JOB PRINTING.—Our Job Printing Office is the nestost and most complete establishment in the Jounty. Four good Presses, and a general variety o material suited for plain and Fancy work of every kind, enagles us to do Job Printing at the shortes otice, and on the most reasonable terms. Person a want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbing no, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

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HUMRICH & PARKER. TTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa. TOHN CORNMAN, Attorney at Law Office in building attached to Franklin He posite the Court House. 15may 68-ly.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER, TTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agont, Shepherdstown, West Virginia-Prompt attention given to all business in Jeffer-Jounty and the Counties adjoining to

E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney e at Law Office in South Hanover street, oppose dry good store Carlisle, Pa. otember 9, 1864. TAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at

TT ORNEY-AT-LAW .-GEO, S A DMIG, Office, in Inhoff's Building, with W-Shearer, Eq. Prompt attention paid to legal bust. Bapi 66-1y.

D. ADATA, Attorney At Law, Carnele, Ca. Colfe with A.B. Sharpe, Esq., No. age, Him der Street. 71 - 1y.

After several years' experience with
this preparation, the subscriber places
it before the public in the confident
tell-1 that it will meet every reasonsthe expectation. A fair trial will cenvince the most skepticht of its merits.
For bruiers, cuts, festering cores;
fistula, spavin, spralus, swellings, &c., in horses, i
has proved an invaluable romedial agent; while it
efficacy in curror discovers of the human fieth such
as feated indus, cuts, cuts, returnation, burns, TOSEPH RUINER, Jr. Attorney at the card of the Machanisanse, Pa. Office on the Card of the Bank. 3. 1.4 Attereey at flaw.

The Caristo, Ja., No. 9 Rheem's Hall. Va o Carlisto, In., No. 9 Rheem's Hall.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, Attorney April 19, 1867.—1y.

M. B. BUTLER, Attorney at Law and United States Claim Agent, Carlisle, Jumberland County, Pa. Ponsions, Bounties, Back Pay &c., promptly collected. Applications by mail will receive immediate atention; and the proper blanks forwarded.

No fee required until the claim is settled.

Feb. 14th, 1867—tf.

DR. GEORGE S. SEA-more Collage of Dental Surgery.

MD_Office, at the residence of his mother, East outlier street, three doors below Bedford.

July 1, 1804



COYLE & CO. JOBBERS IN

Gloves, Fancy Goods and Stationery. All Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Ucous and orders will receive prompt attention.

No. 11, South Hanover St., Carlisle.

Ohymbarsburg Woollon Mills mar 68-1y.

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No. 19 South Pitt Street, Carlisle, Pa. N. D. Agent for Staten Island Dyeing Establis 24april 68. DR. THEO, NEFF,

GRADUATE OF PENN'A. COLLEGE OF

Respectfully informs the clizens of Carlisle and vicinity that he has taken the office No. 25, West Main Street, lately occupied by his Father, where he is prepared to attend to all professional business. Artificial teeth inserted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite and Platinum. Charges modeyate.

Tapril 68-17 *.

DEADING RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

May 2t0h, 1868. Amy 2006, 1808.

GREAT TRUNK LINE PROM THE North and North Work for Philadelphra, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tumqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Identoni, Edward, E

Shenfor Chrobacompunitive the 250, A. M. Bud 256 P. Statis without benefits. Pottsville, Tamaqua, Micristalia, Christiane, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Micristalia, Ashland, 19 e Grave, Allentown and Chinebodhia, at. Ath. Ash. R. and 29 y, and 4.10, P. M. et apprear beaution and Principal Wey Scillong the 4.10 P. M. et king a man principal Wey Scillong the 4.10 P. M. et king a monetion for Philadelphia and Colombiatoniy. For retrievilly Schuylkill Haven and Aubara via Schuylkill, and Susquebanna Ball Road, lanye Harrisburg 355 (P. M. Returging). Leave Naw York at 900, A. M. 1200. leave Harrisburg 3.55 P.M.

Acturique: Leave Nog York at 9.00, A. M., 12.00, Noon and 1.00 and 8.00 P. M.; Sheeping conviccionant ing the 0.00, A.M. and 5.00, and 8.00 P. M. trainstituot change. Way Parsonger Train leaves Philadelphia 7.50, A. M., raturning from Reading at 6.50, P. M., stepping at all Stations, Pottaville at 8.45, A. M. and 2.45, P. f. Ashhand 6.00, a. m. and 12.10, and 8.45, P. M.

1. A. M. and 2.50, P. M.; Tamaqua at 8.50, A. M. and 1.00, and 8.45, P. M.

1. Leave Pottagillo for Hardshow at Calmannia. 8.45. P. M. Leave-Polisfillo for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Sußquebanna Rail Road at 7.10 A. M. and 12.00 non. Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading. at 7.30, A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.

P.M. Pottstown Accommodation Train: Loaves Pottstown at 6.45, A. M. returning leaves Philadelphia 4,30, P. M. M., and. 4.16, P. M. for Ephrata, Littz, Lancaster, Columbia. &c.
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Station at 9.09 A. M. and 5.55 P. M. Returning: Leave Skippack at 5.65 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., connecting with similar trains, an Reading Rail Road.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00, P. M., Philadelphia 8.00, A. M., and 3.15, P. M., the 8.00 A. M. Train running only to Reading; Petterille 8.00, A. M., Harrisburg 5.25 A. M. and 4.10 and 9.25, P. M., and Reading at 1.10, 2.55 and 7.15 A. M. for Harrisburg 1.00, P. M. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excusion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates. Beggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passonger.

Reading, Pa., May 29,-1868.

Cheaper than Feathers or Hair, FAR SUPERIOR. The Lightest, Boftest and most Elastic and Dura ble material known, for

Accommodation Train leaves Harrisburg 8,05 A. M. Mechanicaburg 8,35, Carliale 9,16, Newville 9,59, Shippenburg 10,24, Chambersburg 10,45, Greencastle 11,23, arriving at Hagerstown 11,50 A. M. Mat. Train leaves 14,40 P. M., Mechanicaburg 2,13, Carliele 2,45, Nowville 3,29, Shippenburg 3,00, Chambersburg 4,30, Greencastle 5,05 arriving at Hagerstown 5,85 P. M. Express Train leaves Harrisburg 4,15 P. M. Mechanicaburg 4,47, Carliele 5,17, Nowville 5,60, Shippenburg 6,17, arriving at Chambersburg at 6,45 P. M. G. Chambersburg 6,17, Mechanicaburg 4,47, Carliele 5,17, Nowville 5,60, A. M. G. Chambersburg 6,17, A Mixed Train leaves Chambersburg 8,05 A. M. Greencastle 9,25, arriving at Hagerstown 10,10 A. M. Greencastle 9,25, arriving at Hagerstown 10,10 A. M. Accommonation Train. Jeaves Chambersburg 4.46
A. M., Shippensburg 5.14, Newville 5.46, Carliale 6.18; Machianicaburg 6.47, arriving at Harrisburg 7.16 A. M. Matt Tarki leaves Hagerstown 8.00 A. M., Greencastle 8.55; Chambersburg 9.16; Shippensburg 9.46; Newville 10.10; Carlialo 10.53, Mechanicaburg 11,20; arriving at Harrisburg 11,66 A. M.
Extrass Train leaves Hagerstown 12,05; P. M., Greencastle 12,33, Chambersburg 1,10; Shippensburg 1,33, Newville 2,15, Garlisle 2,58, Mechanicaburg 3,26, arriving at Harrisburg 3,55 P. M. · Mattresses, Pillows, Car, Carriage and Chair Cushions. It is entirely indestructible, perfectly clean an IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL I

Is always free from insect life; is perfectly healthy, and for the sick is unequalied.
Is solled in any way, can be renovated quicker and easier than any-other Mattress.
Special attention given Mattress. FURNISHING CHURCHES, HALLS, &c.

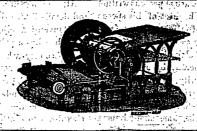
Railroad men are especially invited to examin -THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

- 1°

P. M.

Ag-Making close connections at Harrisburg with trains to and from Philadelphia, New York, Battlmore, Washington, Pittsburg and all polita, West. Spregnmenness's Offics, O. N. LULL. Chambesburg Pa., May 8, 1868. 12june 08-1y. GET the best Photographs at Photograph Gallery Bid Street, Carlisle Pa. Di Gilly Company Compa GEO. G. DOSH has a prime olgar for five cents. Try them

Warlisle





VOL. 68. RHEEM & DUNBAR, Editors and Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UMBERLAND VALLEY HORSE INSURANCE AND DETECTIVE COMPANY.

The above Company has been organized for the Insuring of all kinds of live stock against loss by death, theft or accident.

The rates of Insurance are as low and as favorable as any Company of the kind in the United States, while an abundant capital, and a careful management of its affairs, make it most desirable to those

Or to J. E. JOHNSON, Actuary, Shippensburg Pa. 8may 68-ly.

J. BEETEM & BROTHERS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

(Henderson's old stand.

At the head of MAIN STREET, Carlisle, Pa.

The highest market price will be paid for Flour

LOCUST MOUNTAIN,

Limeburners' and Blacksmiths' Coal constantly feale. Kept under cover, and delivered dry to an part of the town. Also, all kinds of Lumbor on hand.

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GROSS: UNRIVALLEI

SHERK'S

Tincture of Roots

WILL DEFECTUALLY CURE

ptypep: ia or Indiposition, Disordered Stomach and Liver, Costiveness, impurity of the Bhoot, Head-ache, Vertico of Giddiness, Nervous Beblitty, Fever and Ague, Incubus or Nightmare, General Beblitty, Gramp, Colds, and Pains in the Back and Side.

Pains in the Back and Side.

This is not a new Medicine; the receipt for making t was trought from Germany to Baltimore, Md., were fifty years ago by Mr. Kloin, who introduced it mining a few of his German friends and neighbors, who, finding it to be an invaluable remedy of the bove diseases, recommended it to others, until it continues, to be, the household nedicine of a large portion of the Germans of Baltimore.

more.

The Bitter Tincture of Roots is composed of the juices of a number of the most valuable roots, and seeds known to the medical faculty, with a sufficiency of pure old rys whiskey to make one of the most effectual Tonic Tinctures ever offered to he public. Every person should use it every Spring Summer and Fall to purify the blood, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the system.

TESTIMONIALS.

No. 27, South Hanover St., Carlisle. mer of 1800 my health failed so tha

In the summer of 1860 my health falled so that my whole system was prostrated as if worn out, so that I was unfit for lusiness. I used Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots for some time, and was completely restored to health. I believe this medicine will do all that is claimed for it. SAMUEL GOODYEAR. Carlisle, February 1,1868.

Having been afflicted a long time with nervous debility and indigestion, I. used. Shork's . ititer Tincture of Roots, and have found it exceedingly beneficial, and recommend it to all as a reliable medicine.

There is more medical virtue in one of these bot-

nedicine.

There is more medical virtue in one of these bites than in a gallon of many of the Bitters and mitures now offered to the public.

PAIN VICTOR

Dr. Rock's Pain Wictor cured us of Rhoumatism and Neurolgia. Mrs. 60018A MORRISSON We cheerfully recommend your Pain Victor as an invaluable remedy for headache. WM. B. HUTLER.
Made and sold by A. Schaubla & Co., No. 35, South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa. Where every person affilted with Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache and pains in the Stomach is invited to call and be cured in ten ulnutes, free of charge.
For sale by Drugglats and all country stores.
5june 68-3m.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAIL-

CHANGE OF HOURS! On and after Monday, May 11th, 1868, Passengerains will run dally as follows, (Sundays excepted) WESTWARD:

EASTWARD:

A MIXED TRAIN leaves Hagerstown 3,15, P. M. reencastle 4,22, arriving at Chambersburg 5,15

Coal of all kinds, embracing

W. F. SADLER,

W. B. MULLIN,

LAWBERRY, &c., &

WILLIAM M'CLELLAN, Vice President.

rance can be made to H. K. PEFFER, Agent at Carliele Pa

Carlisle, Pa., Friday July 31, 1868.

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

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" Gen. U. S. Grant's letter of Acceptance.

Hoofland's German Tonic. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicinu tree from 'Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters. In cases of nervous depression, when some alcohol

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

contain the same medicinal virtues. The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indicection, Dyspepska, the is very ant to greater the result patient suffers from the following diseases:



These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic, or Nervous Dobility, Ohronic Diarrice, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Interiors.

The Rev. Geo. Hunder says.—

Ido hereby certify that having used one bottle of Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, I have found it furchtable for the stomech and lowels. It releaved me of pains, nausea and cestiveness and created an excellent appetite. I confidently, recommend it to all says a velable medicine.

Jan. 27th 1598.

Having been afflicted for some time with dyspopsia, costivouess, loss of appetite, and general prestration of the system, I used Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, and in a short time found myself entirely relieved, and my health restored.

No. 21, North Hanover St., Carlisle.

I hereby certify that the Medicine, known as Shork's Bitter Tincture of Roots, has to my knowledge, cured costiveness, nightmare, loss of appetite and general debility.

No. 33. North Hanover St., Carlisle.

Having been afflicted with costiveness for a long time, I tried Sherk's Bitter Tincture of Roots, and have found it highly efficient, relieving me in a short time. Try it and you will find it good.

A. W. BENTZ,

No. 27, South Hanover St., Carlisle. DEBILITY,

Persons Advanced in Life, And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon-them, with all its attendant life will find in the use of this BHTERES, or the TONIC, on clirir that will instill new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happlifess to their remaining wears.

NOTICE,

It is a woll-established fact that fully one-half of the formale portion of our domin the enjoyment: to use their own ex well." They are lan energy, ettremely norrous, and have no experience. To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fall. fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Qures Neuralgia, Toothache and pains in the stomache and bowels in ten minutes. It never falls to uro pains in the brek and laine backs. It is the ten to use for Rheumatism, Sprains Cholora, Morbus, an Summer-Complaints.

The l'a "Netro is Nature's Cure, gathered from the vegetable kingdom, not a mineral porson. It should be in overy house—a sure and certain help in time of need.

The citizens of Carlish that become be in every house—a sure and certain help—in time of need.

The citizens of Garliale that have used it testify as follows: I have been subject for the last fifteen years to attacks of theomatism and lame back which for the last two years had become so severe at times that I was outhely disabled for business; I used your Jr. Rock's Patu Veter this spring, and part of one bottle has continely current me. I recommend it with confidence to others.

No. 31, South Hanover Street, Carlisle.
Thave used your Pain Victor for weatness in my back, and have found a period, ure in a short time. Picture to be a fine of the pain victor in my family, and found it a bure-and quick cure for Neuralgia and Toothache.

It carried to a fine-and quick cure for Neuralgia and Toothache.

It carried to a fine-and quick cure for Neuralgia and Toothache.

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The last of the self-cually of Neuralgia control Toothache.

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The last of the self-cually of Neuralgia control Toothache. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pagrwrites: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867. "I find Hoofland's a good tonic, useful digestive organ, and digestive organ, and the seaso of debility, and the seaso of debility, and the season of debility, and the season of debility and the season of debil

Hon. James Thompson. ... Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylve Philadelphia, April 28, 1800. "I consider 'Hooffend's German Bitters' a ratuable edicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or H) spepsis, can certify this from my experience of it.

· Yours, with respec JAMES THOMPSON."



Moetical.

From the N. Y. Tribune

BY WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

"Let us have Peacel" is the cry of the millions Who fought for the starry-gemmed flag of the free Tis the prayer of the Hero, the song of the civilians; That rolls from the mountains for down to the sea. The nation that rocked in the tempest and gloom, And drifted in doubt-to be wrecked on the shore, The storm has outlived, and the thunders that beem
Are voices that prophesy tempest no more.

"Let us have peace!" is the sigh of the lowly. That walk in the vals where the oppress is seen, Who mourn their departed with tenderness hely, And kneel where the graves are perennially green; And where the "Unknown," in their silenceare sleeping The feet of the sugels are pressing the sed, And vespers of harmony round them are keeping, While Martyrs of Freedom have gene to their God.

Let us have Peacel" the evangel of Lanon, Where the tollers imploringly lift up their hands ol wipe off the stains from the death dealing sabre And build the bright altar of hope for all lands; of radiant from darkness the temple of glory. Throws wide to the world the broad aisles of the fan and frommen shall toil as they utter the story. And children repeat to the ages again.

Let us have peace!" is the chorus ascending From hamlets that lie 'mid the pine-covered bills, And like a glad anthem in unison blending, Floats on till the plain with its melody thrills; And rivers that roll to the land of the West. And prairies that wake to the hymn of the free, With millions of freemen imploring for rest, Swell pealms of rejoicing while bending the knee.

The trumpet's alarms, and the crash of the field. And let the new bliss, like the blilows of ocean, Roll over the land where the here has kneeled; The smoke of the battle has swept from the sky, The thunders have ceased, and the bugle's wild blast The chains have been rivent and loud from on high The revellie calls to love of the Pastl"

"LET US HAVE PEACE!" in a holy thanksgiving, The hero voice cries, in the name of the Lord? For the sake of the deadl for the sake of the living! "Turn spears into pruning hooks to plowshares the word! And out of the darkness shall come forth the beaming Of Glory's bright sun where the formen have tred,

and Freedom shall teach, with a 'truth all rede That PEACE WITH OUR BROTHER IS PEACE WITH OR New York June 26, 1868

Choice tory.

GETTING INTO A FIX.'

Some fourteen years ago I wanted to marry. I did not care for a bit of pink and white flesh, as most fools do. I would rather have kissed my rifle than any bride under the sun; but I wanted to marry. I was going out to New Zealand, and wish to take one with me who would look after my house, who would cook, my meals and talk to a fellow when smoking his pipe at night, and mend his bags when they are torn. Now, I am as dab a hand as the (late) Bishop of New Zealand himself in patching my brecks, but formerly I was not. Well, I saw clearly that no one could do all this for me but a wife, so I determined to marry. I said nothing to any one about the matter—first, I knew that I should get so roasted on the subject of the bare possibility of my being in love that my life would be made miserable; secondly, because my time was short, ble; secondly, because my time was short, and I was determined to make quick work, and choose for myself, instead of letting others make a mull of the business for me. On turning the matter over in my mind, the only two ladies I could-think of who the only two lades I could think of who would suit my book were Hanny Fritzpatrick, a jolly young woman, whose father was a kin i of Irish squire, and Margaret Loslie, the fast daughter of a fast Devonshire parson. The question was, which should I propose to first. Margaret had the best seat on horseback, and would make the best seat or horseback, and would make the lost settler's—wife, as far as hard out-door life horse actions. best settler's—wife, as far as hard out-door life horse-catching, horse-breaking, &c., were concerned; but ther, somehow, Fanny seemed to have more, "go" in her. She stuck at nothing out-doors, up-stairs, downstairs, with friends or with atrangers; she was able to do everything simply, I believe because she had pluck to go at everything. "James, kick him, I will double your Time was getting on, bowever, and 1. could not make up my mind which would suit me best. Fanny or Margaret. At last, so I tossed up a shilling—heads, Margaret; tails, Fanny.

The bob came down tails, so it was a case

All 100 THILDINGS.

From Rev, Joseph H. Kennard, D. D.

From Rev, J. D.

F

and the with the property of the form

a foreign land, and braving together the storms of adversity, saying she would cling to me forever, and winding up with "Always my dearest darling Dick, your most fondly affectionate Fanny," Now all this was present I me or with the stay of the s most fondly affectionate Fanny." Now all this was pleasant; I was engaged to two wo-

men.

It will readily be perceived that I was in a fix, and how to get out of it was the question. I could not see my way to doing it creditably, but I determined that I wou'd not be a blackguard. Marry two women I could not. Prefer one of the innocent little dears to the other, I also could not. I wished both the affectionate loving lambkins at Jericho, but I could not choose one hefore the other, nor could I have the idea. kins at Jericho, but I could not choose one before the other, nor could I bear the idea of tossing up, now that I had hooked both of them—or rather, I should say they had both hooked me. Then, again, ugly ideas of irate fathers, gunpowder, and horse whipping brothers loomed up in the distance. What on earth could be done? At one time I thought of sailing straight off to New Zealand prematurely; and then I remembered all at home, the tarnish to the family name land prematurely; and then I remembered all at home, the tarnish to the family name, and the anathemas that would be launched at me across the water by those I loyed. Well, I made up my mind to go through it all, to see every one, and explain the matter fully. Surely, thought I, they must see that it was a mistake, and will make allowance for me. What allowance they made, you shall hear.

About three sigles is the most seemed and the seemed all the seemed and the seemed and the seemed and the seemed and the seemed all the seemed and the see

About three o'clock the next morning, I knocked at a certain rectory, not many miles from Exeter, the residence of the Rev. Henry Mortlak Leslie. The footman answered the door, and on my inquiring if his master was at home; showed me into the dining-room which was empty. The wrotch know me well enough—probably know what was up, and certainly was acting under orders. In a few minutes, Miss Margaret came in with a sheopish smile, and, having shaken hands, began in her demure way to show signs that she expected something more—expected me to kiss her, or paw her, or do something of that kind; called me deprest Dick; cooed about her happiness! evidently wanted but the faintest sign to fall upon my neck and kiss me. I backed round the room; she followed, I with my hands bohind me. She looked as if she would like to stretch out her hands towards About three o'clock the next morning. would like to stretch out her hands towards would like to stretch out her manus towards no. "However, this would never do. At last, I brought up suddenly on the rug. She subsided into a kind of hang-dog position, ead down, forepaws trembling.
"Ahem, Miss Leslie," said I.

"Miss Leslie; Dick, dear Dick, what are on about?"
""Why, you see, Miss Leslie, the fact is "Miss Leslie! Dick! the fact! Why, what?" she gasped.

I then burst into an explanation. What I said I know not; the next thing I recol-ect was that she lay on the rug shricking-rang the bell hard twice; in rushed the

I rang the bell hard twice; in rusned the servants, papa, and mamma.

"Oh, the wretch!" howled Margaret;

"he_has_married_another!" Then she fainted again. Water dashed in her face only caused her to shrick once mare: "Papa, mamma he is going to bring his wife here; he has got her in the hall! Oh-o-o-o!"

Things were at a pretty pass. "Perhaps, Things were at a preity pass. "Perhaps, said I to the father, "You will let me see you in another room, and I will explain all." "Certainly, sir, if the matter admits of explanation. James," added he to the footman "be close in attendance in the hall. Now, sir," turning to me "come this wou."

Now, sir," turning to me, "come this way."
We entered the study. He heard me with compressed lips, and a face pale with rage; even his rubicund nose became white for the once. When I had all but finished, he burst

not thus have outraged my feelings if I had not been a clergyman. Be off, sir, or I shall soon forget myself, and swear. Be off, I say, or James shall kick you out!" He rang the bell for the footman. "James, kick the rascal out!" James besitated.

"Allow me to explain, sir," said I.

"James, kick him, kick him to the front-door, and down the drive."

I was getting angry. James looked at both of us. He/did not know what to do. "Allow me, sir, to explain again. Don't you see that it is my misfortune, not my fault?"

"James, kick him; I will, double your wages; a sovereign for every kick you give

I was obliged to decide, but could not, easily, so I tossed up a shilling—heads, Margaret; tails, Fanny.

The bob came down tidis, so it was a case of Fanny. What I wrote to her exactly, I forget; but it was—to—the—point—namely: that I had so much money; was going to Mow Zealand; wanted a wife, and would take her if she would have me. I added, to save her the bother of twriting a refusal, I should; conclude, if I did not hear in a fortnight, that she did not mean to except my eller. Well, day after day passed on; and I heard nothing. I suppose most person-would think that I was on the tender hooks of expectation, and all that kind of bosh—not a bit of it. I did not eare much, if Fanny did not rise at my fly, I would throw for Margaret; and if I could not hook and land either, why, after all, I could, I supposed, net an ald cook. in Ankland, who would, for a time, do for me.

At last the fourteen days had elapsed. I waited one more day to make sure. No answer. So it was clear that Fanny would not have me. Well, then, I proceeded to try and lasso the other filly. I thought of applying to the parseon to write the second letter for me to Margaret, because all that kind of thing and gammon was in his line. But then I thought that either Margaret then I thought that either Margaret then I thought that either Margaret in in Ireland awaiting the arrival of my

The note was from his daughter Fanny, The note was from his daughter Fanny, my afflanced: bride, was dated prior to my first interview with her father, and was addressed to some Irish pauper; who pretending to be rich, had won her so-called affections. It was, morever, to the effect that she agreed to her darling Fred's proposal, and would meet him at his post-chaise at 5.30 A. M. at a certain place. It was about 5.15 when her father fired his second shot through my hat I left Ireland as

about 5.15 when her father fired his second shot through my hat. I left Ireland as soon as I could.

The respective ends of the two girls were these—Fanny got safe off with her lover Fred. Margaret, in six months' time, married Rev. Geo Smith. All parties, for their own sakes, kept matters quiet, and the first they will again hear of the subject, as far as I am concerned, will be through the pages of this periodical. I have been shot at by Maoris, struck in a drunken row by settlers. Maoris, struck in a drunken row by settlers, have a mark where I was knocked over by a furious bull, but never was in a greator fix than with those two girls. Do you wonder that I am a bachelor?

Miscellaneous,

GEN JACOB M. CAMPBELL: Republican Candidate for Surveyor General

General Compbell was born in Alleheney township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 20th day of November, 1812; consequently, he will be-forty-seven years old next_Novemwill be forty-seven years old next. November. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Somerset, Pa. After mastering the "art preservative of arts," he emigrated to Pittsburg, when he "worked at case" for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and into another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule," he tried his hand at steamboating, first as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1847, we find him in the iron business, at Brandy's Bend. In 1851, he followed the tide of emigration to California, remaining there but a short time. In 1853, we find him in Johnstown, Pa., assisting in the construction of the mammoth Cambria Iron Wyrks, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking ment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to de-

first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to de-fend the flag of his country, and belonged to the first Company that entered Camp Curtin. Upon the arrival of the company-in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols. to which his company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of his regiment, as all those who romain will testify. He was mustered out of service on the 28th day of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was the same month of the same month. and on the 30th of the same month, was-commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited mainly through Col. Campbell's individual exertions, and upon being organized, was designated the 54th. His regiment was the escort of honor through the city of Wash-inton, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron (brother of Hon Simon Cameron) inton, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron (brother of Hon. Simon Cameron) who fell at the first Bull Run battle. On the 29th of March 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In that position, the executive as well as the military abilities of the Colonel were constantly called into requisition. How well he performed his arduous and multitudinous duties in this trying position, the officers of the B. & O. R. as well as his superiors in the military service. do not hesitate to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many once. When I had all but finished, he burst out: "Sir, you blackguard, you brute, you willian, you scoundrel!"

"Allow me to explain, sir," said I.

"You rascal, you have tried to explain to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1852, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the the Herizade, 1st Division, 8th Army Carps. In 1864, Gen, Sigel took command of the Department, of West Victoria and in a rearrange of the service of the B. & O. R. as well as his superiors in the military service do not he state to be delare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1862, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and on the 6th of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 4th-Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Carps. In 1864, Gen, Sigel took command of the Department, of West Victoria and in a rearrange of the services.

Virginia, and in a re-organization of the troops, Col. Campbell, at his own request, was returned to the command of his re-iment, and took an active part in the battle was returned to the command of his reiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line.—His regiment suffered severely and was the last to leave the field. But for the determined stand made by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been routed and demoralized. In this official report of the battle, he acknowledged the valuable services of Col. Campbell in a very handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigel also took occasion to thank Col. Campbell, I wish I had known you better!" Gen. Sigel exclaimed, rushing to Colonel Campbell and graping his hand with both his own, after the tumult of battle had subsided. The Colonel and his legiment took a prominent part in the battle ind grain assigned to the command," in this battle; and again assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's colobrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. When Col. Mulligan fell at Winchester, Gen. Campbell took command of the division, and continued, in command of the division, and continued, in command of the division, and continued, in command of the server leases in killed and wounded.

gallant Phil. Shoridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chieftain.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864, having, beer in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from his columnand, except three weeks, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Wheeling, Va., and had but two "leaves of absence," during his whole period of service, one for ten and the other for twenty days.

The political record of Gon. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for Polk and Dallas in 1844, but in 1848, seeing the determined encroachments of the slavery prepagandists, he voted for the free soil candidates. Van Buren and Adams, and in 1852, again voted for the free soil candidates. Wan Buren and Adams, and in 1852, again voted for the free soil candidates. Wan Buren and Interest weeks, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Fromont Convention. In 1859, the Republicans of Cambria county presented him to their district conference as their choice, for the Senator, but failed to receive the momination, but failed to receive the momination, the district conference upon cithor.

business, then in California, and finally i the gigantic enterprise of the celebrated Cambria Iron Mills, where his great experience added largely to the success of that stupendous undertaking. At the breaking out of the war, he was Lieutenant of a militia company, entered the army and was appointed a Quartermaster, then a Colonel and after a brilliant campaign of three long weary years, he was honored with a Breve Brigadier General's Commission, a position long and doubly carned in command of

Brigadier General's Commission, a position long and doubly carned in command of a brigade and division, and by gallantry in the field. Thus, it will, be seen, that Gen. Campbell comes from the working class, and is emphatically a working man.

His social characteristics never fail to create the warmest friendships and a lasting impression. He is a shrewd business man and a useful citizen—a man endowed with strong common seese and endowed with and a useful citizen—a man endowed with strong common sense, and rarely fails in his judgment of men and measures—is well read, and familiarly acquainted with all the internal workings of the great machinery of our government. Among the ablest articles on the subject of our National finances, was one from his pen, written during the early part of last winter. He is a genial companion, a clover, whole-souled, honest man, strictly tomperate in his habitaest man, strictly temperate in his habits and that he will be re-elected by an increas-ed majority, is already beyond a peradven-

SOME REMARKS ON MEN. BY JOSH BILLINGS.

THE SUSPICIOUS MAN. - Suspicion, a lit cle of it, is most as good as wisdom, but it is one of them kind of diseases that mon are not to have small. It is like the measles of they have it, they have it all over.

A susplcious man is most always a cunning man: and a cunning man is generally

a rogne.

What the happiness of a suspicious man consists in I never could tell. It is certainly not in friendship, for he is afraid to trust his own brother: it cannot be in conversation for he believe conversation. tion, for he believes every man lies; nor in-affection, for he looks upon the artlessness, even of children, as the germs of fraud.

If a man is born with this trait, it is al-ways the stoutest one he has got, and about

the only one, for suspicions are like sheep sorrel, a vinogry wood, that rune every gen erous plant out of the soil. erous plant out of the soil.

If a man learns to be suspicious, it only proves that, he has been to bad schools, where not much of anything else was taught. Nobody but a fool would lay aside all caution to undertake to go through this world like a lamb frisking his tail; but nobody but a regue would learn any more suspicion than he was actually obliged to:

-THE WISE MAN.—Wisdom is a six-horse team, with a careful driver on the box. Yea! a wise man is an iron-clad elephant chewing his cud.

hewing his cud.

But this world is full of wisdom that new or comes out of its hole; that always roosts on the top limbs of a tree and hoots at the wayfaring man, but cannot, show him out

of the wilder ess.

These kind of wise men are like old guide boards at the crotch of the roads with the letters all washed off—wooden prophets.

riation in it, and that is when an hands are asleep.

But say what you will, wisdom is a rare bird, anyhow. There are lots of folks that can show you the mule that kicked them last, but it takes one of your classical scholars, one of your blooded wisdomers to point out the mule, that is going to kick next.

Buy wisdom my friends, whenever it is in market, for she is a hurp with 1200 strings.

THE EFFEMINATE MAN.—The effeminate man is a weak poultice. nate man is a weak poultice.

He is a cross between root beer and ginger pop, with the cork left out of the bot-

e over night. Hois a free water mermaid lost in a cow pasture, with his hands filled with dande ons. He is a tea-cup full of whipped silly bub kitten in pantaletts-a sick monkey with blonde niustache. He is a vine without any tendrils—a fly drowned in sweet oil—a paper kite in a dead

calm.

He lives like the butterffies—nobody can tell why. He is as harmless as a cont's worth of spruce gum, and as useless as a shirt button without any button-hole.

He is as lazy as a bread pill, and has no He is as fazy as a creat pill, and has no more hope than a has year's grass-hopper. He is a man without any any gall, and a woman without any gizzard.

He goes through life on his tiptoes and dies like cologne water spilt on the ground.

------PATRICK'S ATTEMPT AT GERMAN .-- Fredthe command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's colebrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. Whon Col. Mulligan fell at Winchester, Gon. Campbell took command of the division, and continued in command until, by soverel losses in killed and wounded, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he afterwards commanded. He also participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chief-tain.

RATERICK'S ATERMAT AT GERMAN.—Frederick, the Great of Prussia, had a great mania for enlisting gigantic soldiers into the Royal Guards, and paid an enormous boundards, and continued, in commanded, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he afterwards commanded. He also participated in the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chief-tain.

("But unless you can speak Gorman; the King will not give you so much."

"But unless you can speak Gorman; the King will not give you so much."

'Oli," said the Irishman, "its I that don't learn you so grant I that don't learn you so grant I that I that don't learn you so grant I that I that

Select Poetry.

Leaf by Leaf the Roses Fall.

- Drop by drop the springs run dry; One by one, beyond recall, Summer beauties fade and die, But the roses bloom again,
- And the spring will gush anow, In the pleasant April rain, And the summer sun and dew.
- So in hours of deepest gloom, When the springs of gladness fail, And the roses in the bloom
- Droop like madens wan and pale. We shall find some hope that lies Like a silent germ apart, Hidden far from careless eyes
- In the garden of the heart. Some sweet hope to gladness wed.
- That will spread afresh and new, Vhen Grief's winter shall have fled
- Giving place to rain and dowome sweet hope that breather of spring Through the weary, weary time, udding forth its blossoming.

In the Spirits' glorious clin Multum in Parvo.

What roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

Why are blushes like little girls? Be-

use they become women. When is a blow from a lady welcome? Vhen she strikes you agreeably.

Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Why is an egg overdone like one under-lone? Because it is hardly done.

WHAT length ought a lady's crinoline to be? A little above two feet. "CHARLEY, what makes you so sweet?" dess when Dod made me of dust, he put a ttle thugar in.

What is the difference between a barber and a mother? One has razors to shave and the other shavers to raise.

ADAM is claimed as having belonged to the fraternity of provision dealers, as he early engaged in disposing of spare ribs.

What is it which is made with a train travels with a train, is of no use to a train, but a train cannot travel without it? A

A schoolboy having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson was angrily questioned by the dominio—"Why did you work his lesson?" "To leshis work;" replied the youngster. A SERVANT girl told her master, the other

morning that she was about to give his wife warning and quit the house. "Happy girl would that I could give her warning too?" was the brutal-response. WOULDN'T BREAK PLEDGE.—"Biddy," said O'Mulligan to his wife "It's a cowld ye have. A drap of the craythur'd do ye no harm."—"Och hone," said biddy, "I've taken the pledge; but ye can mix a drink, Jimmy, and force me to swally it."

A YANKEE captain was once caught in the jaws of a whale, but was finally resoued badly wounded. On being asked what, he thought while in that situation, he replied: "I thought he would make about forty bar-

When Fox was boasting of having prevailed on the French court to give up the gum trade, Selwyn observed, was you have permitted the French to draw your teeth, they would be fools, indeed, to quarrel with you about your gums." "My dear," said an anxious matron to her

daughter, "it is very wrong for young peo-ple to be throwing kisses at one another." "Why so, mamme? I'm sure they don't hurt, even when they hit." "I'm affoat! I'm affoat!" screamed a young as she exercised both at the piano. "I should think you were." growled an old bachelor, "judging from the squall you

raise.' A SMART RETORT.—When Napoleon was only an officer of artillery, a Prussian officer said to him , with much pride: "My country-

men fight only for glory; but Frenchmen fight for money:" "You are right," replied Napoleon; "each of them fights for what he is in want of." Lond John Russell never perpetrated but one bon mot. Speaking of the Schleswig-Holstein question Lord John said:— There never were but two men who under-

stood it, a friend of mine and myself, my friend died after explaining it to me, and I have entirely forgotten what he said." A nuce Indianian in England, being pro fusely thanked for having rescued a lady from the attack of a ferocious dog, which he seized by the throat and throttled, said, "Of course I was glad to help the gal, but what I wanted most was to give that condemned English cur some adequate notion

of the American eagle!" AFTER a long march, during the late war, the captain ordered, as a sanitary precau-tion, that the men should change their undershirts. The orderly sergeant suggested that half of the men only had one shirt each. The captain hesitated for a moment then said: "Military orders must be obeyed;

let the men change with each other." AT ONE of the latest balls in Paris, a lady, very beautiful, but the wife of a exceedingly jealous husband, asked a brave captain to dance with her. The gallant officer could not prevent an exclamation of astonishment. "What is the matter, Captain?"—said the lady; "you know my husband is jealous, but so jealous that I am obliged to choose a partner, who could not excite his favorite partner'who could not excite his favorite oassion!":

An enterprising undertaker in Illinois sent the following expressively cool note to a sick man: "Dear sir, having positive

Leaf by leaf the roses fall,