F. SADLER, Attorney at Law, • Carlisle Pa. Office in Volunteer Building Hanover Street.

C HERMAN, Attorney at La July 1, 1864-1y. Next door to the Herald Offi C HERMAN, Attorney at Law,

TAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at

TOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office I Road Street, two doors north of the Bank.

INO. C. GRAHAM, Attorney at Law. Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judg raham, South Hanover street. September 8, 1865.

P. HUMERICH, Attorney at Law Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, three east of the First National Bank. All business sted to him will be promptly attended to. 7 1. 1864.

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney

M. WEAKLEY, Attorney at Law Office on south Hanover street, adjoining the offeed of Judge Graham. All professional business or trusted to him will be promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

CAMUEL HE: BURN, Jr., Attorney

AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MAuilding, just opposite the Markot House.
July 1, 1804—iy.

DR. WM. H. COOK. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accouchour OFFICE at his residence in Pitt July 1, 1864.

Physician & Accouchour. R. LOUIS P. GRIFFIN, (formerly of Now York,) having permanently located a Carlisle, solicits the liberal Patronage of the clitzen of this place, and surroundings. Particular attention paid to diseases of "Women and Children." Office a Marsion House, Room 32,

April 6, 1866—6m.*

R. GEORGE S. SEA.
RIGHT, Dontist, from the Balti for Office at the residence of his mother, Eacuther street, three doors below Bedford.

EO. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.—
Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the
Baltimore College of
Dental Surgery.
Office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July t, 1854.

July 1, 1864

G. Z. BRETZ, M. D; bis professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Office North Pitt street.

Carlisle, January 5, 1886—3m*

CARLISLE FEMALE COL-LEGE

Rev. T. Daugherty, President. FOR BOARDING & DAY SCHOLARS. school lately under the charge of Miss. Mary Hitner, will be open under the charge of Miss. Mary Hitner, will be open under the direction of Rev. T. Daugherty, as President, with a full corps of able instructors, so as to give to the young at thorough education in English and Classical studies in the French and German languages, in Music, Painting, and other ornamental branches.

Especial care will be started. THIS Seminary which includes the mental pranches.

Especial care will be given to boarders in the family of the President.

of the President.

A primary department for the younger scholars will be had in connection with the collegiate department.

The session will open on Wednesday, September 6th. in the four elegant School reoms designed for that puppose and attached to the Emory Church.

For terms apply to the President.

Aug. 18, 1865.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ivorytypes Beautiful Albums! Beautiful Frames

Choicest Albums! Prettiest Albums! Cheapest Albums FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS! Fresh and New from New York and Philadelphia

TF you want satisfactory Pictures and

polite attention call at Mrs. R. A. Smith's Photographic Gallery, South East Corner of Hanover Stree and Market Square, opposite the Court House and Pos and Market Square, opposite the Court House and Post Office, Carlisle, Pa.

Mrs. R. A. Smith well known as Mrs. R. A. Reynolds, and so well known as a Daguerrean. Artist, gives personal attention to Ladles and Gentlemen visiting her Gallery, and having the best of Artists and polite attendants can safely promise that in no other Gallery can those who favor her with a call get pictures superior to hers, not even in New York or Philadelphia, or meet with more kind and prompt attention.

Ambrotypes inserted in Rings, Lockets, Broast Pins, &c. Perfect copies of Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes made of deceased friends. Whore copies are defaced, life-like pictures may still be had, either for frames or for cards, All negatives presented on the year and orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.

December 23, 1864—tf

SOMETHING NEW. Pórcelain Picture or OPAL-TYPE.

THIS beautiful Picture is now made a Lochman Gallery, In Dr. Noff's Building, opposite the First National Bank, with such perfection and style, tone and finish that it cannot help but please every one. The porcelain imparts a most clear and charming complexion to the picture.

All other styles of

PHOTOGRAPHS, CARD PICTURES and AMBROTYPES

are made in the most perfect manner. A large variety of Frames and Passapartouts, Cases, Albums are on hand and will be sold cheap.
Copying done in the best manner. The public is respectfully layifed to examine specimens.
The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lechman, for The Best Photographs.



CLEANEST COAL

in the Market, and perfectly dry. Kept under cover Families will do well to try us; as we are determined. Families will do well to try us; as w mined to sell cleaner coal, and at as low pr her yard in the town. Try us and be convinced. We have also on hand ALL KINDS OF LUMBER usually kept in a first Class Lumber yard which will sell as low, or lower than the lowest
Jan. 12, 1860.

DELANOY & SHROM.

DURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,-The Whitest, the most durable and the monical. Try it! Manufactured only by --> Ziegler & Smith, Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers, No. 137 North Third St., Philad'a., 2866—14.

Jan. 26, 2866-1y. TAMILY DYE COLORS, July 1, 1864.

HEET music always on hand at March 80, 1868.

The Carisle Herald.

VOL. 65. Carlisle, Pa., Friday, April 27, 1866.

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

JNO. D. GORGAS.

ESIRES to return his sincere thanks to all his old and new friends, many of whom nwe been his patrons for the more than Thirty Years be as been in business in Carlisle. Sensible of former bligations, he asks a continuance of their custom.

FRIENDS, If you want the very best Cooking Stove at the lowes price, come to me. All insured for six months or long or. I have nothing on hand but the best bakers, and Warrant them to be such, for I keep none other. Come and see the great variety. I can give hundreds of estimonials if desired.

COME and SEE, Parlor and Office Stoves for wood or coal HEATERS AND RANGES.

nary and Portable TIN WARE. of all kinds in great variety, made from the very be-in-plate. All you need in our line can be had from no at a saving of 30 per cent.

CALL at my Store and Ware Rooms, in rear of the Court House, and you will save money in your purchases. It will fully pay you to come. Tin Rooting and Spouting done at short notice March 23, 1866—1y. JOHN D. GORGAS.

CTOVES, TINWARE, &c. The undersigned having made an excursion to the East-ern Gities, to lay in a stock of manufactured articles, and material for the manufacture of all kinds of ware kept in a first class Stove, Tin and Sheet-iron estab-lishment, are prepared to prove to the citizens of Car-lisle and vicinity, that they are determined to sell goods at prices which defy competition. Their stock of

STOVE AND ENAMELED WARE is the best that Philadelphia and New York can produce. Their stock of stoves consists in part of the fol-

Bed room and Office Stoves, to fithe neatest pattern, and best quality. The Governor Penn, which they guarantee to give entire satisfaction in every respect, with capacity to prepare the coked or baked fars of any family with less consumption of fuel than any other stove, they will warrant for six months. They manufacture Zimmerman's Staim Cook Kettle, in which all kinds of vegetables can be cooked at the same time, without the one fiscan be cooked at the same time, without the one fiscan be cooked according to the forest part of their goods reduced to a very low figure, feeling confident that "large sales and small profits," is the best policy. They call attention to their large stock of Tin, Sheet-Iron, and Pass by the scene I saw to-day !

ENAMELED WARE, consisting of Buckets, Basous, Wash-boilers. Wash dishes Lard Cans, Coal Scuttles, &c., &c., guaranteein to all who may purchase of them a saving of at least

TWO DOLLARS out of every ten expended. Heaters, Kitchen Ranges and Furnaces set in on short notice. Roofing and Spouting done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Old stoves taken in exchange for new ones. Give us a call: North Hanover street, between Wetzel's and Thuddium's Hotels. zers and indudum's noters. Thankful for the patronage herotofore so liberally be stowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the

STOP AND LOOK IN A T W. Fridley's Tinner Shop, East

COOKING STOVES. Ever offered in Carlisle he has on hand the latest im proved Paterns such as the celebrated Barley Sheaf Cook,

rey Sheat Carron Sides,
Prarie Flower,
And Continental,
and of the latest om and Office Stoyes of the latest Patterns Bed Room and and best quality. The above Cook Stoves and lest quality. The above Cook Stoves and all give entire satisfaction. Roofing, Spouting, Heater work, and all Tin and Sheet Iron work done in the cooking and at short notice, all kinds of Tin and a short notice, all kinds of Tin and a short notice, all kinds of the short notice and the sho

FRUIT CANS and JARS.

Two of the best ever offered to the public. Fridley and Cornman's Self-Sealing and Self Testing Cans and Jars also, Fisher's Patent, the above Cans and Jars cannot be surpassed in any market.

Thankful for the Liberal Patronage heretofore extended he hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please all to merit a continuance of the same. March 23, 1860—19.

NEW CHEAP CASH GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE! Great Excitement on the Corner of Pitt and Louther Streets, opposite the German Reformed Church, Carlisle, Pa. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends an he public, that he has just returned from the Easter lites, with a full and choice assortment of GROCERIES.

He will keep constantly on hand an extensive and general assortment of general assortment of
Coffees of all kinds, Brown Sugar, Crushed Sugar,
Pulvecized Sugar, Rice, Tailow Candles, Star
do. Starch, Teas of all kinds, Sait by the
Sack, Buckets and Tubs, Wash Ioards,
Brooms, Bed Cords, New Orleans
Molasses, Fish—all kinds, Popper, Spice, Sond, Cream Tartar, Best Indigo, Cinnamor, Cloves, Matchos
Mustard, Blacking,
Twist Tobacco,
Navy, Spun,
Natural
Leaf.

obacca, Smoking, Killikinek, Fine Cut, Candie alsins, Can Peaches, Crackers. Can Peaches, Crackers, Essence of on, Cheese, Heminy, Beans Cigars of all ll kinds, &c., &c.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS, and everything else that is kept in a grocery store. I invite the public to call and esamine my goods and prices before purchasting elsewhere, as I am determin-ed to sell at very small profits. The highest prices paid for all kinds of Country Pro-duce April 6, 1866-6m.

Newville Stoneware Works. THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to Merchants, the largest assortment of toneware, Reckingham Wwre, &c., ever effered in Cum-erland Valley. His stock consists in part of STONEWARE,

Cream Crocks, Butter Pots, Milk Pans, Splttoon Pitchers, Jugs, Fruit Jars, &c. ROCKINGHAM & YELLOW ons, Pitchers, Nappies, Bakers, Pio Plates, &c. ss Flasks, Erutt Bottles and Patent Fruit Jars. In Water Fountains Churns, Water Pipe, Drain &c., furnished when ordered. healilities for manufacturing, quality of wares and he would defy competition. For Price lists &c. Address SAMUEf. I. IRVING. 113, 1860—6m. Newville.

Lumber! Lumber! T the Duncannon Union Lumber

Mill, 4 Miles north east of Sterrett's Gap, 43, west of Duncannon, 1 mile south of Billow's ridge, near Grier point. 100,000 ft, Yellow Pine flooring, dry. 50,000 ft. Scantiling, both Oak and Pine, all sizes. 40,000 ft. 2 inch Barn flooring, Yellow Pine, 16 to 18

40,000 ft. 2 inch Barn flooring, Yellow Pine, 16 to 18
feet, dry,
25,000 ft 11/4 in Yellow Pine Boards, Dry.
A large lot of Owatherboarding.
A large lot of Oak Boards.
A large lot of Sealing Laths.
A large lot of White Pine Shingles.
Poplar Boards, Plank and Scantling.
Oak Boards, Seantling and Plank.
Sawed Oak post and fencing boards.
Ohestinut rails and cord wood, \$1.40 per cord.
The above we have always on hand, and are prepared
to saw all kinds of bills to order, such as Machine and
Car Lumber, Wagon Maker Lumber, we can saw 47 ft.
in length, and are so fixed that we can fill orders in
the very shortest notice, at any time also so prepared very shortest notice, at any time also so prepared deliver Lumber at any point by rail-road or by

teams.
Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere
we are selling at low prices.
KOLTER, LATIMER & HOSHOUR,
Duncannon, Perry Co. Pa

DESIGNING AND

Engraver on Wood,

Geo. W. Crosscup,

Views of Cities, Buildings, Machiner, Portra Tinted Envelopes, Bill Heads, Book Hustrations, Designs for Druggists, Dry. Goods, Liquor, Tobac Flour, Perfumery and all kinds of lables. Particular attention given to Machinery and

DORT Folios, Writing Desks, Back

Poetical. FAR AND NEAR. BY C. D. GARDETTE.

Half hid in rags; with naked feet,

And eyes blue ring'd and strangely wild, She begged along the callous street. I took her hand, and thus we sought Her home; 'twas but a step, she said, A step ! yet like the step, methought, Between the living and the dead.

A puny, shivering, livid child,

The glittering crowd was still in view, But where we came the air was rank With poisons, and a deadly dew, In every shuddering breath, I drank. A thousand forms of fell diseas

Up sprang, like fungi, from the sod; And Vice there, at his hideous case, Befouled the masterpiece of God. The livid limbs of Youth were gaunt With preternatural decay; The saturnalia of Want Made horrid midnight of the day.

I did-what could I do? give alms? A drop of dew to sweeten seas ! Can those who pray with outstretched palms For heathen, know of such as these?

There came to me a reverend man, With silver hair and unctuous word Who snake to me of-Hindostan. And called it "Vineward of the Lord." And begged me aid the folly band

Amid that far and flowery land : And I, alas, bestowed my dole ! Alas ! the gift I do repent ! Strange, God should look so far away That those who to His work are sent

Miscellaneons.

THE BRICKLAYER'S STORY.

A TALE OF WORK AND WAGES.

CHAPTER I. IN JEOPARDY.

I'm a bricklayer, I am; and, what's more down in the country, where people sin't so particular about keeping trades distinct as the are in the great towns. This may be seen any day in a general shop, where, as one might say, you can get any thing, from half a quartern of butter up to a horn lantern, and down again to a hundred of short cut brads. Well, down in the country I've done a bit of job now and then as a mason, and not so badly neither, I should suppose for I got pretty well paid considering, and didn't hear more than the usual amount of growlin' after it was done-which is saying a deal. Ours ain't the most agreeable of lives and if it warn't for recollecting a little about the dignity of labor and such like one would often grumble more than one does. Some time ago, it don't matter to you, not

you where our way is. A day's work had been all I'd been able to get for quite two months; so Mary, that's my wife, used to screw and pinch, and screw and pinch, and keep on squeezing shilling after shilling out of the long stocking, till at last it got so light that one morning she let it fall, upon the table, where, instead of coming down with a good spang, it fell softly and just like a piece of cotton that was empty. And then, poor lass, she hangs on to my neck, and bursts out crying that pitiful that I'm blest if I didn't want my nose blowed about every quarter of a minute. I hadn't minded the crewing and pinching; not a bit of it .-First week we went without our puddings. Well that wasn't much. Second week we stopped our half pints of beer. Third week I put my pipe out. Mary kep'on saying that things must look up soon, and then I should have an ounce of the best to make up for it.

But things didn't look up; and in spite of all the screwing, we got down to the bottom of the stocking, as I said jest now. I hadn't much cared for the pinching, but was my poor lass as got pinched the most and she was getting paler and thinner every day, till I couldn't bear to see it. I run out o' the house, and down to Jenkins' yard, where I'd been at work last. I soon found Jenkins; and I say to him, "Governor," I

says, "this won't do, you know; a man can't live upon wind." "True for you, Bill Stock," he says. "And a man can't keep his wife upon

wind." I savs. "Right you are, Bill," he says; and he vent on and spoke as fair as a man could me on, or he would have done it in a minute. 'I am werry sorry Bill,' he says, 'but if times don't mend, I tell you what I'm going to do.

"What's that?" I says. "Go up to London," he says; and if I was a youngman like you, I wouldn't stop starving down here when they are giving me quite fierce. first class wages up there, and when there's building going on all round, as thick as thick, and good big jobs, too; hotels, rail-

ways and bridges, and all sorts." I faces round sharp, and walks off home for when a feller's hungry and close up, it lays hold on his temper as well as his stummick, more especially when there's somebody belonging to him in the same fix. So I walks off home, where I finds Mary looking werry red-eyed; and I makes no more eh?" ado but I gets my pipe, and empties the bit o' dust there was in the bottom o' the jar ing in both hands. into it, lights up, and sits down aside/of Mary, and puts my arm around her, jest as used to do in the old courting time, and then begins smoking an' thinking. Werry slow as to the fust, and werry fast, as to the second; as smokin' costs money, and the dust was dry; whereas thinkin came cheap just then—and it's surprising how yer can think on an empty inside. I suppose it is because there's plenty, o' room for the thoughts to work on.

Well, I hadn't been sitten' above a minute like this when my lass laid her head on my shoulder, and though she wouldn't let me see it, I knowed she was a giving way; the bricks and mortar fly! My hodman did but I didn't take no notice. Porhaps I held | his day's work that day, if he never did it her a little bit tighter; and there I sat afore. Then some of the men takes it up, thinking and watching the thin smoke; and got to chaffing; one says there'd soon till I could see buildings, and scaffolds, and be no work left; and another says I'd better eaps of bricks, and blocks of stone, and have a couple o' Paddies to keep me going, could almost hear the ring of the trowels and one for bricks, and another for mortar the "sar-jar" of the big stone saws, and there while one feller makes hisself precious un-

were the men a-running up and down the pleasant by keeping on going "puff, puff!" at length I was going I made one last try adders, and the gaugers a-giving their orders, and all seemed so plain that I began to grow warm. And I keeps on smoking till it seemed as though I was one of a great crod o' men standing round a little square wooden office place, and being called in one at a time; and there I could see them a-takin' their six and thirty shillings and two pounds

apiece, as fast as a clerk could book it. And then all at once it seemed to fade away like a fog in the sun; and I kep' on drawing but nothing come, and I found as my pipe was out, and there was nothing left to light a gain. So I knockes the ashes out-what was on em-and then I breaks the pipe up bit by bit, and puts all the pieces in my pocket-right hand breeches pocket.

"What for?" says you. Nothing at all as I knows on; but that's happened. Perhaps it was because I felt uncomfortable with nothing to rattle in my strong in the head; but I soon began to sing pooket. Howsumever, my mind was made | small here-'specially when I had been up up; and brightening up, and looking as about a week and was put on at a big hotel. cheerful as if I'd six and thirty shillings to Right up so high that one turned quite take on Saturdy, I says to her as was by my

"Polly, my lass, I,m a going up to Lon-

"Going where?" she says, lifting up her

"London," I says; and then I began to think about what going up to London meant. For, mind yer, it didn't mean a chap in a rough jacket making up a bundle in clean blue handkerchief, and then shovin his stick through the knot and stickin it over his shoulder, and then stuffing his hands in his pockets, and taking the road upward, whistlin' like a blackbird. No; it meant something else. It meant breaking up a quiet little home as two young folks-common people, in course-had been a saving up for years, to make snug; it meant half breaking a poor simple lass's heart to part that took so long a-building, and was allus so snug after a cold day's work. I looked at the clean little windows, and at the bright kettle on the shiny black hob; and then at the werry small fire as there was, and then fust at one thing, and then at another, all so clean and neat and homely, and all showing how proud my lass was of 'em all; and up to London really did mean; and I suppose it must have been through feeling low and faint, and poorly, and-I'm almost ashamed to tell it, for I'm such a big strong chap; but truth's truth-well, somehow-ablind seemed to cover my eyes, and my

head went down upon my knees, and I cried a regular gale, and blew at last so hard that seemed to be sent to sleep, but I suppose I like a schoolboy. But it went off, for my the scaffold shook and quivered, while lass was kneeling aside me in a minute, and, whorever there was a loose rope, it rattled got my thick old head upon her shoulder, and and beat against the poles, as if it was impabegan a-doing all she could to make me be- tient of being tied there, and wanted to break lieve it was all right, and she wouldn't mind loose and be off. a-carrying I don't know how much for me

liam-was rich in my good wife. That was something like a thought, that was, and seemed to stiffen me up, and put to deal with sometimes on the ground ; and I don't like to, for fear of things not turnbone and muscle into a fellow till he felt and I have seen folks pretty hard driven to ing out well; and Polly says. "Let well strong as a lion; so we set to talking over a corner. So it may be guessed what sort of alone, Bill." So I keeps on, werry well the arrangements; and two days after Polly fun it is right up on a spidery scaffold, where satisfied, and werry comfortable.

and I was in a lodging in London. ing as if I warn't afraid of work; and I a thing as allus makes me nervous to talk finds my way to one of the big workshops, where the bell was ringing for six o'clock, and the men was a scuffling in, while a chap with a book was on the lookout to time the late ones, for stopping on pay-day out of their wages-which is but fair, yer know, for if two hundred men lost a quarter of an hour apiece in a week it would come to something stiff in a year. Well, there were a gate, come to see if they could get took on, and one on 'em slips in and comes out again directly, a swearing and growling like anything and then t'other goes in, aud he comes out a-swearing too, and then I feels my heart go sinking down ever so low. So I says to

the fust: "Any chance of a job?" I says. "Go to-!" somewhere he says, cutting

up rough; so I asks t'other one. "Any chance of a job?" I says. "Not a ha'porth," he says, turning his

speak; and said he hadn't a job he could put I must say as they looked a pretty pair of blanks.

So I stood there quite five minutes wondering what to do; whether I should go in and ask for myself, or go and try son else. I didn't like to try after seeing two men refused. All at once a tall, sharp-eyed man, comes out of a side place and looks at

"Now, my man," he says, "what's your business? What do you want? "Job, sir," says I. "Then why didn't you come in and ask?"

"Saw two turned back," I says.

"O, we don't want such as them here," he says: "but there's plenty of work for men who mean it;" and then he looks through me a'most. "I suppose you do mean it "Give us hold of a trowel," says I, spitt-

"Bricklayer?" says he, smiling. "Right," says I. "From the country?" says he

"Yes," says I. "Work slack there?" says he. "Awful," says I. "You'll do," says he. "Here, Jones, put this feller in number four lot."

If you'll believe me, I could have taken

hold of him and hugged him; but I didn't

for I kep' it for Polly. Well-I wonder how many times I have said Well since I begun! I was, in work now, and I meant to keep it. !- Didn't I make

like a steam ingin,' because I worked so fust. for it. I thought of my poor lass, and seem-But I let them chaff as long as, they liked; ed to see her a looking at me in a widder's and bimeby I comes to be working alongside | cap; and then I clenched my teeth hard and of my steam-ingin' friend, and jest as he'd tried to get on to where the end of the pole been going it a little extra, I says to him was fastened. I got one hand over the hard quietly:

"Ever been out o' work, mate 2" "Not to signify," he says.

"Cause if you ever are, and come down verry close to the ground, you'll be as glad | the smooth bricks, and in spite of every effort to handle the trowl agin as I am." He they hung down straight at last, and I felt didn't puff any more that day, not as I heard. | a sharp quiver run through me as slowly, London work was something fresh to me. tidy buildings down our way; but what was the tidiest on 'em to the London jobs I was put on! Jobs where the scaffolding must have cost hundreds upon hundreds of pounds

more than the house, land, and everything what I did; and I am a telling you what else put together of the biggest place I ever The deal planks upon which I lay still kept worked upon. I used to think I was pretty creepy, and used to get to thinking of what Jacob's Ladder of scaffold poles could have and I could see that he had a rope and pulbeen built up to stand without crushing and ley with him, which he soon had hooked on snapping those at the bottom like so many to the ladder. reeds or tobacco pipes; But I suppose them as builds them knows best what should be done, and what they'll bear. But though I | you?" did not like it much, I took good care not to mention it to my lass, for I knew she'd have been on the fidget all day if I had told her. By degrees I got to stand it all very well, and we began to feel a bit settled in our own one room. Not that we much liked it, but then it was werry pleasant to go in the crowd | thing stabbed me in the side, and, what on pay-day, and draw your week's wage, good wage, too, jest as I had seen it when settin' in my own room at home. We still with this little thing; tearing up the nests called it home, for we couldn't get, to feel that we were at home in London, and Polly

> tle house of her own; but as there was only our two selves, we made things pretty com-The big hotel was getting on at a tremen dous rate, for there was a strong body on us at work, and it used to make me think and tel swallowed up and how much more it would take before it was finished. One day. when I was a bricklaying up at the top-I don't know how many feet from the ground, and never used to care to look to see, for fear of turning giddy-one day it came on to blow

she said she never should, after having a lit-

a bit, but we'd get on wonderful well up It blew at last so werry hard that I should things considered, I ain't a going to tell | cheerful, and knelt at my side, a-ciphering | and the old hands didn't seem to mind it whether work was plenty, or whether work of the poles, the rattling of the boards, the "strikes," it strikes me they don't know was slack, I, Bill Stock-christened Wil- howling and whistling of the gale as it swept | what being out o' work is like. But, along savagely by, in a rage because it could not o' that stocking, one feels tempted very sweep us away. A high wind is pretty hard much to go down in the country again, but a man is expected to work with both bonds Next morning I was up at five, and made and hold on by nothing, and that, too, where myself smart; not fine, but clean, and look- a single step backward would be-there, it's

> · It was getting to be somewhere about halfpast three, and I was working hard, so as to keep from thinking about the storm, when all at once I happened to turn my head, and see the men were a scuffling down the ladders as hard as they could go. And then, before I had time to think, there was a loud crash, and a large piece of the scaffolding couple more chaps like me standing at the gave way, and swept with it poles, boards and bricks, right into the open space below. I leaped up at a pole which projected from the roof above me, just above my, head, caught it and hung suspended, just as the boards, upon which I stood but an instant before, gave way and fell on to the next stage, some twenty feet below. Tightly clasping the rough fir pole, I clung for life.
> Think? I did think! I thought hundreds of things in a few seconds, as I shut my eyes and began to pray, for I felt as if I could not back and going off with the fust one; and first on the stage below, when the boards

hold on long, and I knew as I should fall would either give way, or shoot me off again with a spring, and then I knew there would be a crowd round something upon the ground and the police coming with a stretcher. Creep out, mate, and come down the rope!" cried a voice from below. I turned my head, so that I could just see that the pole I was hanging to had a block at the end, through which can a rope for drawing light things up and down to the scaffold. For an instant I dared not move; then raising myself, I went hand over hand toward the fulley, and in another instant I should have which would hold the "law itself" responand the creaking of a wheel, as the rope went spinning through, and was gone-the weight of the longer side having dragged

heard it fall, perhaps ashundred and fifty As the rope fell, and I hung there, I could hear a regular shrick from those below. But nobody stirred to my assistance, for I was beyond belp then; but I seemed to grow stronger with the danger, though my arms felt as if they were being wrenched out of their sockets, and my nerves as if they were torn with hot irons. Sobbing for breath, I crept in again till I was over the stage first, then close in to the face of the building, and there I hung. Once I tried to get some hold with my feet, but the smooth bricks let my toes slip over them directly. Then I fried to get a leg over the pole, so as to climb up and sit there; but the time was gone by for that. I had hung too long, and was now growing weaker every moment.

the other through. As I hung, I distinctly

white witness. He cannot testify in a case I can't describe what I felt. All I know is, that it was horrible, and that long afterward I used to jump up in bed with a scream; for so sure as I was a little out o' sorts came a dream of hanging to that scaffold pole, expecting every moment to be one's last. I pecting every moment to be one's last. I can't describe what I felt. All I know where a white man is interested. He has rights of freadmen, well and good; there is no necessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade the capacity to do those acts which "social or accessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade of the dominant and of not invade any of the civil and good; there is no necessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade of the civil is a fool."

White withess. He cannot testify in a case of freadmen, well and good; there is no necessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade of the duty of the capacity to do those acts which "social or accessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade of the duty of the capacity to do those acts which "social or accessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade any of the civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade there is no necessity to practically put the Civil Rights bill in operation; if they do invade any of the civil Arabella, a Tale of Tendorness.

Union to protect its citizens, and let us ask, what is a tovernment worth that does not the twin insisted two tickets of the given conductor of the duty of the such rights, then it becomes the duty of the such rights, then it becomes the duty of the such rights, then it becomes the duty of the such rights, then it becomes the duty of the such rights, then it becomes the duty of the such rights of the demands" and of the demands of the demands of the color of the demands of the demands of the demands of the dem

bricks and hooked my fingers and held on; then I got the other hand over, and tried to climb up, as a cheer from below encouraged me; but my feet and knees slipped over the

slowly, my hands opened, my fingers straight-I used to think that I'd been about some ened, and with eyes blinded and bloodshot, I fell! Fell what seemed to be an enormous distance, though it was only to the next stage, where boards, bricks and tools, shaken by the concussion, went with a crash below their places, but with their ends jolted so near the edge that it seemed to me that the least motion on my part would make them slip, and send me off again. I was too exhausted and frightened to move, and lay there for some time, not knowing whether I would be the consequence if a sharp puff of was much hurt or not. The first thing as wind come and upset one's balance. I could recalled me to myself was the voice of a never have believed, neither, that such a man who came up a ladder close at hand;

> "Hold on, mate" he says. "If I throw the end of the rope, can you tie it around

"I'll try. So he makes a noose, and pulling enough rope through the block, he shies it at me, but it wasn't far enough. So he tries again and again, and at last I manage to ketch hold on it. But now, as soon as I tried to move, it seemed as if somewas more, the least thing would, I soon found, send the boards down, and, of course, me with them.

"Tell them to fold tight by the rope," the law gives them, as the farther South we go the worse we find it. If these things do ays I; and he passed, the word while I got both arms through the noose, and told him to the Civil Rights Bill, we cannot conceive of a state of affairs that would justify it. The tighten it which he did by pulling, for I' could not have got it over my head without naking the boards slip.

"Now then ," he says, " are you ready?" "All right," I says, faintly, for I felt as if verything was a swimming round me; but then I thought a little more of what going think of the loads upon loads of stuff the ho I beard him give a signal, and felt the snatch of the rope as it cut into the my arms above the elbows, and then I swung backward and forward in the air; while with a crash away went the boards upon which I had, been a-I couldn't see nor hear any more, for I

was lowered down and took to the hospital, where they put my broken ribs to rights in no time, and it wasn't so werry long before I was at work once more; but it took a precious while before I could get on to a high scaffold again without feeling creepy and me, nor anybody else, just when it was, there; and so we talked it over for long have been precious glad of an excuse to get shivery; but, you know, "use is second na-Polly, showed me the stocking t'other day, away -putting down naught for herself, and much; so I kept at it. Whonever the wind and I must say it has improved wonderful blows now, and I shut my eyes, I can call it for wages keep good, and work's plenty; -till I glowed up under the discovery that all back again-the creaking and quivering and as for those chaps who organize

(Conclusion next week.)

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL We take it that of itself and in itself the Presidents veto, known as the Civil Rights Bill, needs no defence at the hands of any who will carefully read it and study its provisions. But as it is proverbial that a large proportion of the American people prefer to take their opinions on most important political subjects ready made, we print the following excellent and exhaustive resume of the provisions of the law, which we find in

the Bultimore American. CONSERVATINE VIEW OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. The title of Bulwer's play, " Not So Bad as We-Seem," might be the heading of the numerous leaders of conservative newspapers on the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the veto. They take a good deal of comfort in it, considering what a terrible bugbear it has been for a month past, differing in degree and kind. The New York Times hopes that the men who passed it may not have fault to find with its execution, and says that the radicals may be very thankful to have a President who is so unwilling to use the great power placed in his hands. Another than Andrew Johnson an ambitious or designing man, for instance—might use the power conferred by this bill tyrannically. Our neighbor of the San says: "In a practical point of view there is scarcely a probability of injurious results flowing from the law itself." Such was our conviction before it passed, and disregarding the theoretical and hypothetical points of view from which the Sun was pleased to launch its shots against it, we look at it in a "practical point of view." As there is no "probability of injurious results flowing from the law itself," we take that to be unfair reasoning, sources. We are quite willing to admit-that there are some things that need correction, but we wish to trace every evil to its source, and place the responsibility where it belongs. The Sun tells its readers that—

"The people whom it is designed to protect already possess, under laws of the several States, all the capacity to make and enforce contracts and to purchase and sell property, and to do all those acts which the every-day requirements of the social order demand. They are secure in their persons and property; and it is neither the purpose nor the interest of the white race to disturb them in the just fruition of the returns of honest industry." We all know better than that. Not de-

nying that our social usages, amongst re-spectable people, make it as much a question of honor as it is a moral obligation to fulfil nying that our social usages, amongst respectable people, make it as much a question of honor as it is a moral obligation to fulfil all contracts made with negroes as with white people, yet, when the negroe is compelled to look to the law for his relief, he is very far short of protection. He may make a contract with a white man if he has a white withess. He cannot testify in a case South Carolina; the duties and imports must be the same; and citizens of the United States must be equally protected in their personal liberty in each. If Massachusetts and where a white man is interested. He has rights of freedmen, well and good; there is the contract of freedmen, well and good; there is a contract of the days of the contract of the days of the contract of the

ing the great principles upon which the Union war was fought. Freedom was its Union war was fought. Freezom was its motive power, the grand idea that energized the arm of every man who struck a blow for the Union. Congress means that Freedom shall be more than a name, and as the dom shall be more than a name, and as the state of the constant of t Senate passed the Civil Rights bill over the veto, so also the House of Representatives yesterday, by a three-fourths vote, passed the bill over the veto. One hundred and twenty two guns for Freedom!! The Tax Bill.

NO. 17.

the same way that their right to work in

If a negro comes into Maryland from

and shall leave the service of his employer

ed of their children, and of their rights in

the labor their children might perform up

to the attainment of legal age. There are laws enough upon our statute book with a

harsh construction and execution to make

this State too hot to hold any free negro.
Public opinion will not permit their literal

execution; but there is no denying that in

ome sections of the State enough are en-

forced against the enlightened sense of the day to make all true men blush for a State

Perhaps these laws leave them "secure in

their persons and property," but we do not think so. We think they live in this com-

nunity by sufferance and our necessity

done, not by virtue of any protection which

ot justify the passage of some such bill as

wise until the Dred Scott decision. The

erms free and slave made the distinction,

not color. If as the Sun says, the people this bill is designed to protect already oos

sess their rights, it does not harmeto embody

them in the form of a statute and declare i

o be the law of the land. It hurts nobody

to say that what belongs to a man is his. When President Lincoln asked his Attorney

General for an opinion as to the status of the

negro, his reply was, "The negro is a citi-

zen." Numerous acts of the Supreme Court sustain this opinion. It is good law: but

et that it may be promalgated as law, and

espected as law, the Congress of the United

States enacts it in statutory form. That,

however, is professedly the point of objection

with the Sun-not so much the fact us the

It is not because of any protection it af-

ords to the rights of any class, but because,

by meddling in matters outside the range of

ederal legislation, it is calculated to defeat

the real purposes it professes to advance, and

still more, beccause of the dangerous politi-

cal principles which are asserted on the face

of the bill, that it is prejudicial. The law

oreaks down the plain line of separation be-

tween State and national authority; its ob-

ject is to trample upon the independence of

State indiciary, and make an entering wedge

for further federal usurpations; to become a

recedent for measures which are to follow.

and especially to become the foundation for

ational interference with the elective fran-

chise. Such certainly was the guiding

hought which occasioned the broad decla-

Here we see the doctrine of States Rights

cropping out in every line, and the fact ignored that the Constitution of the United

noted that the Constitution of the Contest

forizes Congress to pass such laws as are

therein incorporated. If there were any

constitutional objections to the measure an

erior to the adoption of the Emuncipation

mendment, there are certainly none now

The powers conferred by the Constitution in

regard to individual freedom are as general

those in relation to coinage, naturaliza-

is surely no more dangerous a power to ex-

ercise than that of political rights, while the

duty of Congress to pass uniform laws for

duty of Congress to pass uniform laws for naturalization has never been questioned, its right to pass a law securing personal freedom to every person without regard to color is questioned. It is said to be a dangerous thing for Congress to enact by law that every mun born in the United States shall be a citizen of the United States, and that

every citizen of the United States shall be

in a practical point of view there is scarce-

ly a probability of injuious results flowing from the law itself." If a citizen of the

United States comes from P nasylvania into

twenty dollars for the first offence and five

hundred dollars for the second one, but we

suppose the treasury will hardly suffer on that account. One thing is certain, and

that ie, it Congress has no power to protect men recognized as citizens of the United

States from local discrimination and perse-

cutions of this kind, the Constitutional

amendment is an imposture and Emanci-

pation a farce. If in doing this Congress

shall go farther than is needed, it will only

do, as in most legal enactments, a work of

supererogation, which will practically right

The States are prohibited from levying

war, coining money, from naturalizing for-eigners, from levying import duties and from

holding slaves; it follows that the United States must make war, coin money, natural-

ize foreigners, lay import duties and secure freedom. We do not see that any State

right is invaded by the Government in so doing, the Constitution expressly providing that it shall so do, That Constitution was

received as a whole, and for the whole conn-

stand in parts. And if the laws cannot be

If it cannot stand together, it cannot

tself on trial.

Maryland, he will not be liable to a fine of

of the United States.

that has such laws.

white men's ship yards was determined.

TERMS: -- \$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

the people. They have no idea of abandon-

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, says the Ways and Means Committee had a lengthy and highly imporcommittee had a lengthy and highly important session on Sunday, upon the Tax Bill, lasting from 10 o'clock a. m. until evening. They took up the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, and, after full discussion agreed upon the list of exemptions. The following we understand is the substantial result of their work: Coal, pig iron, oils paints, crude turpertine and tar, starch, building stone, monumental stones not executing one hundred dollars in value, build yard for themselves, paying some \$30,000 for it, in order that they may do the work which shall come to them. Whether any will come to them may be determined in oceding one hundred dollars in value, hulls of ships, sails, tents and awnings, railroadiron, re-rolled blooms, slaps and loops, malleable iron articles unfinished, rivets, bolts, another State or Territory, whether intending to settle here or not, he is liable to a fine of twenty dollars for the first offence, and five hundred dollars for the second offence. nuts, washers, ax-poles, horse, mule and cat-tle shoes, poat, ship and railroad spikes, railroad chairs, repairs of all kinds, stools, stoves made in part of east, and in p rt of sheet-iron, on which duty has been previ-If a negro shall go out of the State for thirty days he shall be treated in the manner just described on coming back. Any person hiring or harboring one becomes subject to ously paid, copper and lead in ingots, sheets and burs; paper, books, and printing ma-terials of all descriptions, bill-heads, book-binding, productions of engravers, litholike penalties. Any person may have a negro arrested under the vagrant act. If a free negro shall hire himself to any person ornating, productions of engravers, into-graphers and sterootypers, plows, cultivators, harrows, fanning-mills, hay and straw cut-ters, handles of tools and agricultural im-plements, stones of all kinds, verdigris, copperas, blue vitriol and alum, barrels and before the time of hiring terminates, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and on a hearing before the justice, the eath of the employer to the contract; and the evidence of some other person that the negro acted and engaged in such service, shall be taken as prima jacie evidence of the contract. He may be arasks, coffins and burial cases, umbrellas and parasols, saleratus, bi-crobonate of soda, rested and confined by a constable, pending an issue made in this manner, and held lia-ble for all costs. Reconstructed Mississippi mineral and medicinal waters, and a number of other articles. Salt, resin, pickles, preserved fruits, crude petroleum and tur-pentine, and some few other articles which has passed a law which absolutely forbids colored people from owning or leasing cal inve heretofore been announced as exempted, were not agreed upon. It was also property, so that the statement of the Sun that "they have the capacity to make and agreed to repeal the tax on slaughtered anienforce contracts and to purchase and sell property! does not hold good as regards Mississippi, at least. What is to prevent Mississippi from passing another law making uals and freights, and schedule A was entirely exempted, except carriages of more than three hundred dollars value, and billiard tables. The general tax on manuit fe ony or a misdementor to trespass upon lany land they did not own? Ve know that under the negro apprenticeship laws of this State parents are and have been deprivfactures was reduced from six to five per cent., and the tax on crothing, boots and shoes, reduced to two per cent., and all custom work exempted, including that of milliners and dress makers. It is now considered doubtful if any tax at all be laid upon cotton, owing to the difficulty of col-lecting it. The bill recommended by the Revenue Commission, which was the most feasible, being deemed unconstitutional, it s believed in this department the action of

The Presidents Proclamation Explained by Himself.

he Committee is completed.

The Washington corespondent of the Cin-innuti Gazette writes: The President, in a conversation with deneral Howard respecting the Freedmen's Bureau, has said something of importance by way of interpretation of his recent pears roclamation. He says it has only such cope with reference to the States named therein as his former proclamation had with eference to them He regard it as only another step in the policy of reconstruction eing pursued by the Government. It does heory of that bill is that all persons born in the United States are citizens of the United not suspend the opperation of military law in any of the States, and the Freedmen's Bureau will continue to exercise its accus-States—a theory legally maintained and be-lieved in, even to the granting of political rights, during the earlier days of the Repub-lic, and as to negroes not determined other tomed functions throughout the South. Army officers will remain on duty as its igents, and justice will continue to be adwe ites by the existing semi-military courts, till the various States give the former the right to be heard in the civil courts in the same manner that the latter are. The President referred to the fact that military powr was exercised in Tennessee as well as elsewhere in the South, and spoke particularly of General Fisk's administration of the affairs of the bureau in that State. He would remain there, and the proclamation would not curtail his powers, nor the powers of any other agent of the bureau.

The Rebels of Kenucky the President

regarded as of worse spirit than the people of ny other State. General Fisk had not been oo severe with them, and the freedmen of that State as well as those of Maryland, would still be protected by the military. The scope of the proclamation with respect to military trials by courts martial and commissions does not seem well understood even by officers high in authority here and else-. The department commanders of Georgia and Alabama have telegraphed here for information on the subject, and it is un-derstood that the matter was brought before the Cabinet to-day. What action was taken for believing that the War Department will oon issue a circular or general order of in

President Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens. A Washington letter-writer, giving a description of General Grant's late recep-

tion, says: The President and Thaddeus Stevens met during the evening—not with armed weap-ons, but with bland smiles and hand grasps, and interchanged solid courtesies with apparent cordinity. As Mr. Ste ens took the President by the hand, he kindly inquired after his (Steavens) health and then gave him an introduction to Mrs. Grant, who ation of citizenship in the first section of he bill-a declaration not at all essential to the security of persons and property, which professedly was the real object of the enact- stood on the right of the President. scene excited great interest and attention anong the throng of visitors, and a general was expressed at the graceful manner with which these two distinguished belingerents met and exchanged salutations. Much pleasant raillery met the parlimentary warrior during the evening and next day ecessary to enforce the Emancipation clause account of this last episode between the President, who is at the head of the Government, and the distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, whom the Democrats declare to be "the autograt of the House and the Government de facto." Stevens won a new laurel in this social collision with the President of the United Station of foreigners and the levying of duties on imports. The declaration of civil rights

A man without money is a body without soul—a wailing death—a spectre that fright ens everybody. His countenance is sorrow-ful, and his conversation is languishing and tedions. If he calls upon an acquaintance. he never finds him at home and if he opens his mouth he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not finish his discourse, which it is fearful will end with asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him in the morning, and misory accompanies him to bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward booby—landlord believes he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a radesman he is asked for each before de-

-Rules for Dog Fighting. The Chicago Republican devotes a column of "solid non-pariel" to a dog fight. Our space being limparter to a dog fight. Our space being limited, we coppy but a single paragraph:

Then McClosky and Jennings went through the important and somewhat perilous process of "tasting" their dogs. This precautionary consists in getting down on the kneer and applying the target of the state. the knees and applying the tongue to the dog on the breast and between the shoulders in order to convince the other side that he is clean, and that no poison has been applied externally for the purpose of injuring the other dog if he should bite there. Each man has the right to require the other to "taste"

livery.

the dog in any part that he may indicate. -A New extravegance in Paris. A letter from Paris reports that the fashionable wo-men, not contented with wearing crinolines the springs of which are made of pure gold and silver, have now taken a fancy to boots and shoes with the heels plated with the same precious metals. These boots may be seen in the shop windows of some of the fushionable shoemakers.

The best literary notice we have soon in one time is that of the Rockland (Vt.) Gazette, which in announcing the receipt of n new book, speaks thus briefly and to the point: "We have received a book entitled Arabella, a Tale of Tenderness.' The author is a fool."

A CONDUCTOR out West recently deanded two tickets of the Siamese twins, but the twins insisted they were one, and as the conductor couldn't eject one without the