1. That Churles R. Buckalew opposed

1. He voted against paying bounties

to volunteers. He would have deprived

2. He voted against giving the black

soldiers the same pay as white. A pro-

his bravery and his manhood, Buck tlew

of twenty-five million dollars, to pay one

hundred day volunteers, or emergency

men. He would rather that the State

Capital had fallen into the hands of the

enemy than that Lee had been driven

5. He voted against the bill to restric

claims against the government. This

was entirely consistent. He was in

favor of paying soldiers only as little as

possible, and when a soldier lost his life

in the service, his representatives must

his claims.

6. He voted for paying rebel slave owners for slaves drafted or received as

volunteers into the Union armies; and

would to-day vote for compensating the

rebels for the loss of all their slaves, and

for pensioning disabled rebel soldiers.

Such a course would be consistent with

II. That Charles R. Buckalew hindered

atruction, except upon terms acceptable to

1. He was opposed to Senators taking

an oath renewing their allegiance and

fidelity to the United States. Having

aid and comfort to the enemy, and never

having renounced his treason, he could

2. He voted against a resolution pro

viding that neither House of Congress

should admit Senators or Representatives

should have declared such State entitled

8. He voted against admitting into

Tonnessee.
4. He voted against the Reconstruc-

tion acts, and the supplements thereto.

6. He voted against the resolution ex

measure calculated to secure the political

He voted against the Civil Rights bill,

By this vote he declared that a black man

his every act and every vote.

not have voted otherwise.

to such representation.

ting the seceded States.

pay as dearly as possible for collecting

back from Gettysburg.

THE CARLISLE HERALD. Published every Thursday morning by WEAKLEY & HADDOCK

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS. Office in Rheem's Hall, in rear of the Court Hou

Terms--\$2 00 per annum, in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING : 1 sq 2 sq | 3 sq | 1 sq | 1 c | 1 c | 1 c et

1 year, [10 100 [15 100] and or, as well as the constitute a square.

12 lines constitute a square.

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Register's Notices.

EGISTER'S NOTICE. - Notice i The hereby given to all persons interested, that the following accounts having been ideal in this office by the accountants therein named for evamination and confination, will be presented to the Orphans Court of Cumberland county, for confination and allowane on Timeday, August 26, 18-21; 1. The administration account of the Zimmerman and Henry Theo. Darr. administrators of John The administration account of the Zimmer man and Henry Theo Darr, abdulistrators of John H. Darr, doceased.
 Account of Jacob Rheads, mardlen of James Elliot, minor son of John Elliot, rate of West Penns

Elliot, minor son e coun minor, as a count of buot township, deceased, 3. Account of Jacob Rhoadis, guar han of Clas Elliot, minor daughter of John Elliot, Lite of West Pennisbero', deceased, 4. First and final account of Dr. they Fulmer, administrator, and Maria Greger, administrator, and Maria Greger, administrative of deceased. Michael Greger, deceased.

5. First account of Geo. Oyster, administrator Daniel May, late of East Pennshoto' township, to

5. First account of tree, Oyster, administrator of Daniel May, late of East Pennshon' toweledge, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Jana Smith, executor of the estate of Susan Rhinebert, Late of Middless township, deceased.

7. The first and major administrator of Peter Bashere, late of Masher, administrators of Peter Bashere, late of the first and final account of Daniel Eastern Commission of the first and final account of Michael Rolling administrator of Catharine Brongher, late of South Middleton township, deceased.

10. First and final account of John Marrison and John Sheaffer, executors of Hebry Sheaffer, deceased.

11. First and final account of John Marrison and John Sheaffer, executors of Hebry Sheaffer, deceased.

12. First and final account of John B. Crover, executor of Johns Rupp, deceased.

13. Account of B. B. Pislee, now deceased, one of the administrator of Mary Except Perfect Medicine of Mary Cover, deceased.

14. First and final account of J. P. Brindler, of Consideration of Mary Cover, deceased.

15. First and final account of A. Sallenberger, and Carlislo, deceased.

16. First and final account of A. Sallenberger, Marrison and Carlislo, deceased.

of Carlislo, deceased.
15. First and fluid account of A. Sallenberge executor of M. Seddle, of Mechanicsburg.
16. First account of Geo. L. Lan, administrate of Mrs. Mary M. Math, late of the borough of Ca. listo, deceased. 17. First account of Adam Heberitz, administra for of Solomon Mowry, late of Hopewell twin-ship de caused.

18. First and final administration account of John Eichelbeager, de cased, who in his litetime was ac-

leceased.

19. First and final administration arching of M. Weakley, administrator of the extite of Mr Wilhelmina Lee, late of the borough of Carrisle, d cased.

20. First and final account of Maria Lepole executive of William | Lepole, late of Apper Atlen tow hip, decased.
21. Second and final account of Abraham Zeigle:

21. Second and final account of Abraham zener, decayed, one of the executors of anob Trump, late of South Middleton township, decayed, 416 d by George A Wolf, administrator, 22 First and final account of John McCurly, administrator of the first of George Klumell, inte of the first of George Klumell, inte of the first of the first of the first of Thruch, administrator of the extent of D. W. Thruch, administrator of the extent of Tercessa U Sturgeon, alte of the borough of Shippenship, decayed, 24. The account of Samuel Index, see, even utor of jacob Burkholder, late of South Middleton township, decayed. paced burkholder, late of South southers con-ship, deceased.

25 The first and final account of John Mussleman, Agentics of the last will and testament of Samuel Mussleman, into of Silver Spring town-lop, deceased. 29. The account of John Ernsdi, administrator of the estate of Thaddens 8. Comfort, late of the bor

ough of Mechanic-shung, deceased.

27. First and final account of Stephen A. Foulk, administrator of Mrs. Elizabeth Foulk, late of the horough of Carlisle, deceased.
28. First and final account of Jacob Foglesonger and Jacob P. Creaner, executors of the last will not testiment of Isybelia Duncan, late of Repewell

31. The account of Solonen Subtrians [13] of Mining-Irabon of Henry Sinser, [13] of North Middleton taxinship, deceased,

32. First and fluid to and the Act of Monnor township, deceased,

33. The account of Win Park (*, * edited) they in Lamb, a minor child of James A. Jonah, deceased,

34. The account of Win Park (*, * edited) they in Lamb, a minor child of James A. Jonah, deceased,

34. The account of Henry Savion, executed to David Martin, late of the belongh of Carishe, deceased.

coased.

35. The first and final account of Sicon W Early, administrator of the estate of do in Larly, late of the become of Carliel, of ceas 1.

35 The first and 'mail account of John C. Eckels, vocator of Andrew I van "decess".

37. The account of La ob E. Lay, administrator of Sinanel M: Lay, late of Sil er spring township, leevased. Banduel are ray, 1000 decrated Win 38. First acrount of Ellen D. Rhoam and Win Co-Book administrators of A. K. Rhoam, decrated, and or seed. Cadler, administrators of A. R. Khesm. decision.

29. The first account of John Hisman, guardian Julfus S. Aichele, and John M. Aichele, minor children of Frederick and Cat. Hartzler, executors of Jacob Lebran, Intert Mon-roe toynably, deceased,
41. The account of Henry Paul, execution of the Jac will and tectangent of Chiptian Tritt late of Frunt township, deceased,
42. Guardinship account of W. Blair, plandian of the estate of W. B. Holliday, son of Adam Holl-day, of Chlengo, Illinois, and legatee under the will of W. Blair, late of the botough of Carlisle, de-ceased.

ccased.

43. Guardianship account of Wm.; Blab, guardia of the estate of Sarah H. Holliday, daughter of Adva Hulliday, of Chicago, Illimos, and legarce under the will of Wm. Blair, late of the berough of Cartiside eccased.

, JOSEPH NEELY, 1au723t Public Sales of Real Estate. N. B. MOORE. Auctioneer PUBLIC SALE OF

Waluable Real Estate. Will be sold at public sale, at the Court Hous the borngsh of Carlisle,

On Friday, September 0, 1872, at 11,0'clock, a. m , the following described val-- 1. A FIRST-RATE SLATE LAND BARM, in Middlesex township, on the road from Middlese to Sterreit's Gap, about one mile North of Middle sex, containing about EIGHTY FOUR ACRES, in high state of cultivation; has been recently well limed. The improvements are a

Good Two-Story Brick House, Frame Barn, and necessary outbuildings.

2. A tract of land containing about TWENTY

-----Desirable Private Residence

on the corner of North Hanover and Jenn streets.
The lot contains 90 feet front on Hamofer street and
240 in depth to a publicalley. The flower has all
the modern improvements, and at Handsone iron
fountain and ornaments in the yard. There is also
on this lot a large Benn and all necessary the modern improvements, and at landsome tree from tain and ornaments in the yard. There is also on this lot a large Barn, and all necessary out-buildings, and a variety of choice fruit trees. This properly has a perpetual water right.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine these proporties. Attendance given and the magnate known on day of saile by the state of the saile by the s

DUBLIC SALE OF.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE On Tueeday, Sentember 17, 1872. Will be gold at public sain on the premises to the kings in the kings in township, Cumberland county, one had mile North East of the Stone-Pavern, on the real college to the turnpike, the following describe real estate:

A VALUABLE FARM

containing 140 acros, of linestone land, best quality, having thereon erected a two-story weatherbourseld house, bank barn, wagen sided, corn crib and other instead barn, wagen sided, corn crib and other ontbuildings, all in good order. There are two clisters, one at the lowes and one at the barn.

4. choice apple orchard, together with peached, in the across the property of the presented to the presen

profiles.

'Balo to commence at 2 o'clock p. m., when attendance will be given and terms made known by d terms made known by MRS, PARKER J. MOORE. MRS. PARKER J. MOORE.
Lancaston Inquirer insert until day of sple; and sond bill to this office.

Sheriff's Sales.

Sec. 35 4.44.

Sheriji's Sales.

SHERIFFS SALES.—By virtue of beauty write of ventions Expans, Levari Farigis and Fire Recita issued out of the Court of Common Please of Combetand county, and to me directed in the horough of Carlist, our Friday, the tentile that he horough of Carlist, our Friday, the tentile that he town of Alucura, 1872, at ten clock a ma, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situated in the town-ship of Newton, County of Cumberland, and State of Peninglyania, and bounded as follows: It is not peningly and the town-ship of Newton, County of Cumberland, and State of Peninglyania, and bounded as follows: It is not peningly and the town-ship of Newton, County of Cumberland, and State of Peninglyania, and bounded as follows: It is not peningly the state of the state of the town of three quarter degrees, East thirty-three and one-fort and fly inches, thome South saxty-five and one-fort and fly inches, thome South saxty-five and one-fort the degrees, West forty-four foct to a post, thente North seventy-three and one degrees, West sixty six best to the place of herinning Solved and taken in even tion as the property of M.T. Walker and Martha A. Walker his wife in her right A.-O.-O. all that certain tract of hand situated in Medilines t. I waship, Cumberbad county, Pa, Bounded on the North by Lands of Ahm. Zaglet, bein Neiswan en. John Elliot, on the East by Jesse Pelipter and John Jacobs, on the South by Conde

277 1 / W. W. Ad God.

bounded on the North by kinds of Ahm. Zoulden New Scanner, John Ellist, on the East by defeller and John Jaroby, on the Scatth by Cocominet creek, on the West by Samuel Zeigler, Alt. Zeigler, dendarining Hol as resonate Could have been state Lond, having therein error de aboutle Testers Brief Mausson House, log barn, frame how plenes suggest house, by wasts heart, also, a frame I lick tenant, house gold by stable. See I as the error, without as the property of John Scholler Land Louise and the property of John Scholles her of the South and West by the Wagonors day no out, him is the beautiful for the Scholler School and the Scholler School and West by the Wagonors day no out, him is 15 acrs, most or less having inferenced a for and a balf story log houe, fra stible. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Older.

ALSO, a lot of ground situated in the boroligh Cathisle, Cumter dand county, Fa., bounded on: East by West street, on the south by Mary Spie, the North by S. J. Fells, and on the West by

nty, Pa, bounded on the South by Mary St and on the West

a (1), all that certain parts, pared of 5, all that certain parts, pared of 5, stanted in the bost order of Carlish, because, Pa, fronting on the Southern on the North by an arboy, or — has congenting, and on the West P. 1 pp. 1 at 1 mission, decreas [Seized at 10.15]. not I amison, decease []. Seized of the nation is not the property of John Winson commit Agnes Lamison, his wife.

10. The behaving real estate, to will.

11. Reing a lat of ground situated of Newman, Camberlead county, Pap. North 19. W. G. Sharat, on the Scientist West by an Alby, and on the control of the paper.

a the North 1 W. G. Shart, on the South is boxed on the West by an Albey, and on it is fast a to the second of Two-Story Birk House.

No. 2 or, one a let of ground situated in the legit of Newburg, Comberland county, Partonia of the North by Win Stevens, South by W. G. S. I. West by South High street, and East by W. G. S. I. West by South High street, and East by W. G. S. I. West by South High street, and East by W. G. S. I. West by South High street, and East by W. G. S. Baint 1 Research of the second of the secon

ONDITIONS - OF All sub- or \$100 or

Lagal Notices,

DMINISTRATORS' NOTICE Letters of administration to the estate a translation of West Prinishard township, and have been research to the Register of Cambridge and to the Register of Cambridge and to the Register of Cambridge and the Cambridge and the Cambridge and Cambridge and

ESTATE NOTICE. -Letters of adis Kegister of Comberland county to L. All persons indebted to said of make maniculate payment, and ms will present them, properly an 8au726t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. - Letter:

Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE. — Letters, testamentary on the estate of R. H. D. Woods late of Dickinson township, decensed, have been traued by the Register of Counberland county, to S. M. Woods, of Dickinson township, and John R. Shanpe, of Newton township. All persons indebtee.

of Newton township. All persons indebte state will places make immediate paymen a having claims to present them duly ar ted, to the undersigned, for settlement. B. M. WOODS, JOHN R. SHARPE, 801 Execution.

DROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following trust cocounts have been filed in my effice, and will be created to the Court of Common Please of Oumbernance country for confirmation, on the twenty-eighth my of August 10.24, viz.

1. The present of q. C. Stock, against so of William Sallow. 2. The account of Joseph Elcock, assigned, of Buckalew voted nay. essick. ucount of Matthew B. Boyd, assignee of

4. The account of R. Wilson and Samuel Crist, signees of Israel Flohr. 5. The account of John Bobb, assignee, of Joseph unberger. 6. The account of J. C. Stock, assigned of Joseph igler. 7. The account of Henry Saxton, assigned of 8. The account of Philip Koontz, committee of R. McClure, a lupatic. ic. W. V. CAVANAUGE, Prothonotary, July 21, 1872 25/07/241*

CCHOOL TAX OF 1872. The School Tax for the present year, (1872.) has been levied and assessed by the School Directure of the borough of Carlisle, and a duplicate thereon bound and delivered to the Treasurer for collection. The taxable citizens of said School District are therefore notified that the Treasurer with attend at e County Court House, (Complissioners' office,) of EDN 1811AV and THUISDAY, the WENTY-MIGHTH' AND TWENTY-MINTH O

MUGUST next, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock of said days, for the purpose of rend 5 o'clack and up to said dates taxes may be paid at the office of the Tenesurer, No 28. "Marion Hall" building West Main street. Op all taxes paid on or before the above dags, a deduction of FIVE PER CENT

FITHE undersigned having been quali-

nd air. Gryin's Building, near the Farners' fand, of paymon, and in rear of first Freshyterian Church. Residence, voted nay.

2 Spiritis P. A. Henners' All to this office. 25m/211

A DIRGE FOR H. G. 'Close the phils his work is done!
What to him is friend or forman,
Rice of what or fall of corn,
Woodfull, Stone, or other woman!
Lay him lew, let him blow,
Of his turnips white as snow!
What cares he! He does het know

Old sorohead vainly thought he might Reach the White House by his oudeat Let him son, forget the fight, And keep upon his tarm forever, for him go, let him blow, 1 whis a leaver white as snow! What cares he! He wants to know How the German protecheryow;

Roll the drain and first he volley what to him are all our wirs.
What both a gigantle folly
Let him go, let him blow,
Mislet his bats, once white as \$1000;
Mislet his bats, once white as \$1000;
Mislet him he except to know
How long-handled broom corns grow.

Love him to deff's friendly even.
Trust bins to the bands that have
live sensionly weeper tab. Def.
Battimers can move save him
Let him po, lot him blow,
At how frim house white as snow!
Whet can she "He wants to know
Where the blind potatoes grow!

*** REGORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKA-

LEW. THE RESELLION AND RESTORATION OF taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens

THE RUPUBLIC. *We ask the voters of Pennsylvania to examine attentively the record of Charles examine attentively the record of Charies

R. Buckalew as a momber of the United
the "civil rights bill," Mr. Buckalew

States Scaate for six years, presented be-States Scuate for six years, presented be-

low, and decide from it what claims be within their gift. Charles R. Buckalow, the Democratic andidate for Covenor, served as a nay. United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1869. It is well known -in fact, notorious-that all through the war his sympathies were with the rebels. He was a leader among the cop-

perhead Democracy, that wing of the party which kept up a constant fire in to such representation. the rear of the Union armies, by-givingaid and comfort to the enemy. He was not an open enemy, like Vallandigham, but a crafty, politic adversary, who, whenever it was possible, would move in disguise and cover up his tracks. He was, to all intents and purposes, a rebel in the ranks of the brave men who were fighting against treason. He was therefore a tit and trusty commesary of the Confederacy--one who could be relied on to impart any information that might lamage the Union cause and help the rebels; one who was willing to consult with the rebel agents in Canada, and

encourage them to persevere in their efforts to overthrow the republic. At some he was in the confidence of those eganizations formed to resist the draft and was the head and front of a power ul opposition in his own county-a com ination whose acts were as treasonable s was the firing on Fort Sumpter. When men were most needed to fill deci mated ranks, and conscription had to be resorted to, Buckalew not only tacitly ounseled resistance to the process of he law, but aided and encouraged it by elcoming deserters and fugitives from the draft. So firmly and steadfastly was

to committed to the cause of disunion, that he never permitted himself to say or do aught that might injure the rebel cause. When forced to act he was always found helping the enemy, whether His record as a United States Senator, i in complete harmony with his other acts. That the people of Pennsylvania may judge this man by his acts, we append the encord of his votes while Senator

RECORD OF CHARLES R. BUCKALEN, A "FROMN BY HIS VOTES IN THE UNITED in the District of Columbia, over the STATES SENATE, 1863-69.

December 22, 1864-On an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, "that no bounties except such as are now provided by law shall be paid to any person enlisting after the Afth day of January next."

Mr. Buckalew voted nay. On the motion to exempt from the lraft all clergymen, &c. Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

January 14, 1864 .-- On the motion t repeal the three hundred dollar clause in Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

the act of March 3, 1863. On the motion to raise the maximum the commutation to four hundred dollars.

Mr. Buckalew voted yea. On the motion that ministers of the gospel drafted into the army may be employed in hospitals.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay. January 25, 1864 .- On the adoptic the resolution requiring Senators to take the oath of July 2, 1862.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay. February 23, 1864.-When the bill to equalize the pay of the soldiers was unr consideration, Mr. Davis, of Ken tucky, offered an amendment to discharge all the colored soldiers in the army, &c. Mr. Buckalow voted nay. February 24, 1864:—On the passage of the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant General of the U. S. A., Mr. Bucka-

low voted nay. March 10, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers in the U.S.A., Mr. Buckalew voted nay. March 31, 4864 .- On the motion strike out the words "white male citi-

cons" in organic act of Montana. Mr-March 31, 1864.-On the motion of Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, to so amend the 13th article of amendment to the constitution as to prohibit colored persons from becoming citizens of the United States, Mr. Buckalow voted yea. April 28, 1864.—On the passage of the

act to increase temporarily the duties on imports, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. May 3, 1864.—On the joint resolution previding for the payment of volunteers alled outfor not less than 100 days, Mr Buckalew voted nav. May 11, 1864. On the passage of the

ational Banking age Mr. Buckalew wotod nay.
May 23, 1864.—On the bill amends

of payment of money Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

IJune 23, 1864.—On the passage of the Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

February 17, 1869.—On the passage of the suppression of t Time 23, 1864.—On the passage of the

bill for establishing the Freedman's Bur- regulate. "the duties on imported coppe and copper ores," Mr. Buckalew voted oau Mr. Buckalow voted nay. January 13, 1865.—On passage of the nay. Joint Resolution to terminate the Re- Au analysis of the above record

ciprocity Treaty with Canada Mr. Buck- | shows : alew voted nay. January 23, 1865.—On the passage of every measure tending to aid in the sup-the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department Mr. Bucka-

lew voted nay. December 13, 1865.-Ou the passage the soldier of all bountles because he of the resolution to appoint a joint com- hated the cause for which they fought, mittee to inquire into the condition of and wanted to discourage the collistment the so-called Confederate States, Mr. of volunteers. Buckalew voted nay.

January 25, 1866 .- On the passage of the bill (8, 60) to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, Mr. Buckalow the believed the negro fit only for a slave; votéd nav. January 20, 1866 .- On the passage of

the bill (8, 88) to restrict the expenses of would still have had him degraded. collecting soldiers' claims against the government, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. rights bill" was under consideration, Mr. Trumbull moved the following axiendment, "That all persons, born in encouraged an organization to resist its LION AND CONSISTENT OPPOSITION TO the United States and not subject to any MEASURES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF foreign power, excluding Indians not of the United States without distinction

February 20, 18 6 .- On the passsage has now on them for the highest honors, of the "act to enlarge the powers of the the expenses of the collection of soldiers" Freedman's Bureau," over the veto of President Johnson, Mr. Buckalew voted

February 2, 1866.—On the passage of

of color," Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

March 2, 1866 -On the question to agree to the concurrent resolution that neither House of Congress shall admit Senators or Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until Congress shall have declared such State cutitled Mr. Buckalew voted nav.

Colorado into the Union, and again April 25th, 1866. Mr. Buckalew voted nay. 'March 20, 1866 .- On the passage

March 13, 1866.-On the admission of

the bill for the temperary relief of the destitute colored people in the District of Columbia. Mr. Buckalew votéd nay.

April 6, 1866.-On the passage of the Civil Rights bill over the President's acted with the traitors himself, in giving Mr. Buckalew voted nav. April 20, 1866. -On the passage of the

act to amend an act relating to Hubens Jorpus, &c., March 3, 1863. Mr. Buckalew voted nav. June 25, 1866.-On the amendments the bill to reduce internal taxes That no tax or duty shall be assessed,

r paid on manufactured cotton, which may be grown or produced after the passage of this act." Mr. Buckalew voted aye. July 16, 1866 .- On the passage of the

bill to continue in force, &c., the Freed-men's Bureau, over the President's veto-Mr. Buckalew voted nay. July 10, 1866.-On the passage of the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the

cluding from the Electrical College the vote of rebel States not yet reorganized. Portland fire. Mr. Buckalew voted nay. July 22, 1866 .- On the passage of the and civil rights of the colored race. oint resolution admitting, the State of see to representation in Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

July 25, 1866. - On the increase of the laries of Senators. Mr . Backslew voted ave. January 7, 1867 .- On the passage of the act to regulate the elective franchise leges, from railway cars, from hotels, Paria sus a ! Helicon-many of them

President's veto. Mr. Buckalew voted nay. January 9, 1867.-On the adoption of be amendment to the act for the adrission of the State of Nebraska, pro

riding that there shall be no distinction as to race or color in the exercises of the elective franchise. Mr. tłuckalew voted nav.

January 18, 1867.—On the passage of citizens of he United States. e act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices. Mr. Buckalew voted nav. January 31, 1867 .- On the adoption of

or breeding purposes be admitted duty Mr. Buckalew voted nav.

February 8, 1867 .- On the passage of he act of admission of Nebraska into District of Columbia. the Union over the President's veto. Mr Buckalew voted nay.

February 12, 1867.—On the passage of he bill establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, Mr. huckalow voted nay. February 16, 1867. On the passage of

the lirst reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. he President's veto of the act to regulate

the tenure of certain civil offices, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. March 2, 1867 .- On the passage over the President's deto of the first reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. March 16, 1867 .- On the passage of the supplemental reconstruction act,

Mr. Buckalow voted nay. March 21, 1667. -On the pageage of the act cusponding all proceedings in relaceived as volunteers in the United States

army, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. March 23, 1867 .- On, the passage over the President's voto of the supplemental which has brought relief to thousands of an hour we passed the scanty remains of

July 19, 1867 .- On the passage of the prises. third reconstruction act over the veto of of the currency, Mr. Buckalew

the bill for the removal of the political dustry, thus striking directly at the vital disabilities of Robert M. Patton, of Alabama, Mr. Buckalew voted nay. June 11, 1868.—On the passage of the bill to re-admit the Robel States. Mr.

May 29, 1864.—On the bill amendatory of the act incorporating the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 17, 1864.—On the passage of the bill to increase the duties on imports, and the bill to increase the duties on imports of the veto of the President, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the Luckelew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the Lill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

June 23, 1864.—On the passage of the Law, Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

Mr. Buckalew voted nay. Mr. Buckalew voted nay.

voted nay.

February 24, 1869.—On the passage of the over the President's vetor of the bill to tion.

June 28, 1864.—On the passage of the over the President's vetor of the bill to tion.

nab, where black men are that for at land mark is the Acropolis-Corinth 2. He voted against an amendment to an another the control of the tempting to ride in street cara.

permit colored citizens to vote and hold is three unless from the old city, orce in Montana. 3. He voted for an amendment to proern Villages, "well laid out, but scatter hibit colored persons from becoming

4. He voted against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law. 5. He voted against establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, which was the thousands of destitute and suffering

blacks. : 6. He voted against furnishing tem porary relief to destitute blacks in the 7. He voted against admitting Ne-

-8. He voted against the Fifteenth March 2, 1867.—On the passage over would do all in his power to abolish it. started at 10 a. m., a dirty Greek for a Pericles, Cimon, Demosthenes and

> to secure stability and confidence among and beating the animals numercifully. business men, and protect the credit of the Fifteen passengers-inside. All along the 1. He opposed the National Banking Flowers innumerable springing up everyact-a measure without which the rebellion could not have been crushed and the inancial affairs of the government successfully administered; which gave stability to the country, and subsequently

enabled the administration to provide for the payment of the national debt. 2. He opposed the adoption of a uniform system of Bankruptcy, a measure reconstruction act, Mr. Buckalew voted business men, and greatly stimulated the "Isthmian Sanctuary," where of mercantile and manufacturing enter-

3. He favored a redundant currency, the President, Mr. Buckalow voted nay.

January 15, 1868.—On the passage of be weakened by a high rate of promium the bill to suspend the firther reduction on gold, and by delaying the gradual return to a specie basis.

V. Charles R. Buckalow voted uni-January 27, 1863, -On the passage of formly against protection to American ininterests of Pennsylvania: He favored the passage of an act to re duce the tax on raw cotton, so as to bene-fit his rebel friends; but when the bill to

A SUMMER IDYL

It was bill many a season since,
When I yet summering at Cape May,
They held a foolish feashion then—
May hep they have the same to day—
Thatfevery lady in the dance,
If pleased with any, should not fail
tinto the partner she preferred

[To give her veil.]

And there was one I mind me of,
Whose name—well, never mind her name,
Helen or Allee, Blancho or Mand,
To you who need will be the same
Bill Blat plot fashion of the veils,
Happy reculis the past, and stira,
Wenorles that the ter round the night;
She gave me hers. She flashed, noor child, in giving it, Ar d 1, too, left my brow grow warm As houghingly, with finger left. She knotted it about my arm:
And though the color on her check. Was like the light in housing ski v

I thought I saw a boller dawn Within her les no believed the negro 15 only for a stave; and after the black man had his loyalty, his bravery and his manhood, Buck downwould still have had him degraded.

3. He voted against the conscription law, without which it would have been the beautiful and the search of the state of the search of the impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and defeat the rebellion

impossible to maintain the efficiency of the armies, and defeat the rebellion.

We talked of what I now forzet, but rarelessly, or a eming to, but rareless

And sometimes on the summer even, Within my chamber all alone. Lwatch the moon use over the roofs And think! Hear the overa tone; And farough the smoke of my sign!

And Grough the smoke of my cop Schoos and roys I have not met, That, as they vanish to the haze,— Lighen by Checks'wet. Lite's sad puzzle, and our hearts Grow famt in southing for the cla whith he earth at fire, a literal burst before at the site fire, a literal burst bur

CORRESPONDENCE. The following is the last letter of Wir B. Parker, esq., late Consul to Zante, to C. P. Hunnich, esq., his law partner, which we are permitted, through the courtesy of that gentleman, to publish. in every possible way, the work of recon- It will be read with interest by the very many friends of Mr. Parker in this com-

> munity. CRITED STATES CONSULATE: 1 ZANTE, April 28, 1872. My DEAR CHRIS :- I have delayed answering your last letter until my return from Athens, which event happened

2,000 years ago. It was 375 feet long, last week. and 185 feet wide, with 120 columns in Wo'left Zante on the 10th of April, at 2) p. m., in a Greek steamer. It was aining hard and the sea very rough. Our party consisted of Mrs. Parker, the wa, and the Parthenon stands before from the rebel States, until Congress | English Chaplain and sister and myou, speech is gone, you can only look self. We had taken first-class tickets, and imagine our disgust when we came on board to flud that the Grand Congress the loyal representatives from Duchess of Denmark had bought the entire first cabin for berself and suite, (she was on a visit to the King of Greece,) a monopoly that would not be 5. He voted against the bill re-admit- tolerated in America, and we were liant coloring, the forest of statues, the obliged to take the second cabin. But votive offerings, the gorgeous procession what a voyage? We explored the wonders of the deep over the side of the vessel, to our hearts content. But the playing a tattoo with the heels of my city." shoes, on the bags crawling on the sides you know second passage is not first men, without distinction of race or color. a lyentare, and the inconvepiences didn't

soms here and there taking the place of

the grain, and on each side the tall pur-

ple mountains. At intervals of a mile,

guards of soldiers in the national cos-

tume were stationed to guard the route,

along the gulf is very fine and altogethe

ine large houses, many of them of mar-

cause of wars for centuring.

in twenty minutes.

last long, for the sail up the gulf of should not have the same legal rights as Corinth, annely repaid us. The scenery other men-that he should be excluded was magnineent. The gulf is bounded from charches, from schools, from col- by high mountains Erymanthus, Cyllene, The Liutheum was a much smaller from steamboat cabins, from theatres the total with show. We reached New and from all public pricileges. This corieth at 6 a, m, the next day. The doctrine is now being entorcot in Savan-old city is in ruin's and the only ancient They are maidens exceeding life size a piorting the roof on their heads. Two only of the original remain perfect, the an earthquake in 1858 New Corinth and a.e most beautiful figures. and resembles one of our West-

other four having been restored. They convey the impression of perfect repose, The temple of Nike, or the wingless victory, is a gem in itself.' The entrance ed." Here we took omnibuses to convey to the Acropolis, called the Propylea, us to Kalamaki, on the . Egean sea. But is a magnificent sight. The view is per-I must return to our reyal party. The feet from the foot of the immense marble King was to meet them at Corinth. Af- steps, which you ascend and cross under er some delay we haded under a broil- high, massive columns forming the gateng sun at S a. m. and after waiting an way. The steps in the rock are still and we reached Zante on the twenty-secthe amendment that all animals imported means of bringing relief and succor to how the King and Queen appeared arthere where the cattle were led up to the ond with pleasant memories of one of the

riving in carriages, and were received by sacrifice. 1 Kalamaki, the crowd shorting "Zeto" or streaming down through the tall col- good time. ___ braska with a constitution enfranchising hurrah as they passed. Another hour and the colored residents.

hurrah as they passed. Another hour and turns and over the broken pillars add the colored residents.

we started. I can't rescribe that omnicapitals scattered all around, was bus. Do you recollect that old "box" boantiful. All was as quiet, calm and Amendment, securing the ballot to the "Dossy" Hendelhad at his stables on the peaceful as a grave-yard. Indeed it is colored mon of the United States, and | corner of Pitt and Pomfret streets about the grave-yard of a nation, and the tomraising these downtroiden millions to 19 years ago-it was used for school pic- ples are the tombstones. I was strongly the dignity of American citizens. He nics-well, this omnibus at Corinth was impressed with the sight. Standing in though a little weak. against this amondment still, and a very faint counterpart of that. We the Parthenen, a almost fancied that IV. Charles R. Buckales, opposed driver, four horses pulling at a gallop, cher old Greeks would come from beautholesome financial measures, necessary and a boy running alongside shouting hind the columns and form in solemn procession. The silence, the moonlight, the scattered ruins, made me feel as in Toadside fields were ripe for harvest another world. Americans, citizens of the youngest Republic, standing amid At Stratford, Conn., where the must the worn relies of the oldest Republic, where, forests of 1sthmian pine, and, buried in the mould of the past. thickets of furze with their yellow blos

their principles, we will not.

old the Isthmian games were celebrated in honor of Poseiden. Ancthet half an hour and the road descended to Kalamaki, the acciont Schoines on the shores of the Agean gulf. Another delay of three hours, and then we steamed down Saw the Tower of the Winds, the Tomb thus collected make a splendid manure development, of youth, of manhood, and the gulf towards Athens. The scenery of Lysierates. To the Christian, Mars Hill is most inmountainous. We passed Ægina and teresting. I stood where St. Paul

Salamis. This last island is very rocky and barren, and covered with mountains. I can't conceive what the old Grocks wanted with it, for it was the continual At last, after four hours sail, we reached Tircus, at S p. m. Here is a surrounded by the finest structures the goods, from the insect mass, remains the mind of man ever conceived, he polated subject of experiment. ory fine harbor, and full of vessels. After securing a boat and our baggage to them as more nothing, and then we landed, went to the depot and took uttered those memerable words. The the cars for Athens, which we reached stone steps are still there where Paul back currency. The metallic currency twenty minutes.

Stock The temple of Theseus stands olaimed by the advocates of national complete, but the religion of these templetes by the advocates of national complete, but the religion of these templetes are the stock of national completes. uins are more than realized. The city ples has vanished, the people disap- currency that, if currency had a par itself is really cognitiful. Wide streets, peared, and Paul's words and doctrings value in California, millions would have ichied with gas, and well paved, with fill the world, and never can past away, sought investment there from Eastern

The population numbers about 60,000. stood, in a remarkable state of preserva-Fine buildings, public and private, are tion. I ascended the steps, and the first going up all around, many of them cost- words that came into my head were ing more than \$1,000,000. those of the school boy oration : "And The King's palace is a large, plain if I chance to fall below Demosthenes or

The interior is much plainer than I ex-

rooms, for there are three connected by

high arches and columns. 'The library

No cultivated voice of man or woman

can ever equal it.

building, on a hill overlooking the city. Cicero," &c. The Temple of Thoseus is the best dergoing the cooling process, which pected. On entering we were ushored preserved of all the temples, and is the up a long marble staircase, then oldest. It was built by Cimon, 470 B. into a large hall adorned with portraits | C., and resembles the Parthenon, being of modern Greek heroes. We passed of the same architecture.

successively through the throne room, The theatre of Bacchus is an interest-The ceiling is about 30 feet high, sup- the marble seats are the names of the ported by marble pillars and lighted with priests, who occupied them, still legible. in this theatre.

· One of the pleasantest recollections of was quite large, containing books in all Athens, to me, was a visit to Dr. Hill's space she moves in; that is, according the European languages. I noticed school. He has about 500 girls in atplenty of English books. We then went tendance. Such happy faces, such perinto the dining room which was laid for fect order, and such good lessons, I never dinner. It was very plain, while the have seen before. The little ones recited table service was all silver, yet there was | for us and then sang some of our Amerinot the show and glitter I expected. We can hymns in Greek, to the old familiar also inspected the royal kitchen, (for I tunes. They sang, also, "Little Drops trates the surface to a limited number was bound to see every thing I could), of Water' in English. But imagine our of feet only, and is as easily lost by radiand were more pleased here than any surprise when they started out with where else. Every thing was cooked by "Johnny Schmoker" in Greek. They it is received during the day and the gas and cleanliness was the ruling motto. | called it Papayanni, (Wapaianni,) (Fa-We poked into the larder and pantries, ther Johnny). They fiddled, triangled, the apparently powerful solar radiation, the perfume was delicious, and our only drummed, &c., but when they came to disappointment was not being asked to the bagpipe, their laughter stopped the heat, is forcibly illustrated by the presstay for dinner. The gardens in the rear of the palace are very large and beautiful. vision of the Episcopal Board of Mismountain peaks which are elevated They are open to the public from 3 to 6 p. sions, and has been presided over by Dr. m. . The most levely shady walks and | Hill for 40 years. avenues, grottoes, arbors, fountains and

Our Consul at Pircous, Mr. Brewer, lower gardens-birds singing all the time, invited our party to take a sail to Salaand the merry voices of little children mis. We went, and had a most delightplaying among the trees and grass, make ful time. We left Pirous at 9 o'clock, an afternoon there delightful. But the a. m., in a little sail boat, skimmed over most wonderful and sweetest of all, is the sea, passed Xerxes' seat, from which the singing of thousands of nightingales he viewed the battle of Salamis; and phere, and that all its water, long ago, all night long in the gardens. We went reached "sea-born" Salamis at 11] has been chemically combined with the there every evening, and in our hotel o'clock, landed, and gathered many shells lavas of its surface into hydrated rock, which was near the place, we could hear and pebbles on shore. We returned to Pi-similar to those of our earth, which coniu e wondieus singers all night. It is a rous at 3 o'clock, p. m., well sun burnt, soncert of voices, so sweet and soft and and very grateful to Mr. Brewer for his porhaps equal to half that of our oceans. rich, that one could listen to it forever. kindness.

Americans may be proud of our Minis ter at Athens, Hon. John M. Francis. Of all the ruins, the temple of Jupiter He is a real American, and just the man Olympus strikes me as giving the finest for the place. Our visit was made refuted by the observation of the effectsidea of the grandeur of the ancient doubly pleasant by the kindness of Mr. of the sun on our mountain tops above Greeks. But 16 columns remain. They Francis and family. Through his sorare 66 feet high and 7 in diameter, and vices I obtained a private introduction the carving of the capitals seems as to the King. At 12 o'clock Mr. Francis, fresh and perfect as when completed Mr. Brewer and myself drove to the palace, and were ushered by an aid-decamp into the room of the Grand Mare-

chal. After waiting 10 minutes an aid-The Acropolis is grand. One cannot de-camp informed us the King was escribe it. When you enter the Propy- ready. We were shown into his private library, and he walked forward to meet largest will remain hot the longest. The us, shaking hands with us and immediand wonder. No description over given atoly beginning conversation. He speaks physical condition we are acquainted, is can equal the reality. Its ruins make English remarkably well, is a handsome t still grander. In its glory the Acropo- young man of 24 years, and is entirely below the freezing point. The next his must have been the perfection of devoid of any stiffness or formality. human art. The imposing Parthenon, was very much pleased with him. We the charming Erutheum, with the Cary, remained half an hour and then retired is our earth, and this has cooled down, atides, with its rich sculpture and bril- as we came. Mrs. Francis also kindly procured a

must have inspired Aristophanes when and was taken to the private boudoir of the planets Marsand Venus, not differing he exclaimed, "Oh thou, our Athens, the Queen, by the Grand Maitresse III. Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. I sat in my berth violet wreathed, brilliant, most enviable The Queen, by the Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. I sat in my berth violet wreathed, brilliant, most enviable The Queen, by the Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. I sat in my berth violet wreathed, brilliant, most enviable The Queen, by the Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. I sat in my berth violet wreathed, brilliant, most enviable The Queen, by the Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. I sat in my berth violet wreathed, brilliant, most enviable The Queen, by the Charles R. Buckale to opposed every night was worse. The Parthenon was 275 feet long by Sho speaks: English oven better surpasses our earth in size more than 25 wide It had 46 columns 37 feet than the King, is 20 igh and six in diameter, Doric style, very pretty. She asked Mrs. Parker condition of affairs. In the first place,

Much of it is in ruins, yet enough re- to come and see her again. The inter- its density is only one third more than mains to give you an idea of its appear- view lasted about the same time as ours that of water; while the density of our temple in the lanc style. The south The private apartments of the royal is on Jupiter by no means in the same portico was the hall of the Caryatides. family are splendidly furnished. Indeed condition as on our earth; that probably apartments is very striking. I did not expect to find the country

> is a garden. The farmers there and along the roads on our way home, were harvesting the grain-the last week in April. . We left Athens at 4 o'clock a. m., and returned the way we came, crossing the isthmus and taking another steamer at their own. Corinth The weather was delightful

most charming pleasure tours that it has seldiers and a large number of the citi- But the timest sight of all was the ever been my good fortune to experience. zens. They waited on the pier until the. Acropolis by mochaght. It is worth all We found baby well and happy. Next least; in fact, the heat of the sun is still royal Danish party arrived from the the others. I shall never forget it. The Wednesday I am going to Cephalonia so great as to be entirely beyond offi steamer, and then took carriages for moon was nearly full, and the light and Ithaca, for a few days, and expect a present means of estimating I have not been able to tell you half of what we saw on our trips, as the limits | cord is short, while the changes spoken of a letter will not permit it. I was obliged to suspend writing this

> Kind remembrances to your family and all inquiring friends. Your friend, WM. B. PARKER. _ _ _ MUSQUITO MANURE - A SUMMER YARN.-Nature has her compensations.

quitoes are as thick as fog, lives an ingenious Yankee, so they say, believe it ocean formed an unsurpassable barrie The thoughts of the past and recollec- who may, who puts these insects to for the vegetable and animal life around tions of the many thousands who used profitable uses. He has invented a large the poles of each homisphere. Before of old to stand here, the thought "where revolving scoop not, epvered with lace, that time, there was a period that the are they now?" made me ask myself which is put in motion by a windmill, | carth's temperature was so high as to the question, if our own land and nation | water power, or steam. The lower half | occupy four times its present bulk, and it being the most important mail route might not some day be as Athens in 2 f of the scoop is placed in water. The in the kingdom. After a drive of half I hope not, and if Americana are to upper half moves through the atmos- moon was cooled to the temperature posphere, and at each rotation draws im-We visited the Arch of Hadriau, the monse numbers of the 'squitoes down have been inhabited'; a condition similar Stadium, the river Illyssus, which is now into the water, where they drown and ilar to that of Jupiter at the present but a small brook, the Odeum of Here- sink to the bottom. Every revolution des, the prison of Socrates, the tomb of of the net draws in an ounce of musqui-Phillopapus, climbed to the top of Mt. | toos, or a tun fer thirty-two thousand Lycabettus, to see an Athenian sunset, turns of the machine. The musquitoes

> preached, and never realized until that neal for example, constitute most valunoment, the fair meaning of his words, able articles of merchandize; and it may "Cod dwelleth not in a temple made be that this Stratford musquite manure with the difference that, after millions of with hands." On his right was the will yet become a standard article of ages, these conditions will be shifted from temple of Theseus, on his left the commerce. The possibility of making one set of celestial bodies to another.—
> Aeropolis, with the Parthenon. There, musmitte syrups, glues, dyes, and other Scientific American.

CALIFORNIA wants the zational green stood The temple of Theseus stands is penderous and inconvenient. It is

The Pynx, where Demostrones deliv- capitalists. is certainly the finest city in the East. found the Loran, or platform, where he termined stand COSMICAL CAUSES OF CHANGES.

OF CLIMATE. In a former article, under the head of 'Changes of Climate," we have given some of the arguments adduced in favor of the theory that our planet is still ungeology proves that she was undergoing millions of years ago. Another argument lif favor of this theory, not founded on observation, is the a priori consider ation that our earth possesses, interiorly, reception room, drawing room, and ball ing spot. The orchestra, stage and a temperature far above that of the surroom. This last was the finest of all seats are all preserved. Upon many of rounding planetary space, and that, therefore, according to the laws of distribution and radiation of caloric, a slow wax candles. It is a large room or rather | More than 30,000 people could be seated | loss of heat must take place, tending ultimately to make the temperature of our whole globe equal to that of the o Pouillet, 240 below the zero of

Fahrenheit. The solar caloric radiation, emormous as it is, is without influence on the temperature of the earth's interior, it having been proved that the whole effect pene ation during the night and the winter as summer season. The incapability of to prevent a planet from losing its own above the snow line, where, even under the tropics, a perpendicular middley sun is unable to raise the temperature above 32 - Fahrenheit -- The present condition of our moon is another case in point; we know now that this satellite has cooled down far below the freezing point; that practically it has no atmos tain, in solid condition, a mass of water The opinion, of some astronomers of the former century, that the side of the moon turned towards the sun should be subjected to great heat, is sufficiently the snow line referred to.

These arguments serve to show the incapability of the sun to prevent the cooling down of the planets and satellites under its influence. In fact, our whole planetary system is an illustration of this simple law of caloric radiation: that the smallest bodies will require the shortest time to cool down, while inversely, the smallest planetary body, with whose the moon, and this has cooled down far I planetary body, the only one, in fact, with which we are intimately acquainted, exactly so far as to allow the solar radiation to develop vegetable and animal private interview with the Queen for life on its surface; and a similar condiof priests, the multitudes of people-all Mrs. Parker. She went to the palace tion may perhaps exist on the surface of hands cordially and converged freely. planetary system, say Jupiter, which vears old and 112,000 times, we find a ver with the King. The Grand Maitresse | earth surpasses that of water five time also called on Mrs. Parker, at the hotel. This proves from the outset that matter the contrast between them and the state | it has a much higher temperature of its own, so high as to keep in a gaseous condition many substances which are around Athens so well cultivated, but it liquid or solid on our earth. Very recent observations with the spectroscope and telescope combined have indeed proved this to be actually the fact, and that this planet, as well as Saturn. Cranus and Neptune, possesses so high a temperadrove to Pireus, took a steamer and ture as even to shine with, besides the

reflected solar light, some luminosity of If, finally, we look at the central body of our planetary system, the sun, which surpasses Jupiter in the same ratio that Jupiter surpasses our earth, we find that the cooling process has advanced the

Human life and even the historical reof extend over such long periods of time as to be an eternity compared with them. for 10 days, owing to a severe attack of No wonder, therefore, that the practical intermittent fever. I am now well again, evidences are slight; so slight indeed that we should feel inclined to disbelieve such changes, and to accept a theory of perfect stability of condition. There are indeed, some who adhere to this belief but unfortunately for them, there looms up the geological record, proving stupen dous changes from the time when the most excessive tropical climate prevailed at the poles: while, between the tropics an excessive torrid zone and boiling to be self-luminous. Then, perhaps, the sessed now by the earth and she may day, where the moons may have inhabitants, though the planet itself cannot. · If these above conceptions are correct,

worlds have their times of preparatory for the land, worth forty-five dollars a of decay. Jupiter is in its preparatory stage; our earth has passed its youth We know that other insects, the cochi- and is just entering into manhood; our moon has had its time of decay and is now a dead planet. This will continue, with the difference that, after millions of

> "MADAM," said a cross tempered physician to a patient, "if women were admitted to Paradise, their tengues would make it a Purgatory." "And some physicians, if allowed to practice there," replied the old lady, "would make it a desort." The oppressed one had him there.

"What would you be, dearest," said Walter to his sweetheart, "if I was to ble. Porfect order everywhere. Athens I cred his famous orations, we visited, and A RELIABLE piece of farniture—a de- press the seal of leve upon those scaling. wax lips 21" "I would be stationery."

b. . .