, or implies the property of a misdemeanor in office of the said of the said

SEC. 19. That citizens of this Staterarily in the service of the State or of States Governments, on clerical or and who do not vote where thus emple not be thereby deprived of the right their several election districts, if other qualified. CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOT the list of voters, taily list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return Judge with the Prothonotary, and shall remain on file the owith in the Prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as all other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the story of the same of the story of the same of the story of the same of the same

Election Proclamation. ough or speedal elections, are hereby hereafter, authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly primited or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judger of courts woted for and be labeled outside. Indicate the shall embrace the names of all counts of the shall embrace the names of all counts of the shall embrace the names of all counts of the shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and shall be labeled "township." one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "township." one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "township." one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "township." and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

separate ballot boxes.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. The light of citizons of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, on account or race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

FIRST AND SECOLON SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. I. Be it enacted by the Senies and House of Represensatives of the United States on America in Congress assembled, That all citizons of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, oity, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its suthority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further encoted. That if by one of the constitution or prerequisite or qualification for voting and by such Constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such officers or previous condition of servitude—and fany such person or officer shall retise or fixed with the performance of the court, of the case, with full costs and the person and officer to give to all citizens of the person and pay a sum of the lunched the same and equal opportunity to perform such prevention of the co

SEC. 10. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved April 17, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

wealth, and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL. CONVENTION:

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates ty the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for chiling a convention to amend the Constitution," and regulations shall approved April 11,1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the relations shall apply to said election, and the relations shall apply to said election, and the relations shall election to be held the second Tuesday in October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amond the Constitution of this State, the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to a vote of not more than four the different Senatorial districts of he State, three delegates shall be appointed to a vote of not more than two of the member and district delegates, each voter shall be cleated and the latter shall be included and the care and district delegates, each voter shall delegates shall be appointed to a vote of not more than two of the member and district delegates, each voter shall one cleated, except in the county of Allegaeny forming the twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than it candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, axeept in the county of Allegaeny forming the twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, an

tioned boxes must each to a state of the gates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election districts of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the pro-

monwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and not inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the mames of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the properly in the following the properly of the convention shall have on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the properly in the following the properly in the properly of the properly of the properly of the properly of the words, "City Delegates," shall be entitled to you, shall be rejected; and in case of the delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia, the words, "City Delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sizth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State Mouse, at ten

of the ticite.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return Judges shall meet at the State Mouse, at ten o'clock on the Thursday next following the election, and made out the returns for said city, of the control of the state of the said city and districts within each county of the convention; the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the State, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next following the election; at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and accurate returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention and for dirtrict members of the convention and for dirtrict members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

F. JORDAN.

F. JORDAN.
Secretary of the Communication

Secretary of the Companuealla,
Pursuant to the provisions contained in the
seventy-sixth section of the act first aforesaid,
the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respecifiely take charge of the certificates of return of the elections of their respective districts
and produce thom at a meeting of one judge
from each district, in the borough of Carlisle, on
the third day after the election, being for the
present year ON FRIDAY THE 11th DAY OF
OCTOBER NEXT then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges,
Also-That where a judge by spickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such a
meeting of judges, then the certificate or return
aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the
Inspectors or Clerks, of the election of said district who shall do and perform the duties requirted of said judge unable to attend;
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and seal.

BIERIFF'S OFFICE,
JAH. K. FOREMAN,
Carlisle Sep't. 12, 1872.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY
VFOR SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 1st, day of
OOTOBER, 1872.—In pursuance of a resolution
passed by the congregation of St. John's Reformed Church, at Bolling Springs, sanctioned
and approved by Zion's Classes of the Reformed
Church, will be sold on the premises, by the undersigned, Trustees, the following described
church property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND, ituated in the village of Boiling Springs, Gum-berland county, bounded by Walnut street hurch street, and lots of the heirs of Rev. Wm 3, Bennett, deceased, containing forty-nine feet on Walnut street, and in depth sixty-fwe feet on Church street, having thereon erceted a BRICK CHURCH,

thirty-nine feet on Walnut street, and sixty foet in depth. Said building is two stories high. The church is on the second floor, and a lecture room and two school rooms on the first floor, with a cellar for a furnace under the same, TERMS OF SALE. TERMS OF SALE.

One hundred dollars to be paid by the purchaser on the day of sale, and the calance of the purchaser of the diversion of sale, and the calance of the purchaser of the purchase of the purchaser of the purchase of the purchaser of

OTICE.—The undersigned, Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, to distribute the balance in the hands of J. C. Stock, assignee of Joseph Zeigler, will meet the parties interested at his office, in the borough of Carlisle, on Friday, the day of October, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of his appointment, JNO, CORNMAN, sept. 19, 1872—3t Auditor. f his appointment, Sept. 19, 1872—3t

NOTICE.—The undereigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, to distribute the bal-noe in the hands of Henry Saxien, assignee of Henry Ronholtzer, will meet the parties inter-ested, at his office, No. 18 West Main street, in the borough of Carlisie, on Saturday, October 5, 1872.

Theo. CORNMAN,
Sent. 19.1872-3t
Auditor. Hoetical.

ROME WASN'T BUILT IN A DAY. The boy who does a stroke and stops Will hever a great man be;
This the aggregate of single drops
That makes the sea the sea.

The mountain was not at its birth Have made its peak a peak,

Tisa thousand little ve That makes the day the day. Not from the snow-drift May awakes In purples, reds and greens; Spring's whole bright retinue it takes

To make her queen of queens, Upon the orehard rain must fail, And soak from root to root: And blossoms bloom and fade withal

The farmer needs must sow and till, Then cradle, thresh and go to mill, Before the bread is bread.

CARLISLE.

Mesars. Editors-You have been pubishing letters from beyond the sea, and beside the sea, and it occurred to me that perhaps you would have no objection to receive an inland letter by way of variety.

at first seem to indicate.

lish Lutheran church numbers seve

hundred communicants.

simultaneously a Presbyterian congre ed divine in his day. When the divi-Mr. Steel's congregation ranged themto their mutual animosity in lampoons

delphia, and, Mr. Steele's death, the two congregations agreed to unite, and called Dr. Robert Dayldson to be their pastor. Dr. Davidson had been Professor of Belles Lettres in the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and seems to have been transferred, through the influence of Dr. Rush, for the purpose of holding jointly this pastoral charge and the Professorship of Belles Lettres in the newly founded college. The benignity of his disposition, joined with his exemplary character and reputation for learning, gave him an ascendency which retained the previously discordant elements in uninterrupted harmony to the close of his long pastorate of twenty-seven years. His successor was, singular enough, a grandson of the first minister of the Old Town church, the Rev. George Duffield, afterwards better known as Dr. Duffield. Under his stern and rigid rule the her face abashed before him. Dr. Duffield fulminated unsparingly the terrors of the law, and a lady of the congregation once said she wished he would rec-

Not all at once the morning streams The gold about the gray ;

Before the fruit is fruit.

Swift hoels may get the early shout, But spite of all the din, It is the patient holding out That makes the winner win.

It will help to smooth the way,
And steady up both hand and heart,
"Rome wasn't built in a day !"

Miscellaneous.

BY THE REV. DR. DAYLDSON.

Carlisle, like Ilium, has of olden time ad some reputation, and has always attracted summer visitors, especially from Baltimore, for recreation or for health. But I do not remember to have een any account of it in your columns, and yet it is not undeserving of notice. Carlisle is the county town of Cumperland county, and was formerly a commanding centre of travel and influence. It lies in the heart of the great and fertile Cumberland Valley, which trends away into Maryland and Virginia. The valley, which is a limestone region, and reputed highly salubrious, is a dozen miles wide between two par allel ranges of the Blue Ridge, the North or Kittatinny Mountain, and the South Mountain. Carlisle is equidistant from each mountain, but as the ground rises in the centre, it is not low r depressed, as the term valley might

This region was originally settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who have left the impress of their character and clision spou the community. There are two Presbyterian churches in Carlisle, comprising a large proportion of the intelligence, influence, morality and pointment of a home missionary might wealth of the borough. There are othnot proposed to furnish any account of them here, except to say that the German population has become very numerous, there being two Lutheran churches and one Reformed. The Eng-

The town of Carlisle was laid out by he Proprietaries in 1751, and almost gation was organized. Worship seems to have been conducted at first by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, in a log church at Meeting House Springs, a beautiful spot about two miles distant, much fre quented still for picnics. The log house has long since disappeared, but old gravestones may still be seen with armorial bearings. About the year 1761 this congregation, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Steele, removed into the town, and erected a house of worship here. Meantime the other church had taken measures to build for themselves by the help of a lottery, and in 1761, obtained Dr. George Duffield for their pastor. He was the ancestor of the Duffield family, and was a distinguish: sion rose between Old and New Sides, selves with the Old Side, and Mr. Duffield's with the New. So fiercely did the controversy rage that the very schools became infected, and gave vent

and encounters, Some time before the Revolution, and, of course, more than a century ago, Mr. Steele's people, or the "Old Lights," as they were called, erected the large and stately edifice now known as the First church, on the north-west corner of the Centre Square. This substantial structure was built of the limestone of the neighborhood. The pews were high and square, and the pulpit stood on one of the sides.

After Mr. Duffield's removal to Philollect that there was such a text in the this old borough of Carlisle, among Messra Editors, it is only because I am

Bible as "Comfort ye my people." which stands out prominent the Garris-This was reported to him, and the next Sunday he took this text for his ser-"Yes," said be, "it is one of the most delightful parts of a minister's duty to comfort God's people—to sustain them in every hour of trial and sorrow." And the lady thought she was going sure enough to have a delightful, old-fashioned, comforting sremon; and her heart was melting within her, when all at once the preacher spoiled her enjoyment by changing his tone, and subjoining-"but for those that are not the people of God there is no comfort; and the remainder of the

Dolunteet.

discourse was as denunciatory as ever. Dr. Duffield afterwards was settled at Detroit, where he died suddenly in the pulpit two or three years ago. But a few months prior to the sad event he was favored as few clergymen are. He was on a visit to Carlisle, when three generations filled the pulpit of his old church. He presented himself in the morning, his son in the afternoon, and

his grandson in the evening! His successor was Dr. Sprole, after wards chaplain at West Point, and now of Newburg, N. Y. The present pastor is Dr. Wing, a man of learning, and one of the translators of Lange's Com-

The congregation are adding to the venerable old church a new tower and lecture-room, also of limestone, and of such beautiful workmanship as would be a credit to any city in the land. The expense of this addition will be \$15,000 or more.

SECOND CHURCH.

The Second Church owes its origin to Dr. Duffield's having become a warm champion of the New-school views. A large, wealthy, and influential portion of the congregation withdrew and orgaulzed the Second Church, putting up a handsome building without a dollar of debt. They called the Rev. Daniel Mc-Kinley, and, after his loss of health, Dr. A. T. McGill, now the distinguished Professor in Princeton Seminary. His Richmond, Va., deceased; Mr. Bliss, now of Plainfield, N. J., and Mr. Mervin Johnson, deceased. The present pas tor is the Rev. George Norcross. The origihandsome brick church, in the Gothic style, has just been erected on the old site, at an expense-including bell, organ, and upholstering-of \$40,000.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING. Open-air preaching has been kept up all summer, through the zeal of a few young men. The services have been ield at the corners of the streets every Sunday evening, at half-past six o'clock not protracted beyond an hour. In the earth of regular church services this has been thought to prove an admirable levice. Last Sunday evening the openair service was held at the corner of hurch which was closed and opposite to another which was also closed. In fact, such has been the occasional dearth of religious services, in consequence of the absence of the clergy, that the ap-

have seemed opportune.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. Dickinson College was founded in 1783, nd named in horor of the distinguished Quaker John Dickinson the author of The Farmer's Letters." Dr. Nisbet, of cotland, was invited to be the first President, a man whose prodigious memory and sarcastic wit have been long notoristudy theology, with him. My limits will not allow me to note the numerous anecdotes that might be told of him.-Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, is his grand-son. After his decease, in 1804, a uccession of distinguished names were found in the Principal's chair-Dr. Davidson, author of several useful works: Dr. Atwater, father of Professor Atwater, of Princeton; Dr. John M. Masou, that prince of preachers; one of the great est divines America ever produced, whose attribute," as Dr. McEiroy, well said of him, " was power :" Dr. Neill, Dr. How, to say nothing of Professors such as Thomas Cooper, James Ross, Vethake McClelland, &c., every one of whom was a tower of strength.

The College was not in these days sectarian, though it has been erroneously represented as such; but on its suspenn. in sonsequence of intestine in 1832, it fell into the hands of the Methdists, and the charter was formally altered in their favor. They succeeded in galvanizing it for a time with a strong Faculty-Durbin, Emory, Caldwell, Mc-Clintock, Allen, now of Girard College; but it is whispered that they would no have no objections to exchange it for a more congenial location. And if some friend or friends could be found who would step forward at this juncture ready to devise liberal things, it is believed that a satisfactory negotiation might not be despuired of. I do not fee at liberty to be more communicative, but I do not hesitate-to express the persuasion, which is not mine alone, that if the friends of our denominational policy were to bestir themselves just now, the dvantages above hinted at might be without delay secured.

Although the charter was professedly onsectarian, there can be no doubt that Presbyterian influence was greatly con cerned in getting up the College and in furnishing its library. I have in my possession a list of donors in the city of Baltimore, whose names will be recognized as those of leading Presbyterlans But in: the matter of a pseudo-liberality theP resbyterians have often earned the title that King James I. gave them of God's silly people." Let them heed the following extract from a pamphlet published by authority, containing the charter and ordinances, and early history of this borough.

"In 1883 the control and direction of the College was transferred to the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Jersey Annual Conferences of the Methodia Episcopal Church, by the resignation from time to time of some of the Trustees, and by the election of others, name ed by the said Conferences, in their church prospered greatly, and vice hid stead, until finally a complete change was effected in the management." P. 18. See also Day's Hist. Coll. Pa., p. 269.

THE BARBACKS. There are other objects of interest in | If I here draw to a conclusion,

VOL. 59.--NO. 17. on or Barracks. There had been fortifications here from a very early period prior to the laying out of the town in 1753. At that date there was a stockade and block houses, Col. Stanwix being the projector. The place being on the line of travel to Fort Pitt, its security was a matter of

importance. But in 1777 spacious barracks were constructed by the Hessian prisoners from Trenton, capacious enough, with subsequent additions, to accommodate two thousand men. For many years it was a school of cavalry practice, and is shortly to be made a school of artillery practice. The presence of so many army officers has naturally exerted a great influence on the manners and habits of the community. In connection with this subject we find a tradition concerning Major Andre. It is said that Major Andre and Lieutenant Despard, who had been taken prisoner by Montgomery near Lake Champlain, were brought here

for safekeeping in 1776, and the house they occupied is pointed out with exactness. They were on a parole of honor of six mles. Being discovered in conversation with suspicious persons, this permission was recalled. They both had superior fowling-pieces, with which they had been in the habit of going on shooting excursions. Being now debarred from their favorite amusement, they broke their guns in their vexation, swearing that no rebel should ever burn powder in them.-The old pump is pointed out on which they broke their fowling-pieces. They were afterwards removed to York .--Despard was executed in London in 1803 for high treason. Andre, after regaining his liberty, became involved in Arnold's treason, and was hung in 1780

as a spy. There is no inherent impossibility in this tradition, for Montgomery captured forts Chamblee and St. John's on Lake Champlain, in October and November of 1775, and as he was bent on the invasion of Montreal and Quebec. successors were Dr. T. V. Moore, late of | (where he was killed December 31st of that year,) and was not desirous of encumbering himself with prisoners, he may have sent the prisoners into the interior to the military station at nal edifice has been taken down, and a Carlisle, and they would arrive there in 1776. I have heard the tradition orally, and it is also given in the pamphlet already referred to, and from which it has been copied into Sherman Day's Historical Collections.

THE CAVE.

A mile and a half to the north of the town, on the bank of Conodoguinet creek, is a remarkable cave. The entrance is at the base of a high perpendicular limestone rock, and is a depressed arch seven feet in height, smoothly fashioned by the sole hand of nature .-The surrounding scenery is quite pretty, and the beauties of nature are heightened by a bridge, farm-houses, and a mindam, while the distant mountains bound the picture. It is: necessary to be provided with torches or candles for the exploration. The ain gallery exten two or hundred feet and then divides into three branches. The central passage is steep and narrow, and terminates abruptly after proceeding eighteen or twenty feet. The left hand passage is the most curious. After a sudden turn to the right, it grows narrower till it is impracticable. But about half a dozen ous. Dr. Miller and others came here to feet from its opening there are seven springs, as they are called. Iving pare allel to each other, about eighteen inches long, and four or five wide,-I may be mistaken in these measurements, for it is many years since I saw them, and my recollection may be imperfect. These small cavities are always full of water, say a quart each. but it is a misnomer to call them springs. It is more likely the water, which is not unpleasant to the taste, is obtained from the droppings of the roof and sides of the cavern. At the farthest extremity of this gallery, bones have been found behind a low ledge. ten inches from the floor and four feet n length. Prof. Baird of the Smithsoian Institute, made a thorough inves tigation of this cave recently, excavating in parts, and found a quantity of bones of animals, but none of extinct races. A traveler who visited the cave in 1811, and published his narrative in the old Portfolio, says, that he thought it had been used by the Indians as a hiding place for persons or spoils of war, and perhaps even as a habitation. As parts of skeletons had been discovered, some were of the opinion that it had been employed as a place of sepulture: but there were no weapons.or ornaments found with the skeletons; so that there could have been no honorary distinction connected with such burial The dampness of the cave and the mud which abounds after a rainy season militate against its having been used

> jambs are left as the evidence of his attempt.

, AN INDIAN STORY. In primitive times there were many Indian adventures, and even the minister Mr. Steele, went into the pulpit with his gun by his side; but I shall only narrate a single incident which has been in print before. In 1764 Col Bouquet rescued a number of captives from the hands of the savages, and brought them to Carlisle. Among others a mother came to find a child whom she had lost for several years, but failed to identify her. At the Colonel's su ggestion, she began to sing a hymn which she had taught the child long ago. It was this:

as a habitation. Some enterprising

brewer attempted to use its recesses for

his purposes a few years ago, and put

up a door in the inside, but soon aban-

doned the project, and the wooden

"Alone, yet not alone am I, Though in this solitude so drear; I feel my Savior always nigh,

He comes my every hour to cheer." No sooner had the little girl heard! he once familiar, but long forgotten: strain than the old memories were reawakened, and she bounded with joyful recognition to her mother's arms.

| 1 sq. | 2 sq. | 8 sq. | 4 sq. | ½ o | ½ o | 1 ool | w | \$1 00 | \$2 00 | \$3 00 | \$4 00 | \$7 00 | \$12 00 | \$22 00 Twelve lines constitute a square.
For Executors' and Adm'rs', Notices
For Anditors' Notices,
For Assignees' and similar Notices,
For Yearly Cards, not exceeding six lines, 7 00
For Announcements five cents per line uness contracted for by the year.
For Business and Special Notices, 10 orn's
per line.
Double column advertisements extra,

afraid of wearing out your patience, not because my material is exhausted. leave many other topics unfouched, and local items unembalmed in your amber.

A HASTY WORD.

"Harry," said I to our little five-year old, "will you run and tell Bridget to have warm biscults for tea?"
He started quickly, and as he started his foot caught in a little stand up in which I had placed a rare Parlan velocity; with a rosebud just unfolding its crimson petals in it. The stand fell over, and the vase—a gift from my mother—was shattered.

"You paughty how"

"You naughty boy," I cried, angrily,
"you deserve to be whipped. Pick up
those pieces instantly and put them in
the coal had. He stooped, carefully pick
ed up the fragments, carried them away,
and was gone for some time. When he
returned it was with something tightly
clasped in his hand.
Coming to me he placed a five-cent
plece in my hand, saying, timidly:
"Will that buy a new vase, mamma?"
What evil demon possessed me to take

Whit that only a new vase, manners.
What evil demon possessed me to take
the coin, his sacredly cherished treasure
a kind neighbor had given him, and
throw it from me I know not.
Harry picked it up with tears running,
and sat down upon his stool with his

hands foldly so meekly. Presently he

hands foldly so meekly. Presently he said:
"Mamma, may I go and play with Eddy Potter?"
"I don't care where you go," said I, crossly, "as long as you keep out of my sight."
Harry went to the closet where his cont and hat hung, put them on and came and stood by my side.
"Mamma," will you please forgive me? I'm so sorry!" and he put up his lips for a kiss.

lips for a kiss.

O! God forgive me. I pushed the little fellow away. He stood, by the door a moment looking pitfully at me. It is twenty-live years ago to-day since he stood there; but I can see him, with his twenty-nive years ago to usy since he stood there; but I can see him, with his blue coat and red and gray worsted skating cap, as the little feet want, slowly down the stairs. I heard him go out and unfasten the gate. Looking out of the window I saw the little fellow lift his face with a smile as he saw me, which gave place to a pitful quiver of the lips as he saw I took no notice of him. I watched the darling down the streat with a strange, undefined feeling; till the little coat and red mittens were no longer visible. Twice a sudden impulsemoved me to call him back, but I crushed it down. Oh! would to God I had Well, I sewed all through the winter afternoon. At four o'clock I put away my work and sat by the window. Conscience began to reproach me for my conduct.—"I don't care," said I, "my beautiful vase is in ruins."

What is the value of all the vases in the world compared with your child?—

What is the value of all the vasses in the world compared with your child?—Have you not spoken crossly to that dear little Harry, who is always so cheerful and obedient? And this is not the first time, either; and you call yourself a Christian mother, too. Suppose Harry should be suddenly taken away from you would not your cruel words haunt you forever?

would not your cruel words haunt your forever?
I could bear this no longer. I rose and picked up the stray litter about the room to give it a more tidy appearance.
Then I went to the window, peering anxiously through the gloom, but seeing nothing of my boy, my heart became terribly heavy; this suspense was unbearable. Hastliy throwing a shawl over my head, I ran into Mrs. Potter's.
"Have you seen Eddle?" was the question before I entered the room.
"Have you seen Harry?"

"Have you seen Harry?"

"He was over here at half past two; he and Eddie went over to Josle Gray's I think."

What she thought I never new, for "Oh! mother, mother! Harry Loring is drowned. We ware sliding on the mill pond, and there was a hole in the loe with snow on it, and Harry didn't see it, and—'' " Hush, Eddie," said his mother, look-

ing at me fearfully; "here is Mrs. Lor-There was a great silence in the room, broken only by the blithe, sweet voice of a canary, and the purr of a Maltese eat. Presently Mrs. Potter came towards me, and placed her liand softly on my shouldr. saying, "Elia, my poor child."

But I never moved, but sat gazing with wide eyes upon an awful picture.—
A cold gray afternoon, a pond, and a little figure. Well known to me suddenly disappearing through the treacherous ice, down, down, the little hand grasping at the treacherous weeds, the sweet mouth full of water. And those wicked, sinful words ringing through my ears—"I don't care where you go, so long as you keep out of my sight." There was a middle for my eyes, a ringing in my you keep out of my sight." There was a might before my eyes, a ringing in my ears. I remember leaving the house with the blind feeling of going where my Harry was. Then came a horrible sense of the earth breaking away at my feet, and I knew no more.

A pleasant feeling of warmth, a languid sense pervaded my whole system. I opened my eyes and glared around the room. A strange woman by the fire; at the foot of the bed my husband, with his hands, over his eyes. I tried to think hands, over his eyes. I tried to think
what had happened, but in vain. Then
my attention was arrested by a little figure in a red flannel night dress cuddled up in a big chair—my Harry. Then it all flashed across my mind. I satupatraight in bed with a faint, "why, what is it?"

'You must not talk, ile down. Oh! darling!" and the strong man wept like a child. And the little figure came and

arms around my bed, and; putting this arms around my neck, or led too. And I, puzzled to know what It all meant, or led also. The strange figure came and took Harry away, saying—
"Be careful now, Mr. Loring; everything depends upon quiet."

"Tell me all now," said I; "I don't know. I had such a horrible feeling.—
Oh, Harold, I" dreamed Harry was

His face grew white. How many days ago was it, Harold?" said I.
"Seven weeks ago, yesterday," said he
smiling.
"Seven weeks!" said I. "Imposs!

"You have been sick with the brain fever, Ella. You were very near death; for days we despaired of ever seeing you conscious. You would say, Harry is frowned and I made him drown himself! Last night Dr. Hopper said, 'The crisis is at hand; If she lives through the night she will get well.' Ob, Elia! I am so thankful you are spared to me."

"I have been weak and sinful, Harold," said I, and then told him all, not keeping heak another.

not keeping back anything.

He heard me through, stroking my bair in a gentle fashion. When I had finished he said: "It has faught you a lesson, Ella, dear." And that was all.

I soon recovered. For a long time I

could not bear Harry out of my sight.

It seemed as if I could not do hatfy the enough to atone for my wicked con-till duct. The thought makes me shuder no der now as if it had been that Harry the had never come back to me, and that the last words he had heard from his mother's lips were so unkind. I have had three children since, and not one of them has ever received a cross or hasty word from me. Oftentimes my patience is severely tried, but one thought of that horrible death Harry came so near, drives the demon