in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

HUMRICH & PARKER. TTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER, TTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

23-Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson County and the Counties adjoining it.

January 19, 1866.—1 y.

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

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

TAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at TOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at

Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on the Rank Street, two doors north of the Bank.

33. Business promptly attended to.

July 1, 1884.

J NO. C GRAHAM, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street. Soptember 8, 1865.

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney

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.

CAMUEL HEI BURN, Jr., Attorney St. Carlisle Pa, July 1, 1864.

AW CARD.—CHARLES E. MA-GLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in Inhoff's allding, just opposite the Market House. ouilding, just oppos July 1, 1864—1y.

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

eet, adjoining the Methodist Church. 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. Paticular attention paid to diseases of "Women and Children." Office at

R. GEORGE S. SEA-RIGHT, Deatlst, from the Baltimore Collage of Dental Surgery.

CEO. 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.

Pomfret Street few doors below South Hanover st July 1, 1864.

G. Z. BRETZ, M. D;
D. D. S., respectfully offers
his professitual services to the citizens of Carlisic and
its vicinity. Office North Pitt street.
Carlisle, January 6, 1866—3m*

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S PHOTOgraphic Gallery South-east Corner Hanover Street, and Market Square, where may be had all the different styles of Photographs, from card to life size, IVORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, AND MELAINOTYPES

also Pictures on Porcelain, (something new) both Plain and Colored, and which are beautiful productions of the Photographic art. Call and see them. Particular attention given to copying from Daguerro types &c.
She invites the patronage of the public.
Feb. 15, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW. Porcelain Picture or OPAL-TYPE.

FINHIS 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 fuish that it cannot help but please every one. The precelain imparts a most clear and charming complexion to the picture.

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 invited to examine specimens.
The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lechman, for

The Best Photographs.

Feb. 9, 1866. TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT

New Firm! New Store!! New Goods! . THE undersigned having taken the Store Room, in Main St., recently occupied by John D. Gorgas, next door to "Marion Hall," would respectfully invite the attention of the people of Carlish and vicinity to my large, varied and well selected Stori of Dry Goods, consisting in part, of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, DELAINES, GINGHAMS. FLANNELS, &c,

at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the late heavy decline in Goods in the Eastern Cities, and as my goods are all new, I can and will sell at ast unishingly low rates. I have also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods. MERINOES, ALPACAS, MOHAIR, all Wool delaines, Lusters, Poplins, also a fine assort ment of Gentlemen's Wear, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

SATTINETTS. JEANS.

COTTONADES &c., we take great pleasure in showing goods and would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine our New Goods, which we are determined to sell at great bargains. We feel satisfied that we can offer greater inducements to garchasors than any similar Establishment in this vicinity, remember the place at Gorgas' old tin Store, next door to Marion Hull.

March 16, 1866. Great Rush for Spring Goods. Next Door to the Post Office, Carlisle, Po HE subscriber having taken the Store Room formerly occupied by WM. A. MILES, next door to the Post Office, Carlisle Pa., can offer to the Public a New and Fresh supply of DRYGOODS,

Consisting in part of CHALLIES, MUSLINS, DELAINES.

LAWNS, and

Of all Qualities and Choicest Styles, which will be sold at prices to defy competition. Furnishing Goods of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, &c Also a Splendid Assortment of RIBBONS, LACE, &c. My stock of White Goods cannot be surpassed, and Customers may rely upon always getting GUOD GOODS at the logest possible prices. Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CROTHS, CASSIMERES AND VEST

ALSO HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES of all Qualities and Styles. All the above Goods will be displayed to the citizens of this place and vicinity on Saturday, April 7th, and all are cordially invited to purchase, as my motto is Quick sales and Small profits. April 18, 1866.

The Cariste Herald.

Carlisle, Pa., Friday, June 29, 1866.

A. K. RHEEM, Publisher.

VOL. 65.

Spring Goods. WE desire to call the attention of the people to the new and beautiful Stock o GREENFIELD and SHEAFER'S

CHEAP STORE, All kinds of Domestics at the latest Reduced Price MUSLÍNS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS,

CHECKS. Tickings, Cottonades, Denims Jeans, Flannels, &c., &c.

A large and desirable Stock of DRESS GOODS. Purchased direct from the largest houses, at the lowest cash prices, which we are determined to sell at a

LOW PRICES. as any house in the Cumberland Valley.

We respectfully invite the attention of all who are
in want of cheap goods to give us a call and examine

Alpacas, White Grounds, with Polea Spots in all Colors ;

BERAGES. LENOIS, MOHAIRS MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, PLAIDS,

ORGANDIES. WOOL DELAINES

Ladies Faucy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT Of White Goods at very Low Prices. Cloths and Cassimeres,

great varieties for men and boys, at old prices Ladies' Cloaking Cloths, all Shades. Ladies' Crochet Shawls, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

Linens of all kinds, Knottingham Lace. Curtains by the yard.

BLACK GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices. Elegant Black all Wood Delaines full double width only 1,00 per yard, a full and large variety of single width black wool Delaines, Alpacas, Crape Poplins, Crape Veils, Crape Collars, &c. Having a good selection of goods now on hand we are prepared to meet all demands, and full confident we can offer inducements, that defy competition. Remember the place. GREENFIELD and SHEAFER, East Main St., South Side, Second Door from Corne 2nd DOOR, 2nd DOOR.

HATS AND CAPS

For Men and Boys. THE subscriber announces to the citnen, he feels prepared to sustain the reputation

OLD STAND by making the best hats in the state. Particular at-tention will be paid to the making of the old fashion-

Stiff Brush, or Dunkard Hat; also the soft white brush hat, and any shape or style of hat will be made to order.

He has also on hand a splendid assortment of all styles of hats from the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices. His stock of silk and felt hats for en, boys and children of all kinds from the co wool to the finest moleskin are unsurpassed. He has

CAPS and STRAW HATS,

CALLY AGOS.

at all kinds and at all prices.
Call and examine his stock at the old-tand in North
Hanover Street, before purchasing clsewhere as he
feels satisfied he can please you.

J. A. KELLER,
Acout. June 1 1866. Agent.
A few doors north of the Crilisic Deposit Bank, and text to Cornman's shoc store. next to Cornman's shoc store.

N. B.—Old Hats repaired, colored and done up in all styles at the shortest notice and reasonable rates.

Newville Stoneware Works. THE subscriber is now prepared to deliver to Merchants, the largest assortment Stoneware, Rockingham Were, &c., ever offered in Cur berland Valloy. His stock consists in part of

STONE WARE. Cream Crocks, Butter Pots, Milk Pans, Spittoo Pitchers, Jugs, Fruit Jars, &c. ROCKINGHAM & YELLOW,

Spittoons, Pitchers, Nappies Bakers, Pie Plates, &c. Glass Flasks, Eruit Bottles and Patent Fruit Jars. Stone Water Fonotains Churns, Water Pipe, 117 Tile, &c., Turnishod when ordered. ities for manufacturing, quality of wares an

rices, he would defy competition. For Price lists
Address SAMUEL I. IRVINE,
April 13, 1866—6m Nowville

The noted "Dry Good" Store in South Hanover Street.

THE most attractive place in Carlisle Is at A. W. Bontz's great, "MERCANTILE EMPORIUM" where can be purchased the best, handsomest, and cheapest goods in the Country. We have just replen-ished our stock with a large invoice of the choices goods in the Market, and will continue to renew the upply daily, or as necessity requires. It would be impossible to enumerate all the article n our extensive line of business.

n our extensive line of business.
We have now a fine assortment of Ladies Spring Dress Goods.
POPLINS PLAIN AND PLAID,
CHALLIES OF BEATIFUL PATTERNS &C.,
PRINTS AND ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC GOODS.
A variery of Contleman and Boys wear. An extensive stock of,
TABLE,

STAIR AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
OIL SHADES. OIL SHADES.

Blind Materials and Carpet Chains.

"Hopkins" Superior Skirts all lengths and widths
We shall be happy to have all call and examine ou.
"now stock," as we feel confident that our selection
will please all tastes.

Carlisle, April 11th 1866. The Family Grocery. THE subscribers, having taken the Family Grocery Store of Monasuith & Balor, on Main St., adjoining F. Gardner & Co's Machine Shop and Foundry, have just opened a new and elegant assortment of GROCERIES, GLASS and QUEENS-WARE, selected with great care for family supplies, which they will soil at the very lowest prices for each. Every article in the line of Family Groceries will always be kept fresh and cheap. They also call particular attantion to the

Eureka Rutent Glass Fruit Jars, of which they have the oxclusive agency for Carlisie, and which has proved its superiority over all other cans or jars now in uso by its great simplicity, perfect reliability in keeping Frut, and the oxtraordinary ease with which it is sealed and opened, without injury for future use. No family should purchase other jars without first examining the Eureka, if they want to buy the bost. We have also KNOX'S PATENT STEP LADDER, an article which no house-PATENT

LADDEIL, an article which no housekeeper should be without. Also,
Lash's colebrated WASHING MACHINE, only Five Dollars, and the
Amison thorness Willing Ell, both of which they
confidently recommend to give outre satisfaction.
They have also been appointed Agents for the sale of EARTHÈN DRAIN PIPES,

to which they would call the attention of Farmers and others needing them as the best and cheapest article to be found for conveying water through yards and barn-yards. Also a variety of other articles, such as DOOR MATS of several kinds and prices.

437 Just opened a supply of Fresh Horring and all kinds of Sait Fish, put up this Spring. Also Fiour in barrels and sacks and Feed by the bushel.

MARTIN & GARDNER.

Iron, English Refined. 4 CENTS lb. Nails, \$5,50. Horse

and everything else in proportion at July 7, 1865.

Moetical.

LIFE LEAVES. The following poem is touchingly beautiful. Many an eye will be dimmed by a tear as it reads these lines,

and the thoughts go wandering away to "memory's The day, with its sandals dipped in dew, Has passed through the evening's golden gates And a single star in the cloudless blu For the rising moon in silence waits;

While the winds that sigh to the languid hour A lullaby breathe o'er the folded flowers. The lilies nod to the sound of the stream

That winds along with lulling flow, And either awake, or half a dream, I pass through the realms of long ago : While faces peer with many a smile From the bowers of Memory's magical isle.

There are joys and sunshine' sorrows and tears That check the path of life's April hours, And a longing wish for the coming years That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers There are friendships guildless—love as bright And pure as the stars in halls of night.

There are ashen memories, bitter pain And an aching heart by the reckless main, And the sea breeze fanning a pallid brow And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore Listening for voices that speak no more There are passions strong and ambitions wild, And the fierce desire to stand in the van

Of the battle of life-and the heart of the child Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man But short are the regrets and few are the tears, That fall at the tomb of the banished years. There is a quiet and peace and domestic love, And joys arising from faith and truth. And a truth unquestioning, far above

The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;

And kisses of children on lips and cheek, And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak There are loved ones lost! There are little graves In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees, Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze; And we mourn for pressure of tender lips. And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies, And the night's first look to the earth is cast I gaze, 'neath those beautiful summer skies, At the pictures that hang in the hall of the pas

Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay

When to Memory's wildwood we wander away

Alliscelluoruus.

From the N. Y. Tribune. LIEUT. GEN SCOTT.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott died at West Point, N. Y., a little after 11 o'clock, on the 30th of May. Few Americans will hear without emotion the announcement of the death of one who in years past has deserved so well of his country; although, infirm as he has been for a long while, the news does not come upon us with the shock of sur-

Va., June 13, 1786, and consequently at the time of his death lacked only two weeks of the age of 80. He was the grandson of an adherent of the Pretender, who fled to America from the field of Culloden, and the on of Capt. Wm. Scott, an officer of the irmy of the Revolution. He was educated at William and Mary College, and after having devoted a short time to legal studies, removed to Charleston, with the intention of practicing there as a lawyer. But the war with Great Britain was then imminent, and when hostilities seemed on the eye of breaking out, young Scott, who once before on a similar alarm had ridden twenty-five miles by night as soon as he heard a cry for volunteers, and appeared on parade the next morning in borrowed uniform in the ranks of a dragoon regiment, threw down his books and hastened to Washington to ask for a commission. In April, 1808, a bill passed Congress authorizing the increase of the Regular Army by the addition of eight new regiments, and on the 3d of the next month Scott was appointed a Captain in one of them --- the light artillery. He recruited his company in Petersburg and Richmond, and was sent with it to New Orleans to join the army on the Mississippi, then commanded by Gen. Wilkinson, who was shortly afterward rehonor. He was sentenced to be supended | derly conduct. for a year. This time he employed at home in studying law, and, to a subordinate dogree in reading works on military science. 'Should war come at last," he wrote during this time, " who knows but that I may write my history with my sword?" Very soon after rejoining his command, he was assigned a position on Gen. Hampton's staff. But it is curious to mark how unsettled he

The war came at last in 1812, and Capt. Scott was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and ordered to the Niagara frontier. Here he witnessed his first battle-the affair of Queenstown Hights-where he commanded on the field during the latter part of of the day, and greatly distinguished himself. In consequence of the cowardice of the American reserves, he was taken prisoner with his whole command, but was soon exchanged. The British, acting up to their doctrine of "perpetual allegiance," which had been a principle cause of the war, selected the Irish and British-born prisoners to be sent to England and tried for treason: but Col. Scott induced our Government to dopt such vigorous retaliative measures that the men were released. In the spring of and military authorities at Washington, severely wounded. He shared in the abor- | Our readers will remember the controversy

seemed to be about his future career, for he

continued to review Coke and Blackstone as

energetically as he reviewed the troops, and

strikingly displayed at the battle of Chip- throw off the old designation of Republicans pewa, July 4, 1814, when, after a long series and assume that of the Union party; to of disasters, the American arms gained a radopt the Crittenden Compromise, and to victory, small in itself, but most important collect the import duties outside the ports to his paper. From his last letter we take such electors may exercise the right of in its moral offect. In this engagement, as of which the Government had lost the comwell as in the well-fought battle of Lundy's | mand, or else to blockade them. He want-Lane, about three weeks afterward, Scott ed no war in any case, and concluded with had a gallant and prominent share. In the these words: "Say to the secoded Stateslatter action he was twice wounded. He was immediately brevetted Major-General, and Congress ordered a gold medal to be cripple and unable to walk without assistpresented to him in testimony of their ap- ance for three years, he retired from the preciation of his distinguished services, "and army, President Lincoln and all the Memof his uniform gallantry and good conduct | bers of the Cabinet waiting upon him to in sustaining the reputation of the arms of | bid him farwell. By special act of Congress | the United States." He was offered the post he retained his full pay and allowances of Secretary of war, but declined it. The He sailed for Europe in November, in search of Congress do their praying through their peace which soon ensued gave him an op- of health, but the threatening nature of our portunity to visit Europe, where he saw relations with Great Britian, arising out of Nevertheless, with all their faults, the maj-Paris Quing the allied occupation, and made the seizure of Mason and Slidell, induced many distinguished acquaintances. With him to hasten bome for the purpose of using the exception of the publications of his his influence with the Administration in the

1825, and one or two personal quarrels with he devoted to the preparation of an autobi-Gen. Jackson and others, which fortunately did not lead to hostile meetings, he did in 1864. nothing to bring himself much before the public until the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in 1832, when he was sent to the West in command of an army, but had no opportunity of fighting. During the nullification troubles he commanded in Charleston. The hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida began in 1835, and Scott was ordered to the theatre of war, but was soon recalled and sent to the Creek country His campaign here too was brief, and was closed by a court of inquiry, which decided fully in his favor. He attributed the sum moning of this court to the personal enmity of Gen. Jackson. In 1841 he became General-in-Chief, on the death of Gen. Macomb. Passing over the difficulties arising from he Canadian Rebellion in 1837, the North-Eastern boundry disputes in 1839, and the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia, in all which Gen. Scott rendered important services to the Government, we come to the war in which he was to reap his greatest

harvest of renown, and establish a reputation as one of the best of living soldiers The Mexican war opened in May, 1846, with the battle of Palo Alto and Reseca de la Palma, followed by those of Monterey and Buena Vista in September and Febru ary -all won by Gen. Taylor. It was evi

dent, after the storming of Monterey, that hostilities, to be effective, must be carried into the interior of Mexico, and a new line of operations chosen, having the capital fo its objective. The army for this task was placed under the command of Gen. Scott. who landed at Vera Cruz with 12,000 men, great old man, it makes me sorry. The men March 9, 1847; captured the city after a abroad who assail him with such ferocity, it bombardment of fifteen days; and on the they could see him now, would be quite dis-8th of April began his march toward Mexi- armed. His spirit is not bated, his sarcasm

Winfield Scott was born in Petersburg,

and Puebla on May 15. lieved by Wade Hampton, the grandfather hights of Chapultepec, with the Molino del | path, of the many poor boys whom he has of the notorious rebel cavalry leader. Scott Rey and the Casa Mata, were stormed by lifted from poverty and obscurity to give cordially detested Wilkinson, whom he re- Worth, Quitman, and Pillow, September | them help and a motive in life. For many garded as a coward and an accomplice in the 13, and the same night the San Cosme and | years he has been a power in the nation, reason of Aaron Burr, and with the hot- Belen gates were carried after heroic fight- leader in the House, marshaling in the van neaded contempt for consequences which | ing. The next morning the American army | the hosts of liberty. No man is more eagerllways distinguished him, he expressed his ontered the city in triumph, and the war by listened to. No man perhaps would be opinion of his commander very freely at a was virtually at an end. The treaty of so positively missed if he were to pass forpublic table. The consequence was a court | Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed March 2, of inquiry, partly into this matter, and part- 1848, and the troops soon afterward evaculy into a technical irregularity in his ac- ated the capital, having won the esteem of ful, his personality so positive, his utterances

Gen. Scott, of course, received a succession of popular ovations on his return to the in Mexico had also been criticised, and he tor a long investigation. He was a candidate for nomination in the Whig Presiden. tial Convention, in 1848, but Gen. Taylor was preferred to him. He was nominated by the Whig party in 1852, and received 1,-386,580 votes, against 1,601,274 for the successful candidate, Gen. Pierce, though he carried only four States-Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1859 he was ordered to our extreme North Western frontier, to settle a disputed ques-

tion of boundary with the British authorities of Vancouver's Island. The outbreak of the Rebellion found General Scott still at the head of the Army, but directing an active campaign. But he was

"Wayward sisters, depart in peace." On the 31 of October, 1861, having been a General Regulations for the Army" in | cause of peace. The next two or three years

> is sided with the Bell and Everett faction. than for his public services. He spoke his bills than any of his co-legislators—an in- gheny: Hoge, Lawrence: Householder, Sommind so freely about the people he disliked | defatigable worker, who has made, mare that he had enemies everywhere, but pri- stump speeches, travelled more miles in

> Gen. Scott was married in 1816 to Miss | and unwavering in moral courage-a true Maria Mayo, of Richmond, Va., who died son of liberty, and one of the foremost York: Hopkins Washington: Lamberton in Rome in 1862. There were seven chil- young men on the land. Judge Trumbull Clarion: Latta, Westmorland: Montgomery. dren by this marriage, of whom three daughters, we believe, are still living.

Thaddeus Stevens is just coming in from his committee room, and looks so feeble, the co. The hights of Cerra Gordo, where cuts as keenly as ever, his wit flashes as to carry a radical measure through the low- of the Soldier and who were not. The same co. The hights of Cerra Gordo, where cuts as keenly as ever, his wit flashes as to carry a radical measure through the lowSanta Anna hed thrown his army across the American's path were stormed with magdimmed; yet the hand of Time lies heavy youngest Representative is one and the course was pursued by the Democratic mem against the policy of the President. It does not become us to conceal the fact. A sol-American's path were stormed with mag- dimmed; yet the hand of Time lies heavy youngest Representative is one and the same bers of the Senate and House at every step dier's convention should speak undisguisednificent gallantry on the 18th : Jalapa was upon him. The will which never swerves, person, and his name is Thaddeus Stevens— of the legislation necessary to enable our ly. It would be totally inconsistent with powerless to resist the pressure of pain and whose only intellectual betrayal of advanced Here Gen. Scott was compelled to halt, and the infirmity of age. Although no casual age a lack of that steel spring of hopefulness wait for reinforcements until Aug. 7, when, observer would think it Thaddeus Stevens which is made of the fibro of younger the troops having been well drilled and or- is over seventy years of age. A comely wig lieroes. der restored in the conquered Provinces by robs him of the hoary crown which always the rigorous enforcement of a code of laws hallows the head of age. His face in outdeduced from the articles of war and the line approaches the Indian Type. The general criminal jurisprudence of the United square, perceptive brow, the deeply-set eyes, States, he resumed his march, and on the the high cheek-bones, the broad jaw and 10th reached Mexico. Santa Anna had not saturnine mouth are most marked. The been idle. The city was strongly placed and face in repose is stern, but not savage. The had been carefully fortified. Concealing his "sardonic smile" that we read so much amovements by ademonstration from the east- bout is a very human and kindly smile, afern side of the city, Scott transferred his ter all. Thaddens Stevens' inimitable sararmy suddenly to the south of it, and car- | casm and wit seem purely intellectual gifts, ried the convent, church, and tete de pont of flames of the head, free from all smoke of Churubusco and the intrenched camp of personal malice. He will say the most say-Contreras, held by Gen. Valencia with 7,000 | age things of a man's acts or opinions, withpicked men, beside a reserve of 12,000 under out one emotion of ill will toward the man. Santa Anna. The city might now have He will annihilate a member in a speech, been taken, but it was deemed best to nego- and then, clapping him on the shoulder, ask tiate, and an armistice was granted, but the discomfited brother to go with him to without any good result. At the beginning lunch. You hear of his many kindly deeds of September, operations were resumed on from those who know him best; of the genthe S. W. side of the city. The wooded the charities which blossom along his private ever from the Congressional Hall. He has stood here so long, his intellect is so powercounts, involving, however, no personal dis- the citizens by their strict discipline and or- so unique, his spirit so masterful, his memory will not pass away with his presence

He is one whose sayings will live long af-United States, and the two Houses of Con- ter him. His jeweled witticisms will be set gress presented him with a joint resolution in many a speech, and gleam in many a of thanks. A motion was repeatedly intro- Congress, when the brain which gave then duced to confer upon him the brevet rank of birth has gone back to dust. But the old Lieutenant-General, but the opposition of lion of the House is fighting his last battles. Mr. Jefferson Davis defeated it, and the One who has fought so long and so bravely General did not receive this merited recogni- dues not like to confess that he is at last tion of his services until 1855. His conduct | worsted by Time-that even he has found a conqueror. To have lived in the world, to was forced at the very hour of his great vic- have been with it, and of it so long, to love thought as much about admission to the bar | tory to undergo the mortification of a court | it only to leave it, how hard. To a heart of New Orleans as he did about glory in the of inquiry, which fully exonerated him, af- broken by its own burdens, death comes a healing and consolation; but to a man who has sought to find the satisfaction of life in public spheres, whose activities have been expended on the issues of the age, while the grand problems of his time remain unsolved, and the cast victories of the future yet unconsummated to him death is as unwel-

infirm in health and no longer capable of "wrestless his hash." When he is drunk frequently in consultation with the Cabinet | "slings the pusteboards." When he sleeps 1813, he returned to the frontier, with the As early as October, 1860, he had urged he "goes through somebody." His friends rank of Colonel and the position of chief of President Buchanan to garrison the South | are "gay ducks," "no slouches," "bully staff to Gen. Dearborn. He commanded orn forts, and he repeatedly begged leave boys," and "bricks." His enemies are the American forces which captured Fort to send such troops as he could reach to "hits," "dead beats" and "suckers." A George, on the 27th of May, when he was Charleston, Pensacola, and Mobile harbors. | good writer "slings a nasty quill." A dancer tive frontier campaign of "that unprinct on these matters which took place between A man is "nips," a woman a "hen." pled imbecile" (as he used to call him, him and ex-President Buchauan some time Would it not be a paying thing for an en-Wilkinson, and when that was over, was afterwards. On the 3d of March, 1861, he terprising man to get up a slang dictionary? sont with the rank of Brigadier General, to addressed to Mr. Seward a note of advice, If we were to propound this last interrogacommand a camp of instruction at Buffalo, in which he urged him, as the probable tory to a fast young man, he would imme-AT HAVERSTICKS. The value of his labors in this place was chief member of the new Cabinet, to diately respond, "you bet."

ography, which was published in New York gentlemen are leaders by turn; on one side, Senator and now candidate for Governor.

Though a defeated candidate for the Presi- | the other. Hendricks and Reverdy John | John W. Geary. dency, Gen. Scott had no claim to be considered a statesman, or even a politician. Kansas Lane, both of whom have now The Constitutional amendment, giving the He owed such political prominence as he enough to do to keep track of their devious | Soldiers the right to vote having passed the attained entirely to his military success. selves. But I believe that, on the whole, He was an "old Whig," according to his | Fessenden has more continuous influence in own showing, though he had a holy hatred the Senate than belongs to any other Sena- out of this right by voting against the law of Abolitionists, and with all his sterling tor. He is the best debater in the body-a regulating Soldiers' elections. The bill patriotism he had no sympathy with the complete parliamentarian-a recognized for this purpose passed the Senate finally Republican party. In the election of 1860 authority on many and various subjects of on the 31st of march, 1864. It was care-The General was a magnificent man phys- he were less conservative, and more bold, abuse and fraud in every shape. The law cally, of almost gigantic stature, powerful he would approach my ideal of an American was to take effect from and after the ratifiand well proportioned frame, and dignified legislator. Sumner is the rhetorician of cation of the amendment by the peopleaspect. His stately manners inclined now | Congress-the oratorical essayist par excel- | Upon the final passage of this bill in the and then toward pemposity, and his acknowl- lence. He elaborates his sentences with | Senate the vote stood as follows: edged greatness in his own profession made great diligence before delivery, and accordhim often intolerent; but he was universally ingly his speeches tell less on the Senate phia. Champneys, Lancaster: Dunlap, Lanrespected for his sterling virtues no less than on the country. Wilson prepares more caster: Fleming, Dauphin: Graham, Alle-

A Pen Picture of Thaddeus Ste-

nor his name with his generation.

come as it is frremediable. Such a man has no time to die .- New York Independent.

THE AGE OF SLANG .- This is evidently the age of slang. The fast young men, when he would drink, (and that's always,) asks for a "wash." When he would smoke he demands a torch. When he cats he he is "swipsey." When he gambles, he he is " under the blinks," and when he steals "throws himself into a dangling attitude."

Mr. Tilton, editor of the Independent, is in Washington writing interesting letters by the authority of this Commonwealth, an extract referring to some of the promi- suffrage in all elections of the citizens, nent men of Congress. He first speaks of under such regulations as are or shall be pre the Senate:

.What is the hour? Twelve o'clock! It is time for the session to commence. That dignified personage in non-confederate gray, ascending the platform, is Mr. Foster, from Connecticut, President of the Senate-one of the most courteous and Christian gentlemen at Washington. The Chaplain invokes God's blessing, which more Senators need than are present to ask for. Members Chaplain, and their swearing themselves. ority of the Senators are men of whom their country has a just right to be proud. That rose-carpeted arena is the scene of many a noble word and deed. Who is the Senate's leader! Properly speaking no one. Several return the compliment paid you by the exson; and midway between, Doolittle and

vate fends will never be able to displace campaigning, and slept in more houses than Nichols, Philadelphia: St Clair Indiana: him from his exalted position he holds in any other living American. Gratz Brown, the respect and gratitude of the American of Missouri, is a slender, fragile man, statuesque in feature, calm in demeanor,

as an analytical reasoner, and is deservedly ton: Wallace, Clearfield. at the head of the Judiciary Committee. propped into strength.

The House of Representatives is a body

Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is ar admirable specimen of a legislator -a man whose perpetual employment ought to be the public business.

Roscoe Conkling, of New York, is strong, positive and critical, and in many respects, reminds one of the noblest spirits of these

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is the nost frequent orator of the House. Shellabarger and Bingham, both of Ohio are among the finest minds in Congress. Perhaps a greater number of distinguished men, whether in judicial, legislative or military life, hall from Ohio than from any other State in the Union

McKee, of Kentucky, is the crown jewel of his delegation. But none of the members from the Southern States have distinguished themselves on the floor of the House luring this session. High and central over the debates rise a mild mannered gentleman, after whom three hundred babies (none of his own) have been named by admiring mothers in the South Bend District of Indiana. O, urbanity thy name is Colfax!

From the Reading Journal CLYM : R AND THE SOLDIERS

He Votes Against Giving Them Increased Pav.

The opposition of the Copperhead leaders to the soldiers during the war is well known. It amounted to intense hatred. They could not look upon a blue coat without stigmatising the wearer as one of "Lincoln's hirelings." They opposed every measure for the increase of the Union army, or for the comfort, protection, and increase of remuncration of those in the service. Hon. Hiester Clymer, not merely as an individual, but as a Senator of Pennsylvania shared this feeling. On the 2nd of April, 1864, on a vote to secure increased pay to the Soldiers, every 'Domocrat,' Senator Clymer included, (except Kinsey of Bucks,) voted nay. We reprint the resolution and the vote as published in the Harrisburg "Telegraph" at the

time. The resolution was as follows. Resolved, That our representatives Congress be requested to vote for, and use their influence for the passage of a law increasing the pay of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the armies of the United States. On the final passage of the resolution the

YEAS- Messrs. Champneys Connell, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nicholas, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrel, Wilson, Worthington and Penny, Speaker,

NAYS-Messrs Beardslee, Bucher, CLY-MER. Donovan, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Latta,, M'Shery, Montgomery, Reilly, the Soldiers.

people the same year was the following SECTION IV. Whenever any of the quali-

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year. n any military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or scribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

NO. 26.

The vote on the final passage of this amendment in the Senate stood as follows. YEAS .- Messrs Champneys, Connel Dunap, Fleming, Graham, Hoge, Householder, Johnson, Kinsey, Lowry, McCandless, Nichols, Ridgway, St. Clair, Turrel, Wilson, Worthington, and Penny-18.

Nays-Messers. Donovan, Latta, Beardlee, M Sherry, Montgomery, Smith, and Wal-

Messrs. Bucher, CLYMER, Glatz, Hopkins, Lamberton, Reilly, Stark, and Stein, all Copperhends, dodged the question.-Democratic Soldiers bear this in mind, and when you put in your ballots for Governor. Fessenden, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson; on by dodging Clymer and voting for Gen.

He votes outright against Their Voting. legislature, in spite of Copperhead opposition, they next tried to cheat the Soldier leg slation-and an incorruptible man If fully drawn and well guarded against

YEAS-for the bill .- Connel, Philadelerset Johnson Treoming Kinsen Bucks: McCandless, Beaver: McSherry, Franklin: Turrel, Susquehana. Wilson, Tioga: Worthington, Chester: Penny, Speaker:

NAYS -- against the Bill .- Beardslee, Wayne: Bucher, Cumberland: CLYMER, Berks: Glatz. (who in point of looks might pass for an Montour: Reilly, Schuylkill: Smith, Montelder brother of Speaker Colfax) is famous gomery: Stark, Luzerne: Stein, Northamp-

Messrs. Lowry of Erie, and Donovan of Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, who speaks little Philadelphia, did not vote, having paired and accomplishes much, is one of the pillars off. The vote therefore stood :- For the bill, sixteen Union Senators and two Democratic partial suffrage. I do not suppose that this Senators—Kinsey and McSherry; against convention does. Hence I do not ask it to the hill thirteen Democratic Senators in against whom weaker men lean and are sixteen Union Senators and two Democratic the bill thirteen Democratic Senators, inof younger men than the Senate, and fresh- cluding Senator CLYMER of Berks. This what excuse is there for soldiers, if they fail er from the people. Accordingly it is easier vote shows conclusively, who were the friends to say frankly the thing they mean. sent Soldiers to participate in the election.

> How Clymer's District Voted .- The Contitutional amendment giving Soldiers in the service the right to vote, was submitted | tions which we have adopted, and go up n a to the people of Pennsylvania at a special | platform before an audience of my fellow election held August 2, 1864. As Senator, so Constituents. As Clymer led, his supporters followed. Here is the vote of the copie of Berks county on the question of giving the Soldiers a vote. We advise our readers to cut out this vote, and put it by for future reference. Let it be kept before the people to the lasting honor of the districts that stood by our "allant soldiers, and the lasting disgrace of those districts that

opposed them. Here is the vote: Majority for in 16 Union Districts, 2093. Maj. against in 38 Cop. Districts, 4024. All the Wards of Reading, save one, gave andsome majorities in favor of the Soldiers, and that all the country districts save eight, gave majorities against the Soldiers. The heaviest so-called Democratic Districts in Berks gave the heaviest majorities against the Soldiers. We ask our gallant Berks county Veterans to scan this vote closely, and when they come to vote, next October, let them pay back ex-Senator Clymer, and the Berks county tories in their own coin.

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN BOYD HUTCHISON,

On the resolutions offered by Colonel Bayne, of Allegheny in the Convention of soldiers held in Pittsburg, June 5th, 1866. Col. Bayne of Allegheny offered the fol-

lowing as an amendment to the report of the Committee on Resolutions: Resolved, That the loyal majority Congress deserves our gratitude; that radical evils require radical remedies; and that the nation should take no step backward in her march to the grand destiny that surely awaits unfaltering and persistent adherence to the cause of equal freedom." CAPTAIN HUTCHISON SAID:

Mr. President, and Gentlemen:-I rise

to advocate the adoption of the resolution proposed by the gentlemen from Allegheny. am heartily devoted to its sentiments, an I am convinced that it fitly, though perhaps not fully, represents the feelings of this Convention.—It never becomes a body of intelligent and independent men to hesitate to declare to all the world what are their real views of any question, legitimately within the scope of their consideration.— We have an opinion on this question of Reconstruction. Our fellow citizens, to a very great extent, look to us as the political phases of public administration, and especially when those questions, more immediate y the result of the changes of war, are under discussion. The great question which divides Congress and the President is not a question of details. It is not a dispute as to whether loyal representatives shall be yeas and nays were required by Mr. Beard. admitted to Congress or not. It is whether the legislative authority of the United slee and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follows, States is invested with the supreme control, under the Constitution, of the question of the representation of these rebel states. The President denies the right of Congress to legislate on this or any subject, without joining the representatives of these lately rebellious, and still disloyal, states in their deliberations. The senting resentatives of the soldiers of Pennsylvania and of the soldiers here and everywhere condem unhesitateingly this assumption of the President. [Applause]. We know that fact gentlemen. There is not one of Smith, Stark, Stein, and Wallace.—15.

Every Democrat but Kinsey, of Bucks county, voted against increasing the pay of defeated at such cost of effort, blood and treasure, are to be immediately invested with the same or greater political power than ourselves, and sit down with us in the He "Dodges" the Soldiers' Constitutional Amendment.—Among the amendments to Councils of the nation to help decide upon the Constitution before the Senate and the the questions which we fairly won by our victories, earned the clearest right to deter-mine. [Chiers] Now gentlemen, if these be our sentiments, what reason can be urged to induce us to conceal them. We are soldiers. fied electors of the Commonwealth shall be We represent here the most considerable office on his recommendation.

of little prejudices, controlled by the leadings of timid politicians and who expect us ere to declare our real opinions, without esitation, and in disregard of the opinions hesitation, and in disregard or the opinions of those who may not happen to agree with us. We have not assembled here in Pittsburg for nothing. This great Convention of able, brave, independent and patriotic men are not here to follow the bidding of any man or class of men. We came here to consult as to our duty as citizans in the to consult as to our duty as citizens in the to consult as to our duty as citizens in the present grave crisis in, public affairs. Let us send forth a declaration of political sentiments that cannot be misconstructed at misrepresented. If we have not done so clearly and emphatically in the resolutions of the Committee just adopted, and gentlemen seem to think we have not then let us put the to think we have not, then let us put the qu stion of our position upon reconstruction beyond all doubt by this endorsement of Congress. The objection urged is that we shall offend Andrew Johnson and his triends and lose their votes for Geary. into lose their votes for Geary. Gentlemen, if the price of their support, like that of their patronage, is the endorsement of their "policy" honor requires that we should forego it. [Applause] We do not endorse it. In our hearts we are opposed to it. Are we then to be coaxed, or driven or wheelled into accounting a position which would for into, occupying a position which would forfeit for ourselves the respect of all honorable men? We are against Andrew Johnson. Let us say so. [Applause] Who and what is he, that we should hesitate to speak our minds of him? We made him all he is. But for us and our comrades he would be to day and exile from the land of his birth

We have elevated him to high trusts, in

confidence in his integrity. Providence has been pleased to punish us by permiting him

o attain to great power and to reward us

with treachery and the betraval of our

and important body of men in the common-wealth, the men who have covered the state

with the glory of the noblest achievements of freemen, the men who are independent

cause.

These being our sentimen's—shall we conceal them 2 No! If Andrew Johnson has betrayed us, let us denounce him. [Ap-plause.] He deserves no less and we can afford to defy his power and his patronage. Then gentlemen let us consider who are the Congress we propose to endorse. We made that too. It was chosen by the same votes that callled to our chief command for a second time the great leader and patriot whose loss was the gravest calamity ever in-flicted upon our nation. No man then thought of raising a question as to its legal right to legislate for the whole country. No nan to-day questions the authority of a President chosen to the Vice Presidency under the same conditions. Those States were then open acknowledged, beligerent foes. What has occurred to change their character, since? Did our conquering them make friends of our foemen? Did it make lovers of liberty of the champions of slavery?
I can see no difference in their position, except that between a deflant and a conquered enemy. I do not think it follows that a de-feated traitor becomes by consequence a loyal citizen. I contend that it rests therefore with the Congress of the United States acting in its legislative capacity, in connec-tion with the President, to determine the conditions of the restoration of political pow-er to these States. Until they settle these questions the attempt to remetate the represition to make laws for us, is an insult to loyal men, to the soldiers who vindicated the sovereignty of the people of the United States, and, when attempted by Andrew Johnson, is a usurpation. [Applause.] I know this convention agr es with me in these opinions. I know there is not a man in it who has a particle of respect for Andrew Johnson. I know there is not a man of intelligence anywhere, of any political uffilation whatever, who has in his heart real respect for the President. [Cheers.] All ask them is that we say plainly what we nean. I do not ask this convention to pin their political faith to any man. I do not ask it to express my individual opinions. I am a radical. I believe in universal, imit to have the independence to avow it. But fairness, and the hor our soldierly character, if the action of this convention should be of such a character as to enable men to dispute as to the sentiments it enunciates. If I can take these resolu-

atizens, and argue the cause of Congress and quote their endorsement, and you, sir, can follow me and argue as strongly for the cause of the President, his "policy," then we had better not have come here, and our action is a matter of no significance whatever. But it we have courage, as I believe we have, to say tairly where we are, we shall find that our opinions have real significance in the eyes of our fellow cit.zens, and their bold and honest expression will attract honest and brave men to our side. Our doing so will do no barm and will cost Gen. Gear no votes. Andrew Johnson and his friends are his enemies at any rate. They will do all they can, whatever we may do, to defeat him. We can only reason to the defeat and defending their policy, waita we will not do. It is simply so far as the policy of it is concerned, a question, whether we shall recognize and denounce them as open foes, recognize and denounce them as open fors, or permit them to continue their plottings inside our lines. [Applause.] I do not stop to inquire, whether the States, which those gentlemen who were so anxious to see enabled to get out of the Union a new years ago, are now in the Union or not.

I do not discuss words and their meaning here. We do know that these people deliberately and defiantly, withdrew their Representatives from Congress, and their Representatives are not yet back in Congress. They shall not resume their places there, until the power that was victor in the war shall define the conditions of our future relationship, and the people who male all us against repetition of the crime. [Applause] The soldiers of the State have been represented as conservative. I believe they are radical; ready to carry out their principles to their logical conclusion. If so, let us so declare, and go forw rd to accomplish

fully the work our country demands be done.

This resolution embodies our sentiments. It might be much stronger in its expression, and offend no prejudice among soldiers, who are more independent of old prejudices than all of us. Let us adopt it then, and disregard the questionable policy, which recommends to soldiers any conce

sentiments.
After further discussion the resolution was amidst great enthusiasm.

A Spiritualist, called Eliza Guldon, has een stopping for some time at Stuttgart, who pretends to have the clearest insight into past, present, and future. Not long ago, however, she fell into great perplexity and wrath, for being asked whether Cæsar's spirit was present, she made affirmative answer, and declared herself ready to serve as a medium between spirit and audience. Thereat the inquirer lifted up his voice; and in the Latin tongue, addressed many questions to the presumed ghost. Cmsar then replied, through Eliza, that he was not wise in his classics and could make response only in German, or Russian, whereat the audience laughed immoderately, and Eliza was sorely vexed. As she is pretty and young, however, there can be no doubt of her success.

FLIES .-- An exchange paper says that house flies may be effectually destroyed with. out the use of poison. Take half tenspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teuspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate, where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon

disappear. Tun President has so far taken Mr. A. J. Rogers, Copperhead M. O. from New Jersey, into his confidence, that he appoints to