The Carlisle Herald.

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING

One Square one insertion,	$1 00
For each subsequent insertion,	50
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JOB PRINTING.—Our Job Printing Office is the largest and most complete establishment in the County. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every kind, enables us to do Job Printing at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

WM. B. PARKER, Attorney at Law. Office with Watts & Parker, Carlisle, Pa.
April 20, 1866—1y*.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson County and the Counties adjoining it.
January 19, 1866.—1 y.

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

M. C HERMAN, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Next door to the Herald Office.
July 1, 1864—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office on the south side of the Court House, adjoining the "American Printing Office."
July 1, 1864—1y.

JOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Rail Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. Business promptly attended to.
July 1, 1864.

JNO. C GRAHAM, *Attorney at Law*, Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street.
September 8, 1865.

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

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney at Law Office in South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa.
September 9, 1864.

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

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Jr., Attorney at Law. Office with Hon Samuel Hepburn, Main St. Carlisle Pa,
July 1, 1864.

LAW CARD.—CHARLES E. MAGLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in Inhoff's building, just opposite the Market House.
July 1, 1864—1y.

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

Physician & Accouchour.
DR. LOUIS P. GRIFFIN, (formerly of New, York,) having permanently located at Carlisle, solicits the liberal Patronage of the citizens of this place, and surroundings. Particular attention paid to diseases of "Women and Children." Office at Mansion House, Room.
April 6, 1866—6m.*

DR. GEORGE S. SEARIGHT, Dentist, from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther street, three doors below Bedford.
July 1, 1864.

GEO. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.—Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
DENTIST.
Office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa.
July 1, 1864.

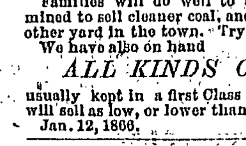
Dr. I. C. LOOMIS DENTIST
Pomfret Street few doors below South Hanover st
July 1, 1864.

DENTIST G. Z. BRETZ, M. D; D. D. S., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Carlisle and its vicinity. Office North Pitt street.
Carlisle, January 5, 1866—3m*

CARLISLE FEMALE COLLEGE
Rev. T. Daugherty, President.
FOR BOARDING & DAY SCHOLARS.
THIS Seminary which includes the school lately 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 a thorough education in English and Classical studies in the French and German languages, in Music, Painting, and other ornamental branches.
Especial care will be given to boarders in the family 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 rooms designed for that purpose 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!
Albums for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Albums for Misses, and for Children,
Pocket Albums for Soldiers and Civilians!
Choicest Albums! Prettiest Albums! Cheapest Albums!
FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!
Fresh and New from New York and Philadelphia Markets.
IF you want satisfactory Pictures and polite attention call at Mrs. R. A. Smith's Photographic Gallery, South East Corner of Hanover Street 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 Ladies 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, Breast Pins, &c. Perfect copies of Daguerrotypes and Ambrotypes made of deceased friends. Where copies are defaced, life-like pictures may still be had, either for frames or for cards. All negatives preserved one year and orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
December 23, 1864—tf

SOMETHING NEW.
Porcelain Picture or
OPAL-TYPE.
THIS beautiful Picture is now made at Lochman Gallery, In Dr. Neff'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,
of all sizes,
CARD PICTURES and AMBROTYPES,
are made in the most perfect manner. A large variety of Frames and Passpartouts, Cases, Albums are on hand and will be sold cheap.
Copying done in the best manner. The public is respectfully invited to examine specimens.
The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lochman, for
The Best Photographs.
Feb. 9, 1866.

COAL AND LUMBER.

HAVING associated with Mr. C. Fred. Shrom in the Coal and Lumber business at the old Stand of Delancy and Blair, where we will keep the best and
CLEANEST COAL,
in the Market, and perfectly dry. Kept under cover. Families will do well to try us; as we are determined to sell cleaner coal, and at as low prices as any other 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 we will sell as low, or lower than the lowest
Jan. 12, 1866. DELANCY & SHROM.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,—The Whitest, the most durable and the most economical. Try it! Manufactured only by
Ziegler & Smith,
Wholesale Drug, Paint & Glass Dealers;
No. 137 North Third St., Philad'a.,
Jan. 26, 1866—1y.

FAMILY DYE COLORS,
AT RALSTON'S.
July 1, 1864.

SHEET music always on hand at
March 30, 1866. HALBERT & BRO'S.

JNO. D. GORGAS,
DESIRES to return his sincere thanks to all his old and new friends, many of whom have been his patrons for the more than Thirty Years he has been in business in Carlisle. Sensible of former obligations, he asks a continuance of their custom.
FRIENDS,
If you want the very best Cooking Stove at the lowest price, come to me. All insured for six months or longer. 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 testimonials if desired.
COME and SEE,
my Parlor and Office Stoves for wood or coal.
HEATERS AND RANGES,
Stationary and Portable.
TIN WARE,
of all kinds in great variety, made from the very best tin-plate. All you need in our line can be had from me at a saving of 20 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 Roofing and Spouting done at short notice
March 23, 1866—1y. JOHN D. GORGAS.

STOVES, TINWARE, &c. The undersigned having made an excursion to the Eastern Cities, 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 establishment, are prepared to prove to the citizens of Carlisle 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 following named;
Cook's Governor Penn,
Prairie Flower,
and the Barley Sheaf,
with all varieties of Parlor,
Bed-room and Office Stoves,
of the neatest pattern, and best quality. The Governor Penn, which they guarantee to give entire satisfaction in every respect, with capacity to prepare the cooked or baked fare of any family with less consumption of fuel than any other stove, they will warrant for six months. They manufacture Zimmerman's Steam Cook Kettle, in which all kinds of vegetables can be cooked at the same time, without the one flavoring the other. Best of references given. They have purchased for cash, and therefore have the prices 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
ENAMELED WARE,
consisting of Buckets, Basons, Wash-boilers, Wash-dishes Lard Cans, Coal Scuttles, &c., &c., guaranteeing 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 Thudium's Hotels.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.
RHINESMITH & RUPP.
Feb. 9, 1866—3m.

STOP AND LOOK IN.
AT W. Fridley's Tinner Shop, East Louther St., Sign of the Red Coffee Pot where you can see the Finest, Cheapest, and Best
COOKING STOVES.
Ever offered in Carlisle he has on hand the latest Improved Paterns such as the celebrated
Barley Sheaf Cook,
Iron Sides,
Prairie Flower,
And Continental,
Bed Room and Office Stoves of the latest Patterns and best quality. The above Cook Stoves are all warranted to give entire satisfaction. Roofing, Spouting, Heater work, and all Tin and Sheet Iron work done in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron ware constantly on hand for house furnishing.
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 can not 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, 1866—1y.

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 and the public, that he has just returned from the Eastern cities, with a full and choice assortment of
GROCERIES,
He will keep constantly on hand an extensive and general assortment of
Coffees of all kinds, Brown Sugar, Crushed Sugar, Pulverized Sugar, Rice, Tallow Candles, Star do Starch, Teas of all kinds, Salt by the Sack, Buckets and Tubs, Wash Boards, Brooms, Bed Cords, New Orleans Molasses, Fish—all kinds, Pepper, Spice, Soda, Cream Tartar, Best Indigo, Cinnamon, Cloves, Matches Mustard, Blacking, Twist Tobacco, Navy, Spun, Natural Leaf,
Tobacco, Smoking, Killikinick, Fine Cut, Candles, Raisins, Can Peaches, Crackers, Essence of Coffee, Dandelion, Cheese, Hominy, Beans Cigars of all kinds, Nuts—all kinds, &c., &c.
NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS,
and everything else that is kept in a grocery store. I invite the public to call and examine my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at very small profits.
The highest prices paid for all kinds of Country Produce JACOB SENER.
April 6, 1866—6m.

Newville Stoneware Works.
THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to Merchants, the largest assortment of Stoneware, Rockingham Ware, &c., ever offered in Cumberland Valley. His stock consists in part of
STONEWARE,
Cream Crocks, Butter Pots, Milk Pans, Spittoons, Pitchers, Jugs, Fruit Jars, &c.
ROCKINGHAM & YELLOW,
Spittoons, Pitchers, Nappies, Bakers, Pie Plates, &c. Glass Flasks, Fruit Bottles and Patent Fruit Jars. Stone Water Fountains Churns, Water Pipe, Drain Tile, &c., furnished when ordered.
In facilities for manufacturing, quality of wares and prices, he would defy competition. For Price lists, &c. Address SAMUEL I. IRVINE,
April 13, 1866—6m. Newville.

Lumber! Lumber!
AT the Duncannon Union Lumber Mill, 4 Miles north east of Sterrett's Gap, 4½ miles west of Duncannon, 1 mile south of Billow's Bridge, near Grier point.
100,000 ft. Yellow Pine flooring, dry.
50,000 ft. Scantling, both Oak and Pine, all sizes.
40,000 ft. 2 inch Barn flooring, Yellow Pine, 16 to 18 foot, dry.
25,000 ft 1¼ in Yellow Pine Boards, Dry.
A large lot of Weatherboarding.
A large lot of Oak Boards.
A large lot of Scaling Laths.
A large lot of White Pine Shingles.
Poplar Boards, Plank and Scantling.
Oak Boards, Scantling and Plank.
Sawed Oak post and fencing boards.
Chestnut 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 to 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.
April 20, 1866—3m*

Geo. W. Crosscup,
DESIGNING AND
Engraver on Wood,
702 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia Pa.
Forney's Press Building.
Views of Cities, Buildings, Machinery, Portraits, Tinted Envelopes, Bill Heads, Book Illustrations, &c. Designs for Druggists, Dry Goods, Liquor, Tobacco, Flour, Perfumery and all kinds of lables.
Particular attention given to Machinery and color work.
March 9, 1866—3m.

PHYSICIANS will find it to their advantage to call and purchase their Medicine at RALSTON'S.

Agricultural.

For the Herald.

PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURE.

NUMBER ONE.

When the careful, observant, and intelligent agriculturist sees any particular district in which vegetation naturally thrives or dwindles, it becomes a matter of vital importance with him to ascertain the cause of such fertility or sterility.

With a knowledge of agricultural chemistry, or chemistry as applied to agriculture in the cultivation of the soil, he would at once comprehend the why, and he would be enabled to meliorate the condition of soils upon rational principles, with certain success.

Many who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, particularly in England, as well as in some other portions of Europe, have embraced its study, and by obtaining a sound knowledge of its rudiments or fundamental principles have been enabled to make their lands more productive than they were in their normal original or condition.

With such knowledge, the farmer could determine the average quantity of water absorbed and retained by the soil under ordinary vicissitudes of the atmosphere; *id est*, the exact proportions of sand, clay, calcareous compounds, organic and other matters, that it contains; and could frequently compose a soil equally fertile with that naturally so; or he could make a naturally good soil more productive by the judicious and well timed application of various organic and inorganic matters as manures.

In popular language, the solid parts of the globe are called earths, as for example, lime, clay, and magnesia; which are in fact compounds of oxygen, with the metals calcium, silicium, aluminum, and magnesium; they are the rusts or metalic oxides of these metals, and their composition is, say of 1000 parts:

Lime has of Oxygen	286, of calcium	714—1000.
Sand or silicia has of oxygen	500, of silicium	500—1000.
Clay or alumnia has of oxygen	480, of aluminum	520—1000
Magnesia has of oxygen	400, of magnesium	600—1000.

A good general idea of the manner in which earths, earthy and saline compounds, organic matters, and matters, are mingled together to constitute a soil, may be gained from the following statements, which supposes that 1000 parts by weight of a soil, have been submitted to proximate analysis.

Large loose stones and silicious gravel,	143.
Fine silicious sand	572
Aluminous earth	75
Phosphate of lime	47.5
Carbonate of magnesia	7.5
Sulphate of lime	7.5
Oxide of iron	12.5
Salts of sodium and potassium	10
Vegetable and animal manure	72.5
Water	52.5
Parts	1000

It is by a correct knowledge of the nature of the pure earths and their compounds and various mixtures with organic and inorganic matters, that the agriculturist can assist himself materially in augmenting the produce of his fields in the autumnal harvest.

Any man can cause ground to bear corn, or any other grain, yet it will only grow in abundance, and of the best quality, where sown after rational principles, and his labors are profitable and useful in proportion as he is acquainted with the rudiments of chemical science.

Fifty-five elements are presented to us by nature; of these only four, viz: oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen, or the ultimate elements of the atmosphere, are employed in the elaboration of all the wonderful creations of living matter. They enter into the essential constitution of all organic productions. This discovery, one of the triumphs of science, presents a magnificent illustration of the power and goodness of God, who created these elements, and controls their arrangements by definite and unering laws, into countless forms of beauty and utility, for the adornment and enriching of the earth.

The Creator has given to man the power to analyze the productions of nature, and to ascertain the proportions of their constituent parts, but has denied to him the power of synthesis. He may place the elements of any substance which he has analyzed, together, in every possible manner that human skill can suggest, and employ upon them the most powerful and exciting agencies at his command, but they will neither conbine to produce the original, nor the slightest resemblance of any organized body. The ability to analyze and combine the various productions of nature, for the purpose of producing greater fertility in the earth, has been given to man, but God alone can vitalize. Man can use the means, and the Omnipotent Creator can make them efficient, and does so; for He contols their arrangements by definite, unerring, and immutable laws.

Plants can grow and thrive only in places where they are supplied with food suited to their requirements, and enabling them to fix themselves in such a manner as to obey those mechanical powers by which their radicles are kept below the surface, and their leaves exposed to the free atmosphere. As the systems of roots, branches, and leaves are very different in different vegetables, so they flourish in most different soils. Those with bulbous roots require a lighter and looser soil than such as have fibrous roots, and such as possess only short, fibrous radicles, require a firmer soil than such as have taper, extensive lateral roots.

As illustrative of the varied composition of soils fitted for the support of different kinds of vegetation, a good turnip soil, by analyzation, has been found to consist of eight parts out of nine, of silicious sand, combined with sixty-three parts of carbonate of lime, fifteen of silicia, eleven of alumina, three of oxide of iron, five of vegetable and saline matter, and three of moisture.

An excellent wheat soil gave three parts in five, of silicious sand, and the finely divided matter consisted of twenty-eight parts of carbonate of lime, thirty-two of silicia, twenty-nine of alumina, and eleven of organic matter and moisture.

Of these soils, that adapted to turnips is the least, whilst that for wheat is by far the most coherent in texture. In all cases, the constituent parts of a soil which give tenacity and coherence of texture, are the finely divided matters; and they possess the power of giving those qualities the highest degree of coherence when they contain a large proportion of alumina.

Vegetable or animal matters, when finely divided, not only give coherence, but also softness and penetrability; but neither they, nor any other part of the soil, must be in too great proportion; and a soil is unproductive if it consists entirely of impalpable matters. No soil is fertile that contains as much as nineteen parts out of twenty of any of the constituents that have been mentioned above. If water be too strongly attracted by the earths and their compounds, it will not be absorbed by the roots or plants; if it be in too great quantity, or too loosely held amidst them, it tends to injure or destroy the fibrous parts of the roots. Soils which attract aerial moisture with the greatest avidity are always the most fertile and productive.

The Creator, in his infinite goodness and wisdom, has so constituted the earth of materials, all sufficient in themselves for the production of everything necessary for the support and comfort of his creatures, as well as for the beautifying of the face of the earth, and governs and controls them by immutable principles. Those, then, who understand most of those principles and laws by which the vegetable kingdom is governed, will be most successful in producing profitable results by the use of means. God, in the dispensation of his providence, makes certain means produce certain and infallible results.

No class of men are, or ought to be, more concerned to know and thoroughly to understand cause and effect than agriculturalists who are engaged in tilling the earth. As agriculture is the only true and reliable base of individual and national wealth and prosperity, so the calling of a farmer is the most honorable and independent amongst all the different classes of men, and calls for the highest degree of qualification in all that appertains to the cultivation of the earth, and the production of its varied fruits in their seasons.

Chemistry is the key to successful agriculture, and those who are acquainted with its principles, are best qualified for adopting means to ends. Were our farmers all acquainted with agricultural chemistry, they would fully and intelligently understand how to adopt crops to soils and *vice versa*, and be competent to meliorate and alter the character of their lands with unfailing certainty. It has been truly said that he who can make two blades of grass to grow where only one had previously grown, is a benefactor to mankind.

If the above desultory remarks have the effect to stimulate any of our friends engaged in agriculture, to engage in the delightful and instructive study of chemistry, as applied to agriculture, our purpose will have been gained.

To be continued next week.

COLONUS.

Miscellaneous.

WHY HE BECAME GOVERNOR.

BY MRS. M. F. AMES.

"Then it is decided ?"

"Yes, mother, I have proposed and been accepted."

"We must be reconciled, then, I suppose! But really, Howard, your Father and I look upon it as a great misfortune; you could have done so much better than to marry a poor girl like her! Not that she lacks beauty, style, or accomplishments; but those distressing country relatives will ever be a skeleton in our house," and she looked complacently around the elegant apartment, where wealth had done its utmost to proclaim its possessors entitled to the first rank in the world of fashion.

The room was large, and the ceiling very high; the carpet of the finest texture, and of a pattern in which velvet buds seemed bursting into bloom, and flowers almost promising perfume if trodden upon.

The chairs were of the latest pattern, and as luxurious as the most indolent could desire, even the arms being each a little couch of itself. The walls were frescoed, and the design the same as the carpet. And the lady, who seemed but a part of her surroundings, was a handsome woman with whom Time had dealt very daintily, and who might have been supposed an older sister, instead of the mother of the fine looking young man she was now addressing.

"My brother did not consult me in his choice of a wife," he replied, a little bitterly, "and I sometimes wish he had chosen one a little less aristocratic, and whose family was not quite so proud. Her expensive habits, if not checked, will yet embarrass us both. William sees it, but the fear of her family keeps him from remonstrance. "She has always been accustomed to such luxuries, and how can I deprive her of them?" he plead with me when I asked him if he could not curtail his family expenses?"

"Are you suffering embarrassment in pecuniary matters, my son?" asked the startled lady.

Mrs. Stuart hesitated a moment, and then said:

"Why not bring your bride home to me? there is no need of the expense of two establishments; the lady will not object, surely!"

The young man thought for an instant, and then replied:

"I will, mother, if you will promise to forget that she is a farmer's daughter, reared in the country, and always to remember that she is Mrs. Clayton's niece, and your son's wife?"

"My son, you either forget to whom you are speaking, or think I have lost my self-respect!"

"Neither, mother! forgive me. I know you are a lady always; but the heart I have won, would be as deeply pained by cold politeness, as another would be by open neglect."

"I will treat your wife as a lady should be treated in my house, and can promise nothing more until my heart prompts it."

With this answer Howard Stuart was forced to be satisfied, and it was decided that a suite of rooms should be fixed up for the young bride, in Mrs. Stuart's residence, she being a widow, and the dwelling being her own by right of dower.

No expense was spared, and the apartments were declared faultless, by even Mrs. Clayton, the future occupant's aunt, who was admitted to have the most exquisite taste of all Mrs. Stuart's fashionable friends. The rooms were elegant, and the furniture of the most *recherche* style.

And to these the fair bride came, with a heart brimming with love and happiness. She was an only child, and had been loved and petted, as such favored ones usually are. Her father was a farmer from choice, laboring but little, and enjoying to his full capacity the care of the beautiful acres he called his own. He had received a collegiate education and a diploma for the practice of medicine. But his great, warm, loving heart shrank from the vocation, and having an abundance of means, he invested it in broad acres; and finally built a handsome residence on his purchase, and called it home.

Here he brought a delicate, refined and beautiful woman as his wife, and here Daisy—as he would call his first and only child, was born.

She grew up a myracle of beauty and tenderness; the idol of her parents, and delighting in the grand old farm and its appurtenances, almost as much as her father did.

It was pleasant to see her of a summer day, rambling over the grounds with her hand in her father's, and followed by nearly every animal on the farm, not restrained by fences, and exhibiting almost human jealousy by their ill-humor at each other when favor was bestowed by parent or child. Mr. Dunton kept no inferior stock, and it seemed, in some cases as if the instinct of his choicest kinds was as much superior as the blood; and he valued them, not for what they would bring in dollars and cents, so much as their excellence over their kind. He was a practical farmer, and a very wealthy one, and one of the most popular men, politically and socially, in the county. Daisy repined a little when she was obliged to go out from her home, where she was beloved by all, to to finish her education at a seminary in a neighboring town; but it was not long, for here she learned much not down in her list of studies. From her companions and classmates, she heard of the great world that she had read about, and pined for its novelties. Descriptions of fashionable life, as given by them, had a charm for her, almost bewildering; and when soon after her final return home from school, Mrs. Clayton, her father's only sister, wrote, begging for a season for her in New York, where she resided, her parents left her to decide, and her answer was soon given.

No preparation was needed; a large check from her father, on his banker, was all the aunt required. And soon Miss Dunton—Daisy no more—was realizing her school-girl dreams.

She created a sensation, and her fashionable aunt was proud of her; but never more so than when she received an offer from Howard Stuart, of the firm of Stuart & Brothers.

It was a mutual attachment, and they only waited the consent of the parents. This was reluctantly given, although the lover's letter had been strongly endorsed by the most eulogistic epistle from Mrs. Clayton. The wedding was to take place at her house, the parents coming for the occasion. It was a grand affair, as everything was, of which that lady had the supervision; and when the parents returned to their far-away home, they felt, that instead of gaining a son, they had lost a daughter; their only, and so dear.

The young wife soon learned, in her splendid home, by an instinctive teaching, that she was not expected to converse of her parents, or aught that concerned them. She had no cause to complain of her husband or any of his family; indeed his great love for her seemed to increase, rather than diminish, and his lady mother was always kind and pleasant. William evidently admired her, as his brother's wife, while his ultra fashionable lady delighted to lead her along the new paths she was treading; evidently giving herself great credit for her amiability and kindness in so doing. This was all very pleasant, more especially, as her aunt was absent from the city, having accompanied her husband to Europe to remain several months. But gradually a yearning, that was almost pain, crept into her heart, to see the dear old home again, that seemed so entirely shut from her life; to see her gentle mother's smile and feel her kiss, and hear her father's voice in blessing once more! Even the animals on the farm, seemed like absent friends she was pining to see. "And why should she not see her parents?" she asked herself, and why were their names tabooded by the people by whom she was surrounded? and who ranked above them; only in style and fashion. She would know! and sought the information by timidly asking her husband—whom she tenderly loved—to take her home for a visit.

"Home!" he repeated, pleasantly, "are you not at home, darling?"

"But to my own home, to my dear father and mother. Howard, you know where I mean!" and the voice quivered piteously.

"Yes, Daisy, I know what you mean, but we cannot go at present. Sometimes, perhaps!"

"But I can go alone. Please let me do so, and stay just a little while. I am so hungry to see the old place again."

"It would not be proper, love, for you to travel so far alone; across two States! just think! You have only been in my home three months; are you tired of it, or me?"

She shook her head, but did not speak; her voice was too full of tears; and he came and sat upon the luxurious couch, beside her.

"Daisy, I am about to say something that I fear will wound you; but it is better said now than later. When I married you, my friends offered but one objection, and that was you parent's position in the social scale; but I convinced them that you would identify yourself with our family, and allow nothing of your former life to annoy or entangle us. Your parents are excellent people I am sure! but they would be no happier to be dragged into a station they are not fitted to occupy. And, certainly, you would not wish me to leave my business in the city every three months, to visit your father, and keep him from his labor on the farm! If he should need pecuniary assistance, I will gladly and freely render it. More, I presume he will not expect. I will take you to visit them, for a short time, once a year, and when you are keeping house, you can ask them to visit us. Will that do?"

The tears were all gone now. Surprise and indignation had dried them. She saw that her husband was laboring under a ludicrous mistake, either the fault of his early teachings, or by the misrepresentations of other; the former, she thought most likely, and a little excitedly, she asked;

"Howard, what do you know of my father and his circumstances?"

"Nothing, except what your aunt told me; told he was a farmer and highly respected by those who know him best. A little eccentric, I think, she added. And I know that she has given me a pretty, accomplished, and I hope, a loving wife."

"No flattery, if you please, sir! And so if my father should become poorer than he is now, you would assist him."

"Certainly, as your father, I should feel bound to do so."

"And would you take him or my mother into your home if one should die before the other?"

"If it would make either him or her happier; although I should doubt the policy of the proceeding."

"It is not likely you would be subjected to the trial, as neither of them is partial to city life. I must write to them, and with your permisson, I will write that we will spend the anniversary of our marriage with them?"

"Do so, if you please; but not a long visit, remember!"

"I will remember," and that evening she wrote a long letter to her parents, telling them more than she had ever done before, of the handsome son-in-law they had only seen for a few hours at the gay wedding.

"A letter from our stray lamb, wife," said Dr. Dunton, as he looked over the large pile of letters and papers that had just been brought in. The mother clutched at the plethoric package with a hungry look in her eyes, that did not escape the keen glance of her companion, busy as he seemed to be, with his letters. She laughed a little, although tears were in her eyes, as she returned the letter to him.

"Thinks the old Darby poor does he?" he muttered as he read, "Will help him if necessary—nice boy? Not coming home until the anniversary of their wedding. And pet seems willing to wait—is going to have some sport then, she says, to pay for her long waiting. Well, that ten thousand I had intended as a present to him, on his first visit, can lie in bank and accumulate: or stop—I will invest it in Daisy's name, and send her the record. You can write to her to that effect," and he mechanically folded the letter and gave it back, and then sat silent for some moments, as if buried in deep thought.

The long silence surprised and pained the wife, and she came and laid her still beautiful hand upon his shoulder, with the same caressing touch she would have done twenty years before.

"You are going to allow this to fret you, my husband?"

"Not so long as her letters breathe the same tone they do now. She loves her husband, and is proud of her parents, and wishes to surprise him some day; and see, I can help her! and he gave her a letter that he had thrown down to take Daisy's; and in which the political leaders of his party had offered him the nomination of Governor of his native State.

"Oh! and you will accept it!" she said excitedly.

"Is my domestic, gentle wife growing ambitious?"

"Not for myself—but for our darling.—We have only her, and I cannot endure the thought, that those should look down upon her, who hold their position by dabbling in the dirty paper of the city! how dare they?"

"Why, how proud we are becoming! *we* humdrum farmers, who have palmed our pretty daughter off upon one of the firm of Stuart & Brothers, who is evidently ashamed of his act in taking her."

"Don't I beg!" and the smile came back to the pleasant face again.

"An hour ago, I should have answered this letter differently; I hate the bickering and strife that must come with my acceptance. I dread to leave the old farm, if I should be elected; and you my gentle wife, do you crave a residence at the capital!"

"No, but for our darling's sake, I will go cheerfully."

And in less than an hour the letter of acceptance was written, and the quiet, gentleman farmer was hurled into the political arena.

Howard Stuart cared nothing for politics, and if he saw the name, never thought of it in connection with the family of his wife. And something of more vital consequence to himself was transpiring, that brought a look of care and unrest to his face, that troubled his young wife exceedingly.

"What is it, Howard?" she said one day, as he came from private interview with his mother, perturbed, and almost feverish.

"It would be foolish, Daisy, to trouble you with business matters; especially, when they are as desperate as these are."

"But you go to your mother! tell me please!" and she came and drew his arms around her, and laid upon his breast, coaxingly.

"But went to her for assistance! Would it startle you very much, darling, to know that in one week I shall be bankrupt?"

"And will you?" she asked, looking eagerly in his face.

"I hope not, but am afraid of it. Some heavy failures have involved us, and a delayed vessel is keeping us out of a large sum, and if she is delayed a week longer, I tremble for the credit of our house. I thought possibly my mother could help us to a few thousands, but her dowry is so tied up, that only the interest comes to her; and much as she wishes to aid us, she can do nothing."

"How much do you need, just now, Howard?"

"Five thousand is all! a sum that I could easily obtain, but for these failures that have rendered the money market so stringent."

"Now, Howard, don't you wish that I was of a good family, like brother Will's wife, instead of being the daughter of a poor illiterate farmer?"

"I never suposed your father illiterate, Daisy. And Will's father-in-law can help us no more than your's can; they live snugly up to their means, with all their display."

"Will you excuse me a moment, Howard?" and she glided from the room.—When she returned, she gave him a small book from a banking-house in the city, in which ten thousand dollars was entered to her credit.

"It is yours, Howard! my father intended it for you on your first visit to him, but as you seemed in no haste to come, he transferred it to me."

Mr. Stuart sat in mute astonishment, hardly crediting his senses.

"Why have you kept this from me, Daisy?"

"For several reasons; and one was, that you might love me, in spite of my accidental surroundings."

"Is you father wealthy?"

"I do not know what you people in the city call wealth, but this sum is only a little more than he once paid for two important animals for the farm."

The man of business looked, with a sort of wonder, on the woman who kept a secret so well.

"I do not like to accept this. Neither I nor my family deserve it at your hands; for they, at least, have patronized you unpleasantly, I am sure."

"And now you refuse me a little retaliation!" she said, poutingly. "If you do not receive it, I will take it and go home."

He drew her closely to him, as he said, in a low tone that pleased her so well, "and make me bankrupt in heart, as well as business?"

The family was electrified at the announcement, and each expressed a different cause for surprise.

"Who would have thought it!" exclaimed fashion-weary Will, "why, Howard, your wife is a jewel among women!"

"What a goose!" said the wife, "to put the money into the firm, when she might have kept her own carriage with it!" and she shrugged her pretty shoulders, that were covered with a five hundred dollar shawl.

"Thank you," said the relieved mother, who had a warm heart in her bosom, crusted over as it was, with pride of birth and position, as she came and kissed the young wife for the first time; and with tears that were more expressive than words, assured her again and again, of her gratitude.

"You have removed a dark shadow from our house, my daughter, and I shall never forget it."

As soon as the husband found business matters progressing smoothly again, he proposed a visit, with his wife, to the old farmhouse.

"Thank you," she replied, "but I would rather wait awhile; my father is very busy now. I know that you go only to please me, and two months from now will please me better."

He was surprised and a little hurt.—"Just as you like; but I wish to thank him in person, for the gift that came so opportunely. I ought to have gone before?"

"The gift is mine," she said, archly, "and I want all the thanks."

After weeks of newspaper squabbling "Dr. Henry Dunton, a gentleman and a scholar, and one of the most influential men in the State, was elected to the gubernatorial chair, by an overwhelming majority."

Thus the party organ announced the fact, with its record of full returns; and this was the paper received by the happy daughter. Her mother had kept her fully posted, from the time of the nomination; and she had thought, if he was successful, she would enjoy her triumph, by telling the important news before them all. But when her wish was gratified, her woman's heart was true to its trust, and alone, with her husband only, could she take any pleasure in telling it.

"Are you a Cinderella?" he asked, when he fully understood the matter. "If I am, you are my prince," she replied, laughing though her eyes were moist with happy tears; "and you will love me, always, and treat as your equals, my dear, dear, parents who have only me to love, in all the world."

"I have been a donkey, ears, hoofs, voice and all! and if you see me take the character again, Daisy, if you love me, just pull my ears, before you feel my hoofs. I must tell my mother this, come!" and together they sought his mother's apartment.

"Mother, allow me to introduce my wife, only daughter of Gov. Dunton."

The lady entered into the spirit of the joke without comprehending it, and bowing, in her own stately way, said:

"I am very happy to claim you as one of my family; and think my son fortunate in possessing so good a wife."

"But mother, congratulate her! her father has just been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of his native State!"

"Are you still jesting, Howard?"

"No, he is not, mother," and she stepped to her side, to receive the kiss that was given with a loving embrace.

"And can you forgive us for our neglect of your parents, my dear?"

"I have nothing to forgive! you did not know them. My mother is a lady, as your good judgment would decide, if you knew her."

"I ought to have known it by the daughter she has reared."

The father was in no haste for a visit from his son-in-law; but Daisy—aided by her mother, who could respect any one her daughter loved—managed, with woman's tact, to bring it about; and it would have taken a harder man than her father, to refuse the concessions the mortified young man was eager to make.

"I have but one cause of complaint against him," he said to his daughter, "and that is his goading me on, until I suffered myself to be dragged from the old farm to this public life, that I dislike.—But two years will soon pass away, and I shall feel like a boy again, in my freedom."

"Yes, and will have given the only thing needed, to complete my happiness, my dear father!"

"Jackanapes! I can hardly forgive him yet. Because, forsooth, a man lives on a farm, he must be of the earth earthly. I wonder he and his aristocratic family do not eschew the use of bread, because it is made from grain raised on a farm, or give their diamonds to the washer-women, because they where plebeian enough to own the earth as their mother. Pshaw! I have no patience with"—but a presuming little hand curtailed the sentence, and it was not finished.

BRILLIANT STRAGETIC MOVE OF AN EASTERN SHORE MILITARY COMPANY.—The Easton Star of Tuesday relates the following extraordinary military exploit upon the authority of a traveler:

A short time ago there was raised a very handsome uniform military company in one of the towns in Worcester county. Some time after the company had become quite familiar with the drill, an oyster pungy from New York anchored in the waters of Worcester, and commenced catching oysters contrary to the laws of Maryland. The fact coming to the notice of the Sheriff, he forthwith went to work to capture the pungy. To "make assurance doubly sure," he bethought him that the new military company would be the best *posse comitatus* he could summon; accordingly the military was ordered out, in full uniform, properly officered and equipped, with "guns shotted" ready for action. Arriving at the shore, opposite the pungy, it was decided to put the military in ambush until the "overt act" was committed, to order that there might be no mistake about the proof, in the Court of Admiralty. The military did not have to wait long behind their masked battery, made of cedar bushes, before the overt act was committed. The New York captain, not having the fear of the Worcester Sheriff before his eyes, and being anxious to load his pungy, very soon put down his rakes, and commenced to draw up the contraband bivalves. This was the signal for the military to advance to the charge. The sheriff having given the wink to the officer commanding the military, that gentleman gave the word—"forward—march"—and the company was soon on board of a batteaux, making directly for the "prize." In the meantime the captain of the pungy, discovering what was out, ordered his decks to be cleared and prepared for action, resolved not to surrender without a struggle worthy of the days of the immortal Paul Jones. When the military got within about 100 yards of the prize, the captain of the pungy, being without swivels or columbiads, drew out a piece of stove pipe, and placing it upon his "caboose" commenced to sight it at the military, which at once manifested symptoms of discomfort, evidently disliking such a terrible gun to be pointed directly towards them.

The hesitation manifested by the military encouraged the captain of the pungy to press matters to extremities, and calling to one of his hands for a chunk of fire, he commenced blow it, and the sparks flew in all directions. This murderous proceeding of the savage captain brought the military to their feet, ready for the most desperate deeds of daring. The moment was critical, with every advantage on the side of the captain of the pungy, who straightened up, and at arm's length prepared to apply the match. Simultaneously as he thrust the chunk of fire into the end of the stove pipe the military jumped overboard, and such a "sloshing about" and diving was never witnessed in the waters of Worcester. It is needless to add that, while the military were under water, the captain of the pungy hoisted sail and bid farewell to the waters of Maryland, and that since this marvelous adventure the military aforesaid, for behaving so gallantly, has been called the Stove-pipe Invincibles.

STATE REGIMENTAL FLAGS.

Committee in Charge of their Reception, July 4, 1866.

Call for a Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements.

INDIANA, PA., May 1st, 1866.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR—At the meeting of those members and officers of the Legislature, at its late session, and of officers in the Executive Department at Harrisburg, who have lately been in the military service of the United States, held in the capitol at Harrisburg, on the 10th inst., at the the instance of your Excellency, to adopt measures in aid of the reception, for preservation among the archives of the State, of the flags that were presented by the State to and carried by the different regiments Pennsylvania gave to the army that suppressed "the rebellion," it was

"*Resolved*, That the ceremony of the reception, for preservation among the State archives of the flags that were presented by the State to the Pennsylvania regiments in the late war against the rebellion, be conducted by his Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1866, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, and the Chairman of this meeting shall appoint a committee, representing the different military divisions of the Commonwealth, of persons who have lately been in the military service of the United States, to assist his Excellency, the Governor, in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the flag reception."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, I have the honor to suggest to your Excellency the following persons as a committee:

First Division.—General Hector Tyndal, of Philadelphia; General J. W. Hoffman, Philadelphia; General C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Gen. Joshua T. Owens, Philadelphia; Col. Peter A. Lyle, Philadelphia; Col. Peter C. Elmaker, Philadelphia; Col. W. McCandless, Philadelphia; Col. Chapman Biddle, Philadelphia; Col E. R. Biles, Philadelphia.

Second Division—General John R. Brooke Pottstown; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Doylestown; Gen. M. R. M'Clennan, Norristown; Col. Wm. C. Talley, Media.

Third Division—General G. Pennypacker, West Chester; Col. E. Franklin, Lancaster;

Fourth Division—Col. John W. Schall, York; Major R. H. Bell, Gettysburg;

Fifth Division—General Thomas J. Jordan Harrisburg; Col. G. W. Alexander, Reading; Maj. John Gotshall, Harrisburg;

Sixth Division—General James Nagle, Pottsville; General Chas. Albright, Mauch Chunk.

Seventh Division—General J. L. Selfridge, Bethlehem; Colonel Wm. H. Armstrong, Easton.

Eighth Division—General C. C. McCormick, Milton; Gen. W. H. McCall, Lewisburg.

Ninth Division—Colonel H. M. Hoyt Wilkesbarre; Col. W. H. Ent, Bloomsburg.

Tenth Division—Col. C. W. Tyler, Montrose; Capt. Jos. Atkins, Hawley P. O.

Eleventh Division—Colonel C. A. Lyman, Lock Haven; Major Thomas Chamberlin, Muncy.

Twelfth Division—Colonel J. B. Knox, Clarion; Capt. Warren Cowles, Smtihport,

Thirteenth Division—General H I. Madill. Towanda; General R. C. Cox, Liberty, Tioga County.

Fourteenth Division—General James A. Beaver, Bellefonte; Colonel Thomas F. McCoy, Lewistown; Captain Brice X. Blair Huntingdon.

Fifteenth Division—Colonel R. M. Henderson, Carlisle; Colonel W. D. Dickson, St. Thomas, Franklin county.

Sixteenth Division—Colonel John P Linton, Johnstown; Colonel John H. Filler, Bedford

Seventeenth Division—Gen. Richard Coulter, Greensburg; Col. T. F. Gallagher, New Alexandria, Westmoreland co; Capt. A. S. Fuller, Uniontown.

Eighteenth Division—Gen. J. S. Negley, Pittsburg; Gen. T. A. Rowley, Pittsburg; Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg; Gen. J. B. Switzer, Pittsburg; Col. John P. Glass, Pittsburg; Colonel W. Sirwell, Kittanning; Colonel D. S. Porter, Indiana.

Nineteenth Division—General John S. Littel, Beaver; Chaplain R. Audley Browne, New Castle; Colonel Adoniram J. Warner, West Middlesex, Mercer county.

Twentieth Division—General J. L. Brown, Erie; General John Walker, Erie; General A. B. McCalmont, Franklin; Colonel H. S. Hidekooper, Meadville.

I have the honor to be your obd't servant,
HARRY WHITE.

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, May 2, 1866.

The committee representing the several Military Divisions of the Commonwealth, appointed to assist the Governor in inaugurating and conducting the ceremony of the *Flag Reception*, on the fourth day of July next, will meet, at the county court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 12th of May, inst, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of making definite arrangements for the occasion. By order of the Governor.

A. L. RUSSEL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

THE Pacific ocean covers seventy-eight millions of miles; the Atlantic twenty-five millions.

How many an enamored pair have courted in poetry and lived in prose.

WHY is the rinderpest like a mouse? Because the cat'll catch it.

LORD CHESTERFIELD once remarked that even Adam, the first man, knew the value of politeness, and allowed Eve to have the first bite at the apple.