BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

soldier of the Legion lay dving in Algiers

to hear my mournful story, in the

and I was age a truant bird, that thought his home

And when he died and left ar to divide his scanty

father's sword,
And with boyish pride I hung it where the bright-

To listen to him kindly, without regret or shame

And hang the old sword in its place (my father

I left them take whate'er they

light used to shine

glad and gallant tread;

ou'd have known her by the

prison;)
dreamt I stood with her and

But to look upon then

Full many a corpse

setting sur

of many scars;

morn declin

Rhine.

chbed away

J. M. WEAKLEY.] J. M. WALLACE. CARDS. A DDISON HUTTON, ARCHITECT. 532 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. PLANS, DESIGNS, PERSPECTIVE VIEWS. SPECIFICATIONS, AND WORKING DRAWING For Cottages, Farm Houses, Villas, Court House Halls, Churches, School Houses. FRENCH ROOF ISAAC W. RANCE. ATWOOD, RANCK & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wholesale dealers in all kinds of PICKLED AND SALT FISH No. 210 North Wharves, Above Race street, PHILADELPHIA 1oc70 COMBINATION. TWOIN ONE. HAVERSTICK BROTHERS, No. 5 South, and No. 10 North Hanover streets DENTISTRY! DR. J. B. ZINN. No. 68 East Main street, (a few doors east of Gardner's Machine Shop.) Carlisle, Penn'a. DR. GEORGE SEARIGHT, DENTIST, From the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, at the residence of his mother, East Louther three doors below Bedford. DR. I. Y. REED, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, Has located in Carlisle, Office next door to St Paul's Evangelical Church, West Louther street battents from a distance please call in the ferencon 17mh/m² DR. EDWARD SCHILLING, Formerly of Dickinson township, once an of Dr. Zitzer, begs leave to inform the ci Cartiste and vicinity, that he that permat-cated in this place. OFFICE NO. 26 EAST POMFRET STREET E. L. SHRYOCK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. F. E. BELTZHOOVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. a Son h Hanover street, opposite W. NEIDICH, D. D. S., B C. HOLL ROBERT B. WORK, A L WHITEMAN JOHN A. SWARTZ. W. W. HERITAGE HOLL WHITEMAN & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, , N. E. Cor. Third and Market streets, 1dec691y PHILADELPHIA WM. B. PARKED C. P. HUMRICH. HUMRICH & PARKER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on Main street, in Marion Hall, Carlisles HAVERSTICK BROTHERS, DRUGS, PERFUMERY, PANCY GOODS, AND PATENT MEDICINES. No. 5 South Hanover Street. 14ap701y WATCHES AND JEWELRY, No. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver a Plated Ware constantly on hand. JAMES H. GRAHAM, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, No. 14 South Hanover street, CARLISLE, PA. Office adjoining Judge Grahut OIIN CORNMAN. Two new stationary engines now on hand and JOSEPH RITNER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SURVEYOR
Hechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Railroad street,
doors north of the Bank. S
Business promptly attended to. 10 J. R. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. M. C. HERMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Carlisie, Pa. No. 9 Rheem's Hall. P. H. SHAMBARGER, 14ap70 SHIRK & BRO.

No. 1635 Market street, 10c70 ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. Having purchased the school lately conducted by Prof. R. W. Sterrott, I will open an English and Classical School, for Young Gentlemen on the first Monday of September next, in Bentz's building, Hanover street, Carlislo.

The course of study will be designed to prepare young men for college. Address.

J. EVERISE CATHELD,
Principal. #3|une70-6m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY CHARLES M. ROGERS. . lo. 56, South Hanover St., Carlisle, Pd. Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment OLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTAOLES, &c at the lowest cash prices. Particular attention par N. B .- SHEET MUSIC consantly on hand.

J. M. WEAKLEY W. F. SADLEI WEAKLEY & SADLER, Office, 22 South Hanover street, next the Good Will Hose House. 10se00 WILLIAM KENNEDY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. J. SHEARER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WES. B. HIRONS, ATTORNER AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Fifth street below Chestnut,

Cor. Library, PHILADELPHIA.

A. L. SPONSLER'S COLUMN A. L. SPONSLER,

TIRGINIA LANDS in the Shenar doah Valley for sale.—A number of valuable delighly improved farms in "the Valley" are or effor sale. The tracts run from 90 to 350 der, he land is of the best quality of limeston, ful junt, if not superior, to the land in comberlar. The land as of the best quanty or immersion, including requal, if not superior, to the land in Cumberlan Valley, and will be disposed of at automishingly longures. The extension of the Cumberland Valle Rallread into Virginia, as now surveyed, will runnediately through the section of country i which these lands are located, which, when con ploted, together with the advantage of the Shenn doah river transportation will give them all the avantages of Northern and Eastern markets, splendid opportunity for lucrative investments here offered. hero offored.

A full and minute description of the location a

A full and minute description of the location a

character of the various-tracts may be had, by r

plying to

A. L. SPONSLER,

17mh70

Reai Estate Agent, Curlisie

ORE BANK FOR SALE.—A rich de ORE BANK FOR SALE.—A rich deposit of the best quality Hermatic Ore, yielding 50 per cent, comprising about 18 Acres, benefed
in Monree towaship, about 1 we miles from the Low
Works of C. W. & D. Y. Ahl, on the south side of the
Yellow Breeches creek. There is a stream of water
unning through the tract, sufficient for washing the
ore, and furnishing water-power besides.
Persons desitous of viewing the bank may call
upon George W. Leidich, at "Leidich's mill," formerly known as Bricker's mill, in Monroe township,
Cumberland county, or upon

A. L. SPONSLER. ounty, or upon
A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent, Carlisle ORE WASHER FOR SALE.—An ex cellent Ore Washer, at the Ore Bank of Geor Leidich, nearly new. Will be sold very low. A to A. L. SPONSLER.

FOR RENT.—The brick residence of James Bentz, situated on Bouth Hanover street, nearly opposite Early's hotel, will be leased for one year from first of April neat.

Also, a commodious two story brick residence, on a lot of ground on the cast sirect, between Main and Lodgier streets; and a lot of ground on the cast side of the Letort Spring, belonging to the heirs of Joseph Shrom, deceased, will be also leased for one year from the first of April next.

17mb70

BRICK RESIDENCE AT PRIVATE SALE. Situate on North Pitt street, in the borough of TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE. or, and three contortable chambers on the second ory, and an unfinished atta. Three are quite a tilety of fruit trees on the lot, in good bearing or-er, concennent out-buildings, and a fine elsein and drant in the gard. The property is in good con-tion, and will be disposed of myon reasonable trees. Execution A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent

MACHINE WORKS. CARLISLE MACHINE WORKS! F. GARDNER & CO. We are now building, and will bring out for the harvest of 1870, the New Patent Cumberland Valley Combined REAPER AND MOWER, with SELF RAKE, and all other late improvements. It will be built in the best style, and warranted to work satisfactorily. The want of a home made Reaper has long been felt, and we expect to be able to offer to the farmers of Cumberland and adjoining countries a machine which shall be a complete and perfect har-

ester, equal to the best brought from a distan Farfaers are requested to call and examine it. NOVELTY HAY RAKE. We are building, this season, only a limited numer of Hay Rakes. The Noverty has the Self Acting rangement, or ran be worked by hand, on the obiningle. It will be made of the best materials, it undermy tyle, and warrent?

We continue building the original Willoughby Patent Gum Spring Grain Drill, so well known, and openiar among farmers. No good farmer can afford to do without the Willoughby, for it largely in-creases, and improves his crops, and soon plys for itself. We make it as a Grain and Grass Seeder alone, or with Patent Gano Attachment for sowing phosphates or gamo. We also build the Willoughby with the abovels in straight rank or zig zag, as

VARIOUS FARM IMPLEMENTS. We are manufacturing a variety of agricultur dider mins, can two more corn shellers, Eureka folder cutter, and keep always on hand the National Fodder Cutter, three sizes, with various other farming implements. We also make Farner's patent Tire bender, and Porter's patent Tuyers, which every blacksmith should have. Also cast iron twin crushers, wash kettles, four sizes, cellar grates, five different patterns, plow castings and other castings kept always on hand.

The CARLISLE COOK STOVE, our own casting, is one of the best and cheapest stores in the mark of PARLOR,

STEAM ENGINE AND MILL WORK. As heretofore, we give 'pirtlein' work.

As heretofore, we give 'pirtlein' attent' on to building STEAM ENGINES, and furnishing SHAFT.

18G, GEARING, PULLIES, and every part of the machinery condected with Paper mills, Flouring mills, Saw mills, Tanneries, &c. Our patterns for strain engines are from two up to twenty-five horse power, combining simplicity of construction with all modern ingrovements, and furnished at accommodating prices. We also build portable engines of two horse power' for running printing presess, &c. We have an extensive variety of patterns for mill work, to which we are constantly making additions.

BUILDING MATERIALS. PLANING MILL, and SASII and DOOR FACTORY, with all the machinery for manufacturing door and window frames, sa-th, shutters and brinds, brackets, mouldings, cornice, and portico drapery, stair rail and balasters, flooring, siding and every other article in the line of building materials, from the lowest price to first class quality. Builders and contractors may rely on all orders, large or small, being promptly filed. An extensive supply of seasoned pine, walnut and oak lumber kept constantly in our lumber yard ready for use. Small sixer of lath and low priced doors always on hand, and other articles made to order. F. GARDNER & CO.

Steam Dyeing Establishment. DENNSYLVANIA TEAM DYEING AND CLEANSING ESTABLISHMENT

OFFICE 416 MARKET ST. HARRISBURG, PA. Great Reduction in Prices. Having greatly reduced the prices on all kinds ork at our establishment, we can offer greater is

Leves on all kinds of discovering the discover Fall and Winter Dyeing, all colors and on all fabrics, viz. Dress Goods of all kinds, Ladley', Gent's and Children's Garments

cansed and dyed in the best manuer, and was Crape Shawls cleansed, bleached, and dyed All work done at this establishment warranted trive perfect ratisfaction.

All we ask is to give us a trial. All work tent to us on the first of the week will be eady by Saturday. laugro-om" JAS. A. MONTGOMERY & CO.

Chambersburg Nursery. TO FARMERS AND TREE PLANTERS. THE CHAMBERSBURG NURBERY (Formerly Ryder Nursery Association,) Have for sale, in large or small quantities, a Apple, Peach,

Pear, Plum, id other trees, with all the new or good kinds of Grape Vines;
Over one hundred Varieties of Rose And an endless assortment of reverything that, is delirable to stock a first class erchard or garden. Our prices are low and our trees are as good as the less. Under by mail will receive our best attention and satisfaction guarantied in all our dealings. For carried the property of the SUPERINTENDENT, We want a good, reliable man in every town to act as agent for the sale of our trees and plants.

تصفيت بمجهور ويتوثون

HOTELS. NATIONAL HOTEL. CARLISLE PA.

gned having taken and en-shed this botol, is prepared t dations to all who desire to N. W. WOODS, Proprieto 5ma70 THE "BENTZ HOUSE,".

(Formerly Corman House,) NOS. 17 AND 19 EAST MAIN STREET, CARLISLE, PA. idersigned having purchased an lass furniture, this well-known, and old esta lotal, solicits the custom of the communi-raveling public. Ho is well propared to aveling public. He is well propared to furn rist class accommodations to all who desire to me hotel their HOME, or pleasant temporary also he custom from the surrounding country is respe-tilly solicited. Courteous and attentive servants agaged at this popular hotel. ELENTZ, Proprietor N. R. A first class Howevis convented a sink

LEGAL NOTICES. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. JOHN GLADFELTER,
Administrator 28july70-61€

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. testamentary on the estate of Willi Alexander, late of south Middleton township, coased, have been granted by the Register of Our berland county to the subscriber, program of the program indebted said extate are notified to make my ment to Charl H Mullin, her atterney in fact, and the subscriber of the claims to present them to him for nettlement to that Mary ALEXANDER, Mt. Holly Springs, Aug. 4, 1870-26.

Mt. Holly Springs, Aug. 4, 1870-26. Mt. Holly Springs, Aug. 4, 1870-ct

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the most Legislature, for the incorporation of a Bank of Deposit and Biscount, to be located in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Fn. to be called the "Farmers' Bank," with a capitat of Fifty Th usual Dollars, with the privilege of increasing to One Han-PLECTION NOTICE.

arlisle Building and Loan Association Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election of Myrrs of the Carliste Building and Loan Association a serve for the ensuing year, will be held on Satter ay, Splember 3, 1870, at the Arbitration Chamber C. P. HUMRICH, 18aug70-3t EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

entary on the estate of John 11ang70-6t* FURNITURE, FURNITURE, TURNITURE.

B. EWING.

CHAMBER.

21march1864

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

West Main Street,

DINING ROOM,

FURNITURE.

Particular attention given as usual to funeral-ders from fown and country attended to promptly

EDUCATIONAL.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY,

The 35th School year will begin Sept. 7

We ask the attention of parents and guardians to consideration of the merits of this Instinction.

rations.—Removed from the and loading places inc

th, Lone Established.—It has been in successful operation thirty-four yours and has had students from nearly every State.

n, Moral Influences. The precents of the Bil are daily taught.

42' Send for a Circular. Application should be nade soon.

Cheap John's Advertisement.

CHEAPJOHN

In selling goods at prices to suit the

people.

Dunner and Blitzen wie kommt es, that

cheap John can sell his Clothing: Boots and Shoes, Ints, Shirts, Collars, &c., fifty per cent cheaper than

If you come to Cheap John, at Rossy Wetzel's, he an sell you

nt \$2 50.

at \$8 00.

TINE CALF BOOTS,

A Whole Suit of Fall Clothing,

And Shoes thrown in the bargain,

See Cheap John, being poor, is the friend

of the poor man.

(Bossy Wotzel's,)

In rear of the Court House,

is place of business is in the building ATTACUED TO THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,

DRUSSIA

D. D. STONE, A. M., J. J. PATTERSON, A. M., Principal

AGAINST FRANCH.

th, CHEAP RATES.—Terms, \$200.00.

Healthful, attractive and in every way favorable for physical develop-ment.

ble for study.

n moderate terms, cial attention paid to the selection, of Wall Pc A. B. E.

KITCHEN AND

JOSEPH WALTON & CO., Cabinet Makers, NO. 413 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. dur establishment is one of the oldest in Philadel om long experience and superior facilit ared to furnish good work at Jeasona and clear We manufacture fine furniture, and also medium priced furniture of superior quality. A large stock of furniture always on hand, foods for order Counters, Desk Work, and office Furniture for Banks, offices and Stores made to order Jos. L. Scott. Jos. Walton. 3, W. Lippincott. Jos. L. Scott. calm and still; and her glad blue eyes we nd her little handlaid lightly; confidingly in mine

gone-by-

But we'll meet no more at Bingen-loved Binge the Rhine! OPPOSITE LEE'S WAREHOUSE, His voice grew faint and hoarser-his grasp was Premium for Best Furniture awarded at all Count. Kairs since 1857. childish weak-Furniture of all varieties and styles of Foreign and omestic manufacture, from the linest resewood and allogany to the Lwest priced maple and pine. to speakhad fled; nd the soft moon rose up slowly, and calmly she On the red sand of the battle-field with bloody OFFICE Embracing every article used by House and Hotel sepers of the most approved and fashionable design d finish. Including also Cottage turniture in its Reception and Camp Chairs, Matresses, Glid ames, Pictures, &c., &c.

OMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYL-VANIA, EX RELATIONE MARY F, LEAKE.

GENERAL GEORGE H. BLAKE.

The only remaining question is: Have
State Courts jurisdiction to discharge
minors by writ of habeas corpus, illegally,
enlisted in the army of the United States?
I say illegally, for it is not alleged there
is any act of Congress authorizing the
enlistment of minors under the age of
eighteen, without the consent of parent
or grandian.

Or the act of 1004 only authorizes in the to the only authorizes in the consent of their discharge those who were under eighteen for their discharge the application for their discharge. If the Courts cannot grant relief, this would, be a clear case of illegal enlistment, without the sanction of law; illegal detention, and no power, or any or their discharge the or thei

or guardian.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have held that they had the right, and have exercised the power of, discharging minors enlisted in the United States army, from the earliest case I can find reported, and in the earlier cases their jurisdiction was not questioned. In the

hibiting the enlistment of a minor into hibiting the enlistment of a minor into the Marine Corps.

Thus far the jurisdiction of our State Courts to discharge minors enlisted without the consent of parents or guardian was not questioned. The next case f find reported is the Commonwealth vs. Fox, 7 Barr 386. In that case the question of jurisdiction was raised, and ruled by the Court that the State Courts had invisible in Courter 1, who delived the Secretary to meet the emerging of the Secretary to meet the emerging of the Secretary to meet the emerging of the Secretary to meet the computation. Courter 1, who delived the secretary to meet the emerging of the Secretary to meet the computation. Mrs. Caroline E. Norton's favorite balad, whose pathos has held the hearts of two generations, will be read with reinterest, in view of the present warlike state of affairs on the beautiful urisdiction. Coulter J. who delivered the opinion of the Court, citing cases in New York, Massachusetts and Virginia, in which the State Courts exercised ju-But a comrade stood beside him, while his life blood

risdiction in cases of enlistment.

The case of Abelman vs. Booth, 21
Howard U. S. Rop. 506, is relied on as
ruling this question against the jurisdiction of the State Courts. But that case And he said: I never more shall settimy own, my tion of the State Courts. But that case only ruled that a person in custody upon the process of the United States Court, or a judicial officer, could not be discharged upon habeas corpus by a State judge. It is different from the present. There the prisoner was legally in custody by process issued by a judicial officer, competent to issue the same, and no other Court could interfere to take the prisoner out of the custody of

For the honor of old Bingen-dear Bingen on the Rhine! Phere's another-not a sister-in the happy days Oh! friend, I fear the lightest heart ma Fell her that the last night of my life (for. moon be risen,
My body will be out of pain-my soul be out of

or guardians.

It is argued that under the acts of the twenty-fourth of February, and the fourth of July, 1804, giving the power to discharge minors, who applied when under the age of eighteen, to the Secretary of War; Congress provided a special mode in which minors who applied when under the age of eighteen, could be discharged, and that this is the only remedy. That the power to discharge thus given to the Secretary of War, in fact suspended the power of the Courts, either State or National, to discharge recruits, by habats, corpus, when they enlisted under the age of eighteen years. This argument is fortified by the years. This argument is fortified by the opinion of Judge Daly of the Common Place of New York the opinion of this learned jurist. privilege of this great common law writ, cannot be taken away by implication. cannot be taken away by implication. And granting the same power to the Secretary of War, which existed in the Courts does not, even by implication, repeal, or suspend the exercise of the power of the Courts. There may be concurrent jurisdiction in two distinct tribunals. It is well settled law that a grant of power in the Federal constitution to Congress, does not extinguish the on to Congress, does not extinguish the

right of the States over the same sub-ject, until Congress shall have exercised the power conferred. The jurisdiction of the States is only taken away, or pro-hibited by implication. When the constitution grants an authority to the Union to which a similar authority in the States would be absolutely and totally contradictory and repugnant. See opinion of Sup. Court of Penn'a, and authorities there cited: Weaver vs. Fogoly & Bro, 5 Casey 27. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania ex relatione Mary F. Leake, vs. Gen. George A. H. Blake.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland County.

It is not pretended that exclusive power is given to the Secretary of War of Secretary of War. Depinion of Graham, President Judge.

Opinion of Graham, President Judge.

The evidence in this case is that Joseph M. Leake was born the nineteenth of December, 1852; Ilis enlistment paper is dated the twenty-second of July, 1870.

He was therefore under the age of eighteen, but because the power is exclusively vested in the Secretary of War is given to him, I am asked to say this seph M. Leake was born the nineteenth of December, 1852; Ilis enlistment paper is dated the twenty-second of July, 1870.

He was therefore under the age of eighteen, but because the power is exclusively vested in the Secretary of War to give to the Moderate of the United States, without the onsent of his parents or guardian first lage of eighteen, but because the power is given to him, I am asked to say this seph M. Leake was born the nineteenth of December, 1852; Ilis enlistment paper is dated the twenty-second of July, 1870.

He was therefore under the age of eighteen, but because the power is exclusively vested in the Secretary of War to give to the Secretary of War to give the face of twenty-one years shall be writ of reight for the proveries of the United States without the issue from illegal restraint, cannot is service of the United States without the consent, in writing, of his parent, guarties, or from the State or United States way the provides? "That paperson muder the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the age of eighteen, but because the power is given to the Secretary of War.

The next legislation on this subject is the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the age of eighteen, but because the power is given to the Secretary of War.

The evidence of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the age of e

. If Congress intended to give the Secretary of War exclusive jurisdiction, and December, 1814, minors over the age of cighteen may be legally enlisted without the consent of parents or guardians.

The second and third reasons assigned why the recruit ought not to be discharged, are not sustained by the evidence, and consequently not applicable to this case. The enlistment paper only shows a stationer try not apport only the recruit was aged twenty-one years, and some months, and then follows the usual coath of allegiance. It is not alleged that the recruit was sworn as to his age; there is no outh to blind him or any other person. The proof is that he was and still is under the age of eighteen the age of eighteen and fifty years; which the recruit was sworn as to his age; there is no outh to blind him or any other person. The proof is that he was and still is under the age of eighteen the age of the recruit was aged twenty-one years, and it is not alleged there is no outh to blind him or law and still is under the age of eighteen with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruit was sworn as to his age; there is no outh to blind him or any other person. The proof is that he was and still is under the age of eighteen with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruit was sworn as to his age; there is no outh to blind him or layed the recruit was aged twenty-one years, is not alleged there is any therefore may be recruit was aged twenty-one years, and it is not alleged there is any the recruit was aged twenty-one years, and it is not alleged there is any layed the recruit was aged twenty-one years, and the recruit was sworn as to his age; there is no outh to blind him or layed the recruit was and still is under the age of eighteen with all the requisitions of full age; such recruit wenty-one years, as well as upon persons under the age of eighteen with all the requisitions of full age; such recruit wenty-one years, as well as upon persons under the age of eighteen with all the requisitions of full age; such recruit wenty-one years, as well as upon of the laws regulating

restore the minor to his parent. A construction of an act of Congress which would work so great a wrong, ought, if it reasonably can be, to be avoided.

left without any mode of procuring their the States and Nation were powerless, by reason of the suspension of the writs of habeas corpus, and limited powers to discharge minors of tender age, were given to the Secretary to meet the emergency. But I cannot suppose that Congress intended the limited powers given to the Secretary during this emergency should have the effect of suspending the writ of habeas corpus, after its suspension, under the proclamation of the President terminated.

For the reasons stated

President terminated.

For the reasons stated, my opinion is, that the enlistment of Joseph M. Leake was illegal, and prohibited by acts of Congress. That State Courts have jurisdiction to discharge minors, as ruled by numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which I consider hinding upon me and that the other

That the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit as to his age is not binding on the Courts, is ruled by Judge Mc-Candless, of the U. S. District Court. in Canelless, of the U. S. District Court, in Turner vs. Wright, 5 Phila. Rep. 296, (20 Vol. Legal Intelligence, p. 21.) In that case Judge McCandless says, "Con-gress never intended that the oath, how-ever false, should be binding on the Courts, or give validity to a contract which an unrepealed statute declared to he illegal"

The remaining position assumed by the Government is: That under the acts of tenth of December, 1814, minors over the age of eighteen may be enlisted, without the consent of parents or guar dians.

The first act of Congress on the subject of enlistments to which it is necessary to refer, is the act of secteenth of March, 1802, which provides "That no person

the recruiting service, shall be and he hereby is, authorized to enlist into the army of the United States, any free, effective, able-bodied man between the

LICANISM-ADDRESS OF THE CONGRES To the Republicans of the United States:

The executive and legislative departments of the National Government, and two-thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The neonle as is their right. December, 1814, is relied upon as authori-zing the enlistment of minors, eyer the age of eighteen without consent of the parents or guardians, but I cannot see how such Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the untional House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the monte construction can be given to it without gnoring entirely the latter clause of the ignoring entirely the latter clause of the section, to wit: "Such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service," The enlistment of a minor over eighteen was only binding upon him, if the recruiting officers "complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service"—what were the requisitions of the laws regulating, the recruiting revice? The laws regulating. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have held that they had the right, and have exceised the power of discharging minors collisted in the United States army, from the carliest case of an find reported, and in the carlier cases their jurisdiction was not questioned. In find case of the Commonwealth vs. Murray, and the case of the Commonwealth vs. Murray of the State-Court of discharge was not questioned. In find case of the United States, in the Commonwealth vs. C

on the state of th

years, shows clearly that Congress did not intend to repeal the whole of the fifth section of the act of 1818. If they had so intended, they would have said so, and not limited the repeal to so much mon and heroes of our earlier time, rost to the extremeies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the nominating majority, and, although long overhorne by numbers, still struggled on amid jeers, insults; mobs, blows and assassinations, till, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they acheived success and grasped the scepter of political power.

the provisions of the acts of 1802 and peni-tiles, requiring the consent of the parents to the enlistment of their minor sens, I consider, self-evident, from the provisions of the act of the twenty-eighth of September, 1850, the fifth section of which provides: "That it shall be detented to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who, at the time of his cullistment was under the age of, twenty-one years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parents or guardian."

I cannot suppose that Congress would require the Secretary of War to discharge from the army any who have enditted under the age of twenty-one without the parents' consent.

The act of 1850 is clear evidence of the time of the parents' consent.

wasted steep, in the pleasure fragment

"the bettle-heavet, and when the able of the personnel of the person

laws against free people of color which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat, and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated, and States were without lawful grands and states were without having governments.
Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hosbeen repealed by the act of 1862. The Courts and judges were powerless by reason of the President's proclamation, and there was no authority that could be could absolve himself from the common law duty of services due to his parent during his minority. But it is conclusive upon the minor as to his age. When an act is declared to be conclusive, it is understood that it is decisive, binding, and cannot be centroverted by the person who performs it, hence the oath of the recruit is binding upon him as to his age, and exempts the recruiting officer from the penalty imposed for enlisting soldiers under the age of twenty-one years without the consent of parents or guardians."

It would be an anomaly in legislation to make the act of a party binding upon a stranger to it, and who was affected by it, and it is a legal axiom, that even the judgments of Courts and judges were powerless, by difficulties were added the intense hoserason of the President's proclamation, and there was no authority that could be exercised by any person or tribunal, to discharge minors of any age.

Some of the President's proclamation, and there was no authority that could be exercised by any person or tribunal, to discharge minors of on a post of the individual to the act of the same post of the act of the act of the application for their discharge. This act was not compulsory, but gave the power to the Section of the same year, which as there been imposed upon any body in a stranger to it, and who was affected by it, and it is a legal axiom, that even the judgments of Courts are only conclusive upon parties and privies.

That the oath of enlistment taken by

purpose. Though made free, the bond-men were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel

sharge minors under the age of eighteen years, under the circumstances, and on the conditions prescribed in the twentieth system of the conditions of the condition of July, 1864, did not authorize the enlistment of minors over the age of eighteen years, without the consent of their parents, but on the prescribed a mode, during the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in which those under eighteen could be distentiated. There is no act of conditions of a few millions of dollars, the condition of the condition on this subject was, that although there is no act of conditions of a few millions of dollars, and the consent of parents or guardians, but it is prohibited; yet, if minors over the age of eighteen, didentiated them to have the privilege of the writ of the bounty received. But with the restoration of peace, the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus terminated. There no longer exists any necessity to deprive parents of the common law right to the service of their minors ons, who have been nurtured and maintained to approaching manhood, to crush out a robellion against the government. And Courts and judges are again pormitted to issue this ancient writ, so highly prized by our ancestors, to to restore to liberty any person illegally restrained or conflued, "under any colour, or retance, khalesen."

I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath of the recruit, as to his age, is not to rectore to liberty any person illegally restrained or conflued, "under any colour, or retance, khalesen."

I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath of the recruit, as to his age, is not to rectore to liberty any person illegally restrained or conflued, "under any colour, or retance, khalesen."

I am, therefore, of opinion that the oath of the recruit, as to his age, is not to rectore to liberty any per

.... THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

lutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties: They require time, as well as financial skill and practical PRESENT AND FUTURE OF REPUT

the. Republican party, and apon the measures and character of the national administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties and labors which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs impose, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly mot the ext of the great or as of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past your and march abreast with the spirit of the region form, with constancy and douring encept the living issues of the local past of the past, individually intended to enter upon its fourth. Gathering to their high origin, therefore, inspiration from past individual to their high origin representations of the past, pride themselves in the present and moar of the construction of the past, pride themselves of the present and moar of the ascendency of a party which it was found that the Republican party now, as the the state of the man distribution of affairs impose, it should remember that it was formed. Having passed triumphantly, through three great oras of its history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering to refer and the progress, and should be ever ready and thus far it has grandly mot the extension of reform and march abreast with the spirit of the man who first bred them in Ohio. They have taken the first pork packer's premium at St. Louis for two years past, said to combine all the excellencies of the past, pride themselves on their defects. They grow vory large, and with unshrinking confidence, with few of the conservation, and who, during the duties of the present and moar of the past, pride themselves on their defects. They grow vory large, they constancy of the past twenty years and, from the description given, we should be a corrected the animal no more t

conflict between the demons of slavery and caste, and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave power held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party, instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed blind and unrelenting opposition to re-formatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blind-ness, refusing to accopt the Constitu-tional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds and underrating, perhaps.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised till, under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they acheived success and grasped the sceptor of political power.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride, and arrogance of power, instantly, plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis, and arrogance of organized was tarmies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed history, and saved the nation's life. It the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable for of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and projudices, it pronounced the doom of that history at the complex of the singular party of the firm, and unreasoning passions and projudices, it pronounced the doom of that history at the complex of the singular party of the Administration to work they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with expectations. Of course they have been durpated, expectations. Of curse they have not always satisfied with imp Grant came into office pledged to maintain, inviolate, the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the heads of departments, Congress and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity and wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy the services of thousands of employees, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudices, it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand million of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and intrenched within the social, political, and ecclesiastical organizations and efficiency currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, trenched within the social, political, and scelesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains, and lifted from the depths of chattelhood up to the summits of manhood four and a-half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood them before the nations with their riven fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondsmen emancipated, the Republications.

and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of tax-ation, the revenues of the fiscal year, euding the thirtieth of June, 1870, were nearly four hundred and nine millions of dollars, against less than three hundred dollars, against less than three hundred and seventy-one millions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly thirty-eight millions of dollars. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's administration. In the last six-The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondsmen emancipated, the Ropublican party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arras the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free, the hond. Grant's administration. In the last six-teen months of Mr. Johnson's adminis-tration the receipts from customs and inernal revenue were less than three hun-red and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine militions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. blicans will ren the last two years of Mr. Johnson's administration he removed Republicans-appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of hese appointments and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the

revenue laws and the appe Republicans to office earne o his economical policy. During the recent sess taxes have been reduced more than sev enty-five millions of dollars. The taxes have been removed from the transporta-tion by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The inomë tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent on all incomes above two the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents; and the tax on sugar and nolasses has been reduced in the aggrégate twelve millions of dollars per an unu. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessa-ries of life have been relieved of burdens which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent bonds for those of a lower rate of interest, to the amount of twenty-six millions and a-half a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from the war to another and one year to another, and from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the presont genera-tion, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial measures; in-tended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose reexpenditures, its debts and its taxation

are so fearfully large. Not faultless, but high, noble and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of the achievements for particism, Republicans, one and all, eling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors and keep it true to its present. gainization, rectry its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age. So doing, may they not perpetuate their power until their beneficient principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,

Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.

by grave difficulties: They require time, as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship, for their adjustment. Differences of opinion—on matters sorrected and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression, and modes of action, are inevitable. They are, indeed, to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and propor modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciation, are increased, in a minority, amid the denunciation, are regance, and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freemen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and point and less embarrassing questions before them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued the practice of allowing a horse fore them.

Patriotism, principle, the continued the summal no more than a mount greedily, the time and a proper size of them.

How to Fatten A Poor Honse.—Many good horses devour lage quantities of grain and lay, and still poor. The food eater is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port made properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and poor. The food eater is not properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and poor of the analy port and properly assimilated. If the usual feed has been unground grain and hay, nothing port and poor of the analy properly How to FATTEN A POOR HORSE .-