PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE cot method, and in the event of larger ap-We received, a few days ago, the first number of the "Teachers' Advocate," en closing a petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking the establishment of system of equal taxation throughout the State, for the purpose of raising a school fund sufficient to defray the expenses of tuition over the whole State for a minimum school term of not less than six months, and that the fund be distributed in proportion to the whole number of pupils between the age of six and twenty one years. This embodies substantially the resolutions of the schools. In view of its importance it recent Superintendents' Convention at Harrisburg. Like many well meant efforts of deliberative bodies, where time is wanting to consider and digest the various plans laid before them for adoption with a view to the attainment of some definite purpose, it aims at a laudable object and proposes some property of the strainment of some definite purposes, it aims at a laudable object and proposes some property of the strainment of some definite purposes, it aims at a laudable object and proposes some property districts where taxes are leaves to the strainment of the strainment o measures absolutely necessary to the accom-plishment of its design, but it ends with asking for that, which if granted would inevitably frustrate the very object, designed to be accomplished. As a rule, longer school terms and better schools are greatly was originally designed to accomplish. needed throughout the greater portion of the State. Neither can be obtained without legislation of the character above petitioned for, but if the general taxation and increased whole number of pupils, it will only aggra-vate instead of ameliorating present cylls.

State for some time yast. But scarcely have As a matter of course this was not the design of the Convention, nor is it the design of the petition referred to, but it will be the inevitable result if the legislation thus asked be granted. The mistake is in the method ed be granted. The mistake is in the method of distribution proposed. By the present method, there is a discrimination against nection with the Senatorial election to be held. the sparsely settled school districts, where two years hence, but I forbear mentioning help is most needed and in favor of the any of them at present. The public should densely populated districts where it is least know, however, that the Senatorial question needed. This evil would be aggravated, by the distribution in proportion to pupils, just in proportion to the increased appropriation.

Every teacher and director knows very well that, while one teacher can with ease teach

from all candidates for State Senator or Repfifty or seventy-five scholars, if properly classified, there are schools required in many districts where but, twenty or twenty-five scholars can be gathered together. Yet these twenty-five are entitled to as good teachers and as long school terms as the larger schools. By the proposed method of distribution the larger school with its one teacher would receive three times as large an appropriation as the smaller one though the cost of tuition in each were the same. We do not pretend to believe that the convention, nor the parties circulating the peti-tions, ever intended to ask the legalization of such hardship and injustice, but we do believe that the great majority of the Convention and indeed of Superintendents and teachers generally are wofully deficient in their knowledge of the school statistics of the State and the working of our school laws already in existence. We can account in no other way for the contradictory character of these resolutions. It would be a suicidal act for the friends of education to enact such a law. Under its working with Committee on Judiciary Local, and said comthe minimum school term increased to six months, half the schools of the State would be closed within the next year. Having drawn up and proced the original resolutions. drawn up and urged the original resolutions. as submitted to the Committee of the Convention, making the distribution in proportion to the number of schools, we still believe it to be the best method yet proposed and most in accordance with the spirit of our school system. By it each school would dent has the best authority for stating that get the same amount of appropriation, graded schools with several teachers counting a school for each teacher. Where better schools or longer terms were wanted, they could be obtained by the present system of the country which with building and incit. local taxation, which with building and incidental expenses would be a sufficient check of law, after making a European tour in com-upon the tendency to an undue increase of pany with his family. They vacated the exschools. It may be objected that this gives ecutive mansion immediately after the inaularge and small schools the same amount of guration of General Genry as Governor. The large and Small schools the larger should latter will shortly occupy the building.

O. Howe was re-cleated by the Wisconsin State of the larger should latter will shortly occupy the building. cceive more, but it must be remembered The action of the House of Representatives the Kausas Leg that the spirit of our system is to assist the needy, and that the small schools are invariably found in poor and sparsely populated Senate, has proven a bitter pill to the Copdistricts where help is most needed. As an perheads. It is very humiliating to them to illustration of the comparative merits of the three methods herein teentioned we will made the object of censure, and they are take two districts in Pike county. Lackawasen had, in 1866, 703 scholars 11 schools was not believed to be supported in the district of the transfer of the tra waxen had, in 1866, 703 scholars, 11 schools, citizens to know that Cowan's place in the to that journal is paid \$1012.00 tuition, paid teachers \$23.00 Senate will soon be occupied by a man devo-accompanied by the statement that it was per month, had four months school, and ted to the true interests of Pennsylvania-a thorized and sanctioned by the President. received a State appropriation of \$142.27 man who will never merit the condemnation of about one-eighth of the cost of tuition. The Republican says that it has the highest authority for asserting that the article alluded There was an average of 64 scholars to a school and the expense of each per month for tuition was 40 cents. (The proportion of Cameron never deserted his friends, nor school and the expense of cach per month the State appropriation to the amount raised by local taxation for tuition for the whole State was about one-sixth, the average cost words were about one-sixth, the average cost swindled to such an extent by the projectors which betokens much promise for the near which such an extent by the projectors. the State appropriation to the amount raisper month per scholar for tuition was 72 of bogas gift enterprises, that the Legislature is about taking hold of the matter, and will ever of a financial crash. There is a strong cents, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was is about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was in about taking noid of the maker, and the average teacher's salary was in about taking noid of the maker. portion to the number of taxables. If it publication of advertisements of such enter-failures, in certain quarters, as the inevitable had been made in proportion to the number prises in the newspapers of the Common-result of speculations which have an inade-quate basis. More than this need not be ap each pupil for the four months or \$337.44 eficial to the public, and result in the saving prehended. or large same of money to individuals who is the whole cost of tuition. It is that been in proportion to the number of schools each school would have received scheme that may be brought to their notice. \$20.25, and the district \$222,75 or about one-fifth of the actual cost of tuition. Potter district had 18 scholars, 2 schools, paid now being renovated and re-fitted—five thousand dollars having been appropriated for had placed two million men in the field dursand dollars having been appropriated for teachers, had 4 months school and received a State appropriation of \$9.02 or about one-twenty-third of the actual cost of tuition. The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society invites proposals for the location of the next school was nine and the cost of tuition for each per month was \$3.18. If the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars, the distribution had been made in proportion to the number of scholars to the frequent illnesses that the dust, or been mained the teachers, had 4 months school and received a that purpose.

Bedford Inquirer.

portion of State appropriation, which should be the case instead of as now giving the larger proportionate amount of aid to the richer districts of the State. This sin-BEBFORD, FA., FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1867.

gle case shows clearly that a distribution in proportion to the number of schools would work even greater injustice, than the presest method, and in the event of larger appropriations raised by general taxation, the evil would be aggravated. A careful examination of the school statistics of the State will show, that, while the results of comparisons fite the above will not all be exactly the same, the general results will approximate the same, the general results will approximate the same of the same mate to the above. The subject of the distribution of the State appropriations for school purposes, is of the highest importance, and if the appropriations are increased, will become one of the most important connected with our school system, as most should receive the careful investigation of every friend of education. The method we have advocated, we believe in practical poorer districts where taxes are heaviest teachers' wages lowest and the schools mos inefficient. They will be in favor of thes districts which have most need of aid from

HARRISBURG, Jan. 28, 1867 It was supposed that with the close of the fate Senatorial contest there would be a tull in political circles, and that for a year, at the propriation be granted and the method of a perpendicular proportion in proportion to the appropriation made in proportion to the proportion made in proportion to the proportion in political circles, and that for a year, at least, there would be a cessation of the trickresentative to obey the wishes of their con stituents, and follow their instructions to the letter when called upon to vote for a U. S.

During the last week the Legislature was in session but three days, and a considerable portion of this time was devoted to the consideration of the Constitutional amendment -consequently but little business of general or local interest was transacted. I give below a synopsis of such as had special reference

o your locality:
Mr. Stutzman read in place in the Senate and presented to the chair, a bill entitled an act to remit the five per centum penalty to the county of Bedford, on State tax remaining unpaid on the 1st of August, 1865, and 1st of August, 1866. Referred to the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary Local.

Senator White presented a bill entitled a applement to an act approved March 27, 1865, for the better and more impartial selection of Jurors, in the counties of Somertee concerning the threat to kick mea out of mittee since reported favorably on it.

The Committee on Education has reported and tenements in Bedford township to Bedford borough, for school purposes.

A rumor has been circulated in many of the newspapers of the State, to the effect that Hon. Andrew G. Curtin is about to re-

move to Lancaster, and make that city hi

of our Legislature. We have been mis-rep-resented long enough. From and after the to was not authorized or sactioned by the 4th of March we shall have a Senator who President in any journal at any time.

e-third of the whole cost of tuition. If of large sums of money to individuals who

proportion to the number of schools, the appropriation would have been \$40.50 or about one-fifth the cost of tuition, the same proportion Lackawaxen would have received districts of Potter county would have received in the same method. Thus these poor districts of Potter county would have received in the same method. Thus the same method. Thus the same method about one-fifth the intent of ducking him in the districts of Potter county would have received in the same proportion Lackawaxen would have received by the same method. Thus these poor districts of Potter county would have received in his ability to render distinguished service in the head service to the new position to which lack awaxen would have received house, where he was visiting some female friends, with the intent of ducking him in the caultots, exc. eaton house, where he was visiting some female friends, with the intent of ducking him in the lack as a matter of justice. Should urge it as a matter of justice, exc. eaton house, which he had as much as was good for his lordship he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress of the had as much as was good for his lordship he made a telegraphic sign to the mistress.

Eucling Ackawaxen would have received he made as was good for his lordship he made at legraphic sign to the mistress.

Euclips Ackawaxen would have received he made a

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Pire trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, who whiped his child to death last June, is now proessing at Albion, New York.

Gov. Swann was, on the 26th ult., elected U. S. Senator from Maryland, for six years, from the 4th of March next. Of the 98 mem ers in joint convention, 60 cast their vo

A DISPATCH from Junction City, Kansa

mays: The severest snow storm in five years has been raging here since two o'clock yes terday afternoon. The snow is two feet deep, and badly drifted, Ix Milwaukee, La Crosse, Prairie du Chien, Madison, Wist, St. Paul, Minn., the snow torm was the heaviest that has fallen for

nany years, to the depth of eighteen to twen y inches on a level, and drifting hadly. The rains are all hauled off. THE New Orleans Times' Muntgomery spe cial dispatch says that the Judiciary Commis-ce of the House will submit a bill for the re-

we learn that the actual circulation of green-back legal tenders is \$269,609,969—and of national bank notes is \$379,269,100 -making

THE Inquirer printing establishmen city of Lancaster, was destroyed by fire last Sunday morning. The presses, engine, types, &c., are almost a total loss. Mr. Wylie, who owned the office, estimates his loss at \$12,000 —insured for \$8,000. The building is beeved to have been set on fire.

THE wide spread prevalence of snow this year is well illustrated by the fact that t has fallen during the present season in Louisiana, the sixth time only during the present century. Snow fell there in 1780, 1817, 1822, 1831, and 1852. The storms in

The Committee in the New Orleans riot, have summoned the reporter of the St. Louis Democrat to testify as to the accuracy of the report of the President's speech at St. Louis, in which Congress is charged with instigating the riot. The reporter is on hand. He will

a new enabling bill for the Southern States. It is based on the same general principles of the Stevens bill, abolishing the present South

THE States which have ratified the Consti In nearly all these States the rote in fav. was very large, and in Kanses and Maine

Speculators have falsely represented the condition of trade in New York. The reason is obvious. Trade is not depressed. In quate basis. More than this need not be ap-

that purpose. ing the late war, six hundred thousand of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society whom had bitten the dust, or been mained

complimentary to the Governor's personal character and public services, fully endorsing

The following pertinent remarks upon the inconsiderate and reckless character of the chitorial effusions of many of our public journals we clip from the Pitsburgh Levening Chaonicles:

"Newapaper caders frequently have occasion, and perhaps justly, to point out incongruous or inconsistent positions taken by journals. A fruitful cause of these changes of front on the part of newspapers, and one which is not generally adverted to; is the idea entertained bymost editors that as soon as a subjective broshed, it must perfore, be canyassad in sone way by editors. They hold, even if they lo not avow the opinion, that it is absolutely essential that they must say romething editorially whether they have anything to say or not. New we conceive this doctrine to be hischievous. A man is guilty of an imperimence who sits recklessly down to write ipon a subject which he has not examined and upon which he has not examined and u of front on the part of newspapers, and one which is not generally adverted to, is the idea entertained bymost editors that as soon as a subject is broached, it must perfore, be canvassed in sone way by editors. They by P. Kilgore, Appraiser, at Philadelphia, d by tle time the paper has g If the find cause to retract w said, and are candid enough to

the "base uses" to which they are so often constrained. The meral of all this is, that there is no imperative and overwhelming necessity that an editer should publish a daily "leader," unless he feels that he at least knows a little about the subject matter, and has formed some opition in the premises. Until he has done so, the good natured public will kindly excase him, and perhaps not miss him at all. The experiment is worth trying."

Extract of a Speech of Hon. Wm. H. Koontz.

This gentleman delivered an eloquen speech in the House of Representatives of he 19th inst, from which we take the fol

the 19th inst, from which we take the following extract:

"But if we are to be governed in our opinions by the action of our fathers, then we should extend the ballot to the freedmen; for I believe it to be a fact that after the formation of the Government, in every State except one, the ballot was given to all free men of color, thus showing that they recognized the right of the colored man to the elective franchise. I bold, however, that in a Government where the people rule, every man who has a stake in the Government should have the ballot for his own protection. His monerity is liable to expenses of the Government, his personal services are demanded by the Government in time of war; he is affected by the public legislation of the country in his person and property—then why should he be prohibited from having a voice in the selection of his rulers? The great cry now raised by the advocates for the immediate admission of the rebel representations is that we are haposing taxation upon them without representation, but they are not willing to apply this principle to the four million blacks who will now have to bear their share of the burden of the Government. On the contrary, they would have representation witheun to prepresent here same four million and the burden of the Government.

of time, they too may be restored to that right.

We have seen enough to satisfy even the most skeptical that there exists in the minds of the robels a deep seated hatred against the colored race because they would not identify themselves with the cause of their masters. They have shown it in the legislation enacted since the overthrow of the rebellion, by which they have inrtoduced slavery in everything except the name.

Sir, it is a solamn, imporative duty that this nation owes to its colored people to protect them against their and the country's loca. It would be a burning, lasting disgrace to the nation were it to hand them over to their enemies. I know of no way in which this protection can be better given than by extending to them the elective is which this protection can be better given ban by extending to them the elective ranchise. Civil rights bills, Freedmen's breau bills, and all kindred measures will still so long as they can be evaded by local gislation; but place the ballot in the ands of the black man and you give him hat which insures him respect as well as rotection. You send him forth armed ith the panoply of the American citizen, ielding that most powerful of all weapons, he ballot—

"Which falls
Like snow flakes fall upon the sod,
Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightening does the will of God."

fabulous. Owing to the frequent illnesses brought on by his voracity he was always attended by a servant whose sole business was to prevent him from eating more than was good for his health. Whenever the bishop was invited to dimer at a friend's house, this domestic stationed himself behald his chair, investigated the amount of cutletz, pates, perdreaux, truffes, &c., caten by his master, and when he considered that he had as punch.

These gentlemen would like to make this a white man's government. They seem actuated by a fear of the negro amounting to monomania. Negro equality is Banque's ghost to them and if ever the negro should outstrip them in the race of civilization it will be no fault of theirs that he has had the opportunity. They will point upward of course to the dusky columns and exclaim—

Thou canst not say I did it." amou know best what their e in a fair and even race ader equal laws, and if they empetition it is but just to

With an affectation of consistency that might well be envied, the same men who exhibit this fear of fair competition with the negro under equal laws object to his right of voting on account of his ignorance. There is doubtless a great degree of ignorance among the negroes of the South; but who is responsible for it? Not they, Until recently it was a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment in every one of the States lately in rebellion to teach negroes to read. Even the Bible was by law a scaled book to them. Certain portions of it selected with especial reference to the pecuniary advantage of their masters, might be read to them by judicious ministers of the Gospel, but it some simple minded philanthropist should attempt to open its full light upon their benighted understandings it would be well for him if he could obtain the advantage of the punishment meted to his crime by law, and thereby avoid the hemp and the bowleknife." consistency that

and the bowieknife."

Legislative Reform—A Constitutional Convention Proposed.

In view of the recent manifestations of legislative corruption, the Chambersburg Repository urges immediate and fundamental reform in the Legislature. It asserts that it is idle to attempt reform by the election of "apright men," for these men by reason of their supposed standing at home, exercise a greater license in debauchery. The Repository contends there is but one simple, practical, effectual remedy, and that is a Constitutional Convention, which it says should be demanded by petitions, by delegations by mass meetings, by the manly utterances of an unshackled Press, until even the corruptionists themselves shall bow to the thunder of their masters. Let them demand a Convention to incorporate in their organic law provisions substantially as follows:

their organic law provisions substantially as follows:

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members to be chosen by single districts.

2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members each to be elected in a single district.

3. That all legislation relating to corporation interests shall be by general laws and that no special charters or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

ges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a judicial finding.

5. That the members of the legislature shall be paid five dollars per day for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sum for protracted sessions or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in the rear.

6. That no subordinate officer shall be appointed in either branch or receive any componention for services unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.

7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole values are sufficiently and the standard of the whole values are sufficiently as a support of the whole values are sufficiently of the whole values are sufficiently of the whole values are sufficiently as a support of the whole values are sufficiently of the sufficient of the value of the va

without receiving a majority of the vote on a call of the yeas and mays. would be the most expensive reform," r the quibblers who unwilling to meet naswer the quibblers who unwilling to meet the issue squarely, wish to delay the day of the effectual reckoning of the people. We answer that it would be vastly economical. The whole cost of a legislature consisting of five handred members and the necessary officers under the foregoing provisions would not be as much as our present Legislature costs with but one hundred and thirty three members and there would be the incalculable advantage of the arrest of the profligate appropriation of money for any and every purpose that will pay the lobby; and in addition to the advantages of saving the public treasure, it would secure honest legislators.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelpha Ledger thus alludes to the proposed Constitutional Convention: "The proposed Constitutional Convention: "The preliminary steps for amending the Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quey has offered a bill providing that at the fine secure is also equally apparent to the content of the preliminary steps for amending that at the fine secure is the proposed Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quey has offered a bill providing that at the fine secure is a secure of the proposed Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quey has offered a bill providing that at the

proposed constitutional convention: The preliminary steps for amending the Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quay has offered a bill providing that at the next general election the people shall vote either For' or 'Against' a Convention. This Convention if it is held, will be composed of delegates from every part of the State whose duty it shall be to suggest amendments to the Constitution. Nothing has yet been said as to the character of those amendments One of those proposed will probably be to strike the word "white" from the Constitution, and another to change the mode of electing Senators and Representatives. It is impossible to effect any amendment until 1869, the Constitution requiring an interval of fire years to elapse between each change or addition to any of its provisions, and the soldiers voting clause having been inserted in 1864."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Letter to Gov. Brownlow.

Democrats, all of them—have been converted by the cantankerous spirit that has repelled their kindly advances into worthy disciples of Wendell Phillips himself. Will these foolish Southern people never learn nor forget anything. We are afraid there is too much Bourbon among them.

New Way to Many and many others—lifelong the cantankerous spirit that has repelled their kindly advances into worthy disciples of Wendell Phillips himself. Will disciple a foolish Southern people never learn nor forget anything. We are afraid there is too much Bourbon among them. dling with your business when I express my anxiety for your success in the thorough and permanent enfranchisement of the negro, for Tennessee is, in some sense, a representative of the new nation. What the whole people, above all things, need just now is that one Southern State should, of its your will and by the vote of its control of the control o whole people I deem a natural right. I should urge it as a matter of justice. Should you secure it, it will raise the conscience of the whole nation many degress higher than it is.

Southern Industry.

The natural resources of the South have never been developed. A small portion of the soil, and much of that portion actually among the poorer lands, has been brought under the plough, depleted by a wasteful system of culture, and either left to broom sedge or pines or cropped still at a great expenditure of labor for small returns. Some of it is too rich to be exhausted by surface working, and is still very productive. Even that which is abandoned is not exhausted; the culture received never went deep enough for that. But by far the greater portion of the richest and best lands that the South ever possessed is yet in primitive forest, awaiting the axe and the plough.

The mineral resources of this region are compartively unknown. The whole Allegheny range is rich in iron, coal, gold, silver, lead, and many other minerals, with a great expected extra control of cartle valuable, in the weetil arts.

gheny range is rich in iron, coal, gold, silver, lead, and many other minerals, with a great variety of earths valuable in the useful arts, These mines of wealth will not long remain hidden. What is true of a section of the original "Old Dominion," is becoming true of the entire mountain region of the south. The manufacturing facilities of the South are searcely 'to be surpassed any where. Already it is understood that this interest, next to agriculture, is to become the most important in that section and enterprises numerous, extensive, and various in character are initiated and in progress.

It is beginning to be seen that a subdivision of farms and the better cultivation of improved lands and a larger expenditure of capital in labor saving implements, will result in greater personal and general wealth, and a higher degree of intelligence and oulture.

The following paragraphs of the report of

capital in labor saving implements, will result in greater personal and general wealth, and a higher degree of intelligence and cuter.

The following paragraphs of the report of the Commissioner. of Agriculture to the President, for the current year, are in point.

"In the roorganization of industry in these States it is believed that the great mistake of the past, the concentration of industry in these States it is believed that the great mistake of the past, the concentration of industry in these States it is believed that the great mistake of the past, the concentration of industry is been assembled to make the concentration of industry and division of productive industry, will be avoided. This mistake has cost that section one half the wealth it might have set that section one half the wealth it might have set in the set of the sum of a portion of the remainder. Excessive increase of a single product, tending to over supply and reduction of proce and attend with heavy expenses for outward feeights, and the purchase of all farm and poverty and individual bankruptey. A proper equilibrium of the products of industry, saving untold burdens of freightage, excessive increase of a single product, tending to over supply and reduction of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products, give reports and extend with the production of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products, give reports and the production of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products, give and the production of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products of excessive increases and the production of prices from burdened markets, lightens damages from failures of single products, give the butter of New York in 1885, one of several products of the South, in 1860, was 701,840 bales, yielding little more than \$30,000,000,000, while the butter of New York in 1885, one of several products of the South, in 1860, when

never again overshadow and dwarf other in-terests essential to permanent success in ag-riculture. And it is also equally apparent that a portion of the labor of these. States will eventually be diverted from agriculture and expended upon other departments of industry, especially manufactures; and that the day is not far distant when a portion of this cotton will be exported from the States in which it is grown in the form of yarns and coarse fabrics of various grades and styles. And such a day will bring surer prosperity and more abundant wealth than ever blessed those States in the past."

may have been the previous political views of the several commanders who have been successively assigned to the departments of the South, they have, quite without every tion, heaves, and the several processing the several processing the several processing the several process of the several process It is a remarkable fact that whatever the South, they have, quite without exception, become Radicals, to all intents and purposes. Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Heintzelman, Ord and many others—lifelong Democrats, all of them—have been converging to the state of the

A PRIVATE dispatch states that at least one half of the flourishing town of Lagrange, Ga., embracing all the business houses, was burned on the night of the 24th ult.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any cologne, used bathe the the face and person, to render the kin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perskin soft and feesh, to allay inflammation, to per-tume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufac-tured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is ob-faining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large toctics, and by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

S. T.-1860-X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weak-ness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, con-stipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not ry the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, try the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersed all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulent is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote change of water and dist. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the

ache. - Grand Comments of the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restore. They are composed of the celebrated Calisayabark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle See that it has our private U. S. stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on afne steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters, from laddies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It cradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. demand is daily increasing, until there is country store that does not keep it, or

that does not use it.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggist

Who would not be beautiful? Who would not add to their beauty! What gives that marble purity and distingue appearance we observe upon the stage and in the city belle! It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness, from the face and hands, and leaves the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and ravishing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if not on hand, at 50 cents per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

Wholesale Agents, N. Y.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dies are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful hair dressing. Sold in two sizes—50 cents and Si—by all dealers. C. HEIMSTREET, Chemist. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jyrvica Ginger — for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Siek Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., where a warming stimulent is required. Its eareful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold every where, at 50 cts, per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Pure Extract. Take no other. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

aratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.
July 13th, 1866-cowly