CARLISLE, PA., Thursday Morning, Jan. 10, 1867.

We feel that we can congratulate our readers and ourselves upon the appearance of this week's VOLUNTEER. In size and mechanical execution it has no superior-if, indeed, it has an equal-in Southern Pennsylvania. This enlargement and improvement-the second of the kind within a year-has been made in response to the growing demands of our advertising patronage, as well as to enable us to make our paper one of the most readable and interesting political and family journals in the State. The VOLUNTEER needs no especial recommendation to the people of Cumberland county. Its name has been a familiar "household word" for more than half a century; and it now has the largest subscription list, and enjoys the largest jobbing and advertising patronage of any paper in the county,—ind we might say, with one or two exceptions, of any paper in this section of the State. During the late campaign we issued from this office weekly nearly five thousand copies of our regular and campaign editoins—which is probably more than was done by all the other offices in the county taken together. We are now receiving handsome additions to our subscription list almost every day; and in one names to our books. There are vet who do not take a county paper; and we trust the Volunteer, in its enlarged and improved form, will commend ithave room for about five hundred more subscribers, if they apply soon!

DEMOCRACY VINDICATED.

Several citizens of Indiana were are rested by the military authorities, in the year 1854, were tried for conspiracy before a military commission, were convicted and sentenced to be hung. Before the day fixed for their execution. their sentence was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life. The case was subsequently brought before the United States Circuit Court for Indiana, on a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Milligan, one of the defendants. The two Circuit Judges being divided in opinion, the case was certified to the United States Supreme Court, where a decision has recently been pronounced, declaring that the military commission had no legal right to try Milligan, he not being in the military or naval service at the time-and directing that he be released from custody. A copious extract from the opinion of the Court will be found in another col-

We point to this decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the land as another proud vindication of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. During the war the great issue between the Democracy and the radicals was in regard to this very power assumed by the government-the power to arrest civilians "without due process of law" and to try them before illegal military tribunals. We protested against the exercise of this power as a flagrant infraction of the plainest provisions of the Constitution, as an outrage upon the personal rights of the citizen as guaranof civil liberty. The Republican party, on the other hand, threw aside the Constitution as a thing unsuited for the emergencies of civil war, and assumed all sorts of unwarranted and extraordinary powers under the specious plea of "military necessity." Under this plea men were torn from their homes and families at the dead hour of night, upon vague suspicions of "disloyalty" to the administration, or upon the false information of hireling spies and pimps. -They were arrested without legal process, were denied a trial by a jury of their countrymen, and were thrown into leathesome forts and prisons, which proved to many a tomb as well as a prison. If they were fortunate enough to be tried at all, it was before a military commission "organized to convict," which sentenced them to death or banishment, or imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas for life. All this was heartily endorsed by the Republican leaders and newspapers; and was eulogized from the pulpit as the height of "loyalty," by the "blood-hounds of Zion," who received pay for their services out of the treasuries of the "loyal leagues."-During all this time the Democratic party solemnly and earnestly protested against these outrages and usurpations. For this they were denounced as "disloyal" and in sympathy with treasonthey were assailed from the pulpit and proscribed in their business. In the eyes of the party in power, to defend the Constitution was to defend treason; and it was as much as a man's liberty and life were worth to raise his voice in defense of the right. But in spite of the odium which attached to the defense of constitutional liberty; in spite of this

And now what prouder vindication could we ask from all this odium and persecution, than the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation in our favor?—a court the majolity of whose members were appointed by Abraham Lincoln the very man who induced and solven anced these outrages -n decision which establishes the sacredness of the trial by jury, and declares that "upon this ark of constitutional liberty, political frenzy and partisan prejudice must not lay their unanointed and sacriligious hands"—a decision which is not only a thorough vindication of the Democracy but may justly be regarded the whole country as a fresh MAGNA CHARTA, as evidence that the judicial ermine has not been dragged into the volutionary mire into which the Conhas been trampled by a reck-

petty partisan malignity, in spite of bas-tiles and banishment, a spite of the

hundred and one persecutions in social

life, the Democratic phalanxes present-

ed an unbroken front and met the issues

forced upon them with an unfalturing

consistency and a heroic independence

which has never been excelled and sel-

dom equalled in the history of political

warfare. A few of the fainter-hearted

fell out of the ranks, but their places

were filled by others whose souls were

made of sterner stuff,

Truly has it been said that "truth THE BADICALS AND GENERAL GRANT. crushed to earth will rise again."

Of course this decision has mised dismal howl throughout the radical camp; and regardless of the fact that a majority of the Court are Republicans and were appointed by the immaculate Lincoln, they assail it as "a lurking place for treason," and openly threaten to remodel and abolish it. If they can only succeed in putting the President and the Supreme Court out of the way, they can then give unbridled license to their fanatical madness. But we mistake the temper of the public mind if the people permit any interference with the functions of the Judiciary. This is their last hope of freedom, and if they permit it to be thrown down, then indeed will they be slaves.

"THE ONLY LOYAL MEN IN THE SOUTH."

In a speech recently delivered in the

U. S. Senate by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, he asserted that the "only loyal citizens in the South, during the rebellion, were the colored people." This assertion, almost daily reiterated in both Houses of Congress, is nothing less than deliberate falsehood. It is not only not true that the negroes were " the only loyal people," but it is extremely doubtful whether they were loyal at all. If, during the rebellion, the "colored people" of the South were distinguished for anything, it was for their fidelity to the cause of the South. Notwithstanding it year have added over four hundred | was evident that the grand object of the war was the total abolition of slavery, many Democrats in Cumberland county | and notwithstanding every effort was made by the Lincoln administration to induce a slave revolt, the slaves, with but very few exceptions, remained true self to them. Those of our friends who to their masters from the commenceare already subscribers, will confer a fa- | ment to the end of the rebellion. Nevvor by handing a specimen copy of their | er in their history were they more devopapers to such of their neighbors as do | ted and faithful than during the four not now take the Volunteer. We yet | years of the war; and it is a fact that the Southern people feel a warm friendship for the freedmen because of their integrity and "loyalty" to the South during the severe ordeal it was compelled to pass through. When the rebels invaded Pennsylvania, hundreds of black men accompanied their army. Most of them were in the capacity of servants. and the manner in which they exhibited their ivory, as they galloped through our streets, gave evidence that they were well pleased with the cause of their masters. We have been informed by an intelligent rebel officer who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, that hundreds of their white troops deserted during the invasion, but not one negro. Two of them were killed at Gettysburg, the others-three or four hundred-returned to the South with the shattered rebel army.

How silly it is then, for Senator Wilson to be constantly eulogising the negroes of the South and trying to make it appear that they sympathized with is a piece of New England clap-trap, and like all other Yankee notions, it lacks reality and truth. The people of the South, black and white, were as nearly unanimous in favor of the rebellion as ever a people were in favor of anything, and we believe they are now as equally unanimous in favor of peace, good-will and a whole Union. Why then keep up this irritation? Why not admit their duly elected Senators and members of Congress to their seats? A nation was never known to suffer because of a magnanimous policy towards Hs teed by that sacred instrument, and as one nation has forfeited its own peace citizens who had erred; but more than tending to overthrow the very bulwarks and prosperity by pursuing harsh and brutal measures. Admit loyal Southern members to their seats in Congress, do away with this miserable Yankee hate that is kept up for political objects alone cultivate a spirit of forgiveness and confidence, and in a very few years the desolate South will be more prosperous than ever, and Northern capital and enterprise will cause it to bloom like the

NATIONAL CONVENTION PROPOSED

The Democratic State Committee o Connecticut has adopted a resolution proposing the assembling of all the purpose of considering what is best to be done in reference to the revolutionary proceedings of the present Rump Con-

This is well, and we hope to see the States, North and South, move in the matter at once and make selection of delegates to represent them in the proposed National Convention. The Jacooin journals, we notice, have already commenced their assaults upon th movement, and affect to treat it with evity. But let the conservative men of the country pay no heed to the sneers of those who defy the laws and the Constitution, and hold to the revolutionary and treasonable idea that the war dis solved the Union and put the Southern States out of the pale of the Republic.-It is time these men were checked in their mad career. They are but a mi nority of the whole people, and they should be spoken to by the majority in ones that cannot be misunderstood.

Let a National Convention of the ear nest men of the United States assemble then at an early day, and when it does assemble let it make no idle threats, but let every delegate in it swear by the God that made him that the radical Jacobin movements against the Union the President, the Judiciary and the people, must and shall cease. The unconstitutional and revolutionary attempt by Congress to create an oligarchy or despotism must be throttled, let the cost be what it may. We have submitted to the treasonable impudence of New England fanatics and infidels long enough and too long. If we continue to submit we are unworthy the name of freemen, and will prove ourselves de generate sons of heroic ancestors. Let the cowardly miscreants and tyrants be convinced that the people at large are still honest, brave and patriotic, and that they are ready to defend the country, its flag and its institutions, at all hazards, and they will soon quail be-

THE Washington Star advises persons n search of employment not to come to Washington city. It says there are hundreds there now who have no work and over 20,000 contrabands. These latter are quartered on the government. Why are they not sent to Ma ssachusetts? They could all get to the Legislature in twelve months. Send them to Boston, res and a venal partisan press. by all means.

fore the threatened storm.

Nearly all the leading Radical jourals are out of humor with Gen. Grant. and some of them are handling him without gloves. They intimate that he is not as "loyal" as he might be; that is, he is not willing to see the country dissevered merely to gratify New Engand fanatics and traitors. Previous to the election in this State

struction policy. This was the truth and nothing but the truth, but yet certain draft-shirkers and shoddy speculaors denied our assertions, and by puting lies into the mouth of Gen. Grant, tried to make it appear that he was hostile to President Johnson and oppose to the election of Hiester Clymer. say now as we said before the election that these stories were manufactured falsehoods. Now that the elections are over, the very fellows who promulgated these lies acknowledge that Gen. Grant is with the President in feeling and sentiment, and hence their assaults upon him. How can the readers of Radical journals put up with the falsehoods and deceptions that are practiced upon them? Pending the late political contests these papers denied that negro-equality and negro-suffrage were issues before the people. Nay, more, they pretended to be opposed to both, and they said that Gen. Grant was a Radical and opposed to the policy of the President. Look at these same papers now, and it will be seen that they are loud-mouthed in favor of negro-suffrage and equality, and say that the people endorsed these Radical measures at the ballot-box! And they assail Gen. Grant and bay at his heels like a set of hounds because he does not occupy the position they said he did occupy! We ask again, how can the readers of these deceptive papers put up with their double-dealing and lies?

Truly the Radical-disunionists have a big work on hand, and their troubles are multiplying daily. Until recently they confined their assaults to the President and the prominent patriotic men who endorsed his views and his policy. Now, Generals Grant and Sherman come in for a share of their attention and slander, and the Supreme Courtfive out of the nine Judges of whom were appointed by Lincoln—is spoken of as "a disloyal concern, requiring the attention of Congress." Nearly everything of authority and power-the President, his Cabinet, the army, the navy and the Courts, (State and National,) are in the way of the revolutionary men who desire to sap the foundations of the Government. This is a terrible drawback to the Rump Congress, and it is not much wonder that Sumner and Stevens and their fellow-conspirators fume and rave and threaten with impeachment every power that stands in their way.-But, let them howl; with the President the army, the Judiciary and a majority the North during the rebellion. This of the people against the rumpers, we falsehood has been repeated over and | can bid them defiance. The country over again, and is used as an argument | will yet loom up to greatness as former in favor of universal negro suffrage. It | ly, and pigmy politicians and designing traitors will be forced from the places

NOW AND THEN.

they now disgrace.

In 1856 Col. Forney published the following language to express his opinion of the Republican party:

of the Republican party:

"The adversaries of the Democratic party have dissolved the American Union in advance, so far as by their own action they can consummate that directly result in their conventions proclain a policy which must end in civil war. They appeal to Heaven to sanctify a movement which, it successful, will destroy the fairest fabric on the globe. They invite our countrymen to support the cause in the midst of the most irreversul biasphenics of the Constitution. They have already SUCCEEDED IN DIVIDING THE CHRISTUP SUCCESSITUTION THE CHRISTUP SUCCESSITUTION PROCESSITUTION PURPOSES TO WHICH IT WAS Liberlies. THEY WOULD WHEST THE CONSTITUTION FROM THE GLORIOUS PURPOSES TO WHICH IT WAS DEDICATED BY ITS FOUNDERS, and they would erect at Washington a sectional despotism, whose presiding divinities would be hostility to the equality of the States, and relentiess war upon the South. The party that avoirs opposition and hat red toward the Southern States as its notice and rule of action, is entitled to no aid or comfort from any man who loves his country, or desires to be faithful to its government. The greatest, the wisest, and the best men this country ever produced, have warned us that the Union could not last under the control of such a party."

Strange as it may appear, says the Lycoming Gazette, the man that wrote these truthful words is now using every effort to keep in existence the so-called Republican party, although, according to his own showing, they had succeeded ten years ago in dividing the christian church, in destroying the Constitution that bound the several States, and in crea-States in a National Convention, for the ting a deep-seated feeling of contention between the sections. The sole objects that control the movements of Col. Forney are love of money and political prefer ment. Had President Buchanan as signed him position, he would have deended his administration. Had Johnson appointed his man Collector at New York, he would have supported "my policy" with energy from the start. What can you expect from such crea tures? Possessed of talent and a field wherein to operate, realizing their power, they use it without regard to the welfare of others, or the nation wherein they exert an influence. Such men as Forney, Stevens and Butler are now chief engineers in the Radical organizaion, giving it tone and character.— Whatever they lay down as rules of action, and as in keeping with the "great noral ideas" of the age, must be adopted and carried out to the very letter .-No wonder the division walls are not torn down-no wonder the old fends are kept "alive and kicking"-no wonder the churches, North and South, East and West, find a bone of contention whenever they meet in public assembly. Such will be the case as long as the Constitution is discarded, the church of God prostituted to political purposes, and a feeling of enmity encouraged

as an object of right. The history of this Republican (!) party from its conception, has thus far proved a curse to our country, retarding her progress in every department of national greatness. Sectional in its ideas, selfish in its objects, and avaricious in its thirst for power, the nation has suffered at every step.

The action of Congress evinces a spirit of arrogance that cannot fail to impress the thoughtful mind. If the Radical programme is fully carried out, the war for the Union has not yet been fought, and it behooves those who love their country to prepare for action. When men openly set at defiance the clearly established principles of government, and carve out new lines of action, we act the part of cowards to rest at ease,

THANKS.—His Excellency, Presiden Johnson, has our thanks for valuable and interesting public documents. We are also under obligations to Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of the U. S. Senate, and Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, M. C., for documentary favors. A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

The radicals, we notice, are out nor with some of the appointments of Gen. Geary, the Governor elect .-Benjamin H. Brewster, who is to be the new Attorney General, and Thomas Maguire, who has been tendered the position of Private Secretary to the Governor, have been very active "life-long Democrats." If they or either of them voted for Geary, it was on account of old acquaintance and friendship, and not ve stated that Gen. Grant was the friend because they considered him a member of the President and endorsed his reconof the radical organization. Gen. Geary may come all right after all. He has said frequently, both before and since his election, that he was "still a Democrat." We shall see then what we shall

see, and hope for the best. GOV. GEARY'S APPOINTMENTS .- A despatch from Harrisburg states that Colonel Francis Jordan, of Bedford, Chairman of the last Republican State Central Committee, will be appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth under Gen. Geary, the Governor elect. Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia, will receive the appointment of Attorney General.

WE are told that thirty members of Congress have gone on a holiday tour through the Southern States to New Orleans. Isn't this a convincing evidence of the pacification of the South They would have hardly gone there in time of war.—Boston Commercial.

ever the thirteen American colonies had to rebel against "the mother country." WENDELL PHILLIPS wants Fred Douglass to be U.S. Senator from New York. This is but a natural desire. He probably thinks the present Rump is no

THE people of the District of Colum-

bia have now a better right to rebel

against the Federal Government than

fit place for a respectable white man. EVERY Rump Disunionist who voted for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia would do the same for his own State if he did not fear the vengeance of nis "Constituents."

THERE are fifteen thousand workmen ile in New York city—the victims of the Radical "policy" of agitation, high tariffs for Yankee manufacturers, and

MRS. GEN. WILLIAMS, (formerly Mrs. S. A. Douglas,) is among the "observed of all observers," in Washington society this winter.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1807.
Correspondence American Volunteer.
The Presidential reception on Now Year's day,
was one of the most brilliant assemblages over sed in Washington. The following ac count prepared by "Jenkins" of one of the cit-papers, may not be uninteresting to your read

The President looked unusually well. He was dressed, as usual upon State occasions, in a suit black, such as he wears in receiving his daily isitors. On his loft was stationed Judge D. S Jooding, United States Marshal of the Dist Solumbla, who was supported by Daputy Mar-hal Phillips, to whom the place and name of al-nost overy denizen of the District, maio and fe-nate, is entirely familiar. Upon the right, and a little retired behind the President, were his laughters, Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Senat son, supported on the left by Major B. B. French, the master of coremonies upon such occasions, who acted as grand usher in introducing the various guests to the ladies of the Presidential iousehold. The reception occurred as usual in what is known as the "Blue Room" the middle one of the private parlors. The guests were ad mitted through the red room, the western parloi of the suite, thence proceeding into the blue room ey were introduced and passed out through the green room to the vestibule whence a passage-way had been opened through one of the win-dows to the east of the main entrance for the convenience of exit. On the left side, to the right and rear of Mr. Johnson were the gentlemen of his staff, all in undress military uniforms. Thes were Colonel Wm, G. Moore, private secretar y were colonel W.n. G. Moore, private secretary; Colonel A. K. Long, Colonel Wright Rives and Colonel Morrow. Colonel Robert Johnson, the eldest son of the President, was also present in plain citizen's dress. Andrew Johnson, Jr., was present in his cadet uniform and the little children of Mrs. Stover and Patterson. At Il o'clock the reception began, by the entrance of the dig-nitaries. First among these came Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, in the full regalla of his fice, attended by Frederick Antrobus and J. Hume Barntry, Esqrs., Secretaries of Legatio This delegation was followed by Mons. Berthemy, the French Minister, and his suite; then came Sonor Don Gabriel, Garcialy Tassaria, Baron Von Gerott, the Prussian Minister, and his jady, M. Waldenear Bodisco, Charge d'Affairs of ussia, and his lady, attended by Prince Raal soff and Mr. Bodisco and sister. Prince Rankoff and Mr. Bodisco are attaches of the Russian le-gation. These were followed by Baron Wedder-stedt, the Swedish Minister: M. Guttewaz, Charge d'Affairs of Costa Rica; J. M. Vila, Secretary o Legation of Guatemala: Senor F. Asta Bur harge d'Affairs of Chile, and his lady; ian Secretary of Legation; M. Von Limburg, finister from the Netherlands; M. Cantagalli, Charge de Affaires of Italy; and a numerous suite of attaches and members of legation. All wore their honorary decorations and many wore rich cuous among the ladies of these visitors wa the lovely wife of the Chillan Charge d'Affairs. She was attired in a magnificent blue volvet robe, with long train, which was borne by a page in livery. Immediately after the members of the diplomatic corps came the members of the Cabi-net, Secretary Stanton with a young lady, and Secretary Browning with two young ladies, one of whom was his daughter. Postmaster-Gener-al Randall, Attorney-General Stansberry, and Secretarios Welles and Seward did not particiafficience. After the members of the Cabinet came the Judges of the Supreme Court headed by Chiel Justice Chase; among these were Justi-ces Wayne, Nelson and daughter, Greer, Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Davis and Field and lady, they were attended by D. W. Middleton, Esq., Clerk o the Court, next came Chief Justice Casey, of th Court of Claims, and Judges Fisher, Wylle and Oliver of the Supreme Court, of the District of Co-lumbla, followed by the members of the Levy Court of the District in a body. Immediately afler this cortege came the Senators and Represen-tatives of Congress. Among these it was remark-de were many of the prominent Republicans, in-cluding nearly all who are at present in the city, Conspicuous among the Senators were Sherman of Ohio; Johnson, of Maryland; Doolittle, of Wis consin; domain, or Maryana i Dobittie, of Wis-consin; Morgan, of New-York, and lady; Cowan, of Pennsylvania, and lady; McDougail, of Cali-fornia, and lady and daughters, and Williams, of California. Among the representatives were General Garfield, of Ohio, and lady; Wentworth, of Hilinois, and daughters; Cragin, of New Hamp hire; Niblack and Hill, of Indiana; Trimble, o Contucky; Maynard, Taylor, and Leftwich, of connessee, and a number of others who dropped in from time to time of every shade in politics. hese were followed by the officers of the citgovernment, preceded by Mayor Wallack. At 1:30 o'clock the reception room began to be filled with the officers of the navy and marine corps, and the army; first came the navy and marine corps, in full uniform, preceded by Admiral Rad-ford, who made the introductions. They were followed by the army, in full dress, preceded by.) General Grant, Adjutant-General L. Thomas do-ing the presentation service. General Grant, af-ter shaking hands with the President, and exter shaking hands with the President, and, exchanging with him a few words, passed on—Among the officers of the army and navy were Admirals Davis, Stribling and Smith, Commodores Jenkins and Harwood. Solonel S. Zeilin, commander of the Massachusetts corps, and Major Nicholson and other officers of that corps.—Generals Canby. Rucker. Ekin, Townsend, Barnes, Meigs, Brice and Delaileld,
Both Houses of Congress re-assembled on Friday, but the attendage is slim and but little business has been done. The galleries were tolerably well filled with speciators. Two thirds of

whom were darkies. These were not the honest industrious colored people of the city. You would no more see that class of people flocking to the Capitol than you would see the honest, industrious white men and their wives, who never go, for the simple reason that they cannot afford to leave their work in order to dance attendance. to leave their work in order to dance attendance; upon Congress week after week, as these negroes, do. These negroes, however, are the flash darkles and their women, who scorn to work, and who continue, by thieving, burglary and other disreputable practices, to keep themselves in idleness. There are thousands of such negroes here.

There was a stormy Radical caucus at the Capitol on Saturday evouing, in which the ques-tion of impeaching the President was freely dissed. Some of the more conservative m pers endeavored to have a resolution passed tha one order view to have a resolution passed that no move should be made towards impeachment antil it was sanctioned by the caucus; but the proposition was voted down. Stovons declared himself in favor of impeachment, but advised nimser in layor or impeachment, but advised against indecent haste. He said "when the thing is done; it ought to be done thoroughly." Spalding, of Ohlo, was not in favor of the impeachment project; no good and much harm would result from it. Boutwell was in favor of beginning the work of impeachment at once. The ning the work of impedentment at once. The caucus adjourned with the understanding that all resolutions looking toward impedenment are to be referred to the Judiciary Committee. There s no longer any doubt of the fact that a large maorlty of the members of the lower House fav the deposition of the President, and a move'in that direction may be looked for during the pres-ent week. Ashley, of Ohlo, will be the leading spirit in the new crusade; and if he isn't strung up by the neck, before he is through with it, it will be a miracle. Andrew Johnson has a tudied the duties and responsibilities of his position well. He has made up his mind that it is about ime to be done with trifling; and if these fanatics ever go so far as to strike the first blow, they will find that they have sown the wind only to reap the whirlwind. Whatever faults Androw Johnson may have, he has the resolute will and the indomitable courage to pursue his polley to the end, let what may interpose. He desires no difficulty with Congress, and seeks to avoid a collision; but if that collision is brought about by Courages, buryll most the by Congress, he will meet the responsibility like a man; and then it will remain to be seen who can give the hardest knocks.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case has fallen like a bombshell into the Radical ranks. I do not wonder that such fellows as Sievens and Forney should take alarm, for that decision makes murdorers of every rascal who ad anything to do with the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt and sit the tria that execution of Mrs. Surratt and sit the others who have been illegally put to death by Military Commissions.

Wouldn't it he a good idea for Congress to abolish the Supreme Court altogether? They could that about as legally as they can abolish State into territories. But let them bowl! All their in famous and illegal acts will have to be tried by the touch stone of the Constitution, and the Su-preme Court will stand firm in its vindication of the rights and liberties of the people. There was a time when men's hearts qualled—when they whispered in doubt." What of the Supreme Court? will it remain true, or will partisan bias control its decisions?" Thank God, freemen can lift up their heads once more and look each other in th face! The question has been answered-"the Court stands fire!" the liberties of the country are safe in the hands of the Judiciary! And let the Radicals beware how they lay their ruthless nds upon this tribunal; else they may wak e s long-slumbering sentiment in the hearts of the people, which shall sweep them from power as with the besom of destruction. There will be agrand banquet given in this (lity on Tracky part

n Tuesday next—the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. The veteran Francis P. Blair will preside. President Johnson, Gen. Grant and whole host of dignitaries are expected to be pites

ice. Congress could grant no such power, and, to the honor of our National Legislature be it said, it has never been provoked by the state of the country even to attempt its exercise. One of the plainest constitutional provisions was therefore infringed when Milligan was tried by a court not ordained and established by Congress and not composed of judges appointed during good behavior. Why was he not delivered to the Circuit Court of Indiana to be proceeded against according to law? No reason of necessity could be urged against it, because Congress had declared penalties against the offense charged, provided for their punishment, and directed that court to hear and determine them; and soon after this military tribunal was ended the Circuit Court met peacefully, transacted its business and adjourned. It needed no bayonets to protect it, and required no military aid to execute its judgments. It was held in a State eminently distinguished for patriotism, by judges commissioned during the rebellion, who were provided with juries upright, intelligent, and selected by a marshal appointed by the President. The government had no right to conclude that Milligan, if guilty, would not receive in that court merited punishment, for its records discloses that it was constantly engaged in the trial of similar offenses and was never interrupted in its administration of oriminal justice. If it was danger The President has vetoed the negro suffrage bill, and his message will probably be sent to the Senate to-day One who reads this message will not be apt to come to the conclusion that the President as any idea of backing down, "Andy's" back CAUCASIA:S.

bone is still as stiff as ever. IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Indiana Conspiracy Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—It will be re-collected that the Supreme Court of the United States at its former term, announc-ed its decision in the case exparte of Lamb-din P. Millian, declaring the illegality of his trial for alleged conspiracy before a millitary commission in Indiana, and in effect ordering his discharge from prison, he having been convicted and condemned to the punishment of death.

To-day Associate Justice Davis read an elaborate opinion in this case, in which reference was made to the importance of

observing the constitutional guarantee for the protection of the citizen in his per

gaged in the trial of similar offenses and was never interrupted in its administration of oriminal justice. If it was dangerous in the distracted condition of affairs to leave Milligan unrestrained of his liberty because he conspired against the government, afforded aid and comfort to rebels, and incited the people to insurrection, the law said arrest him, confine him closely, render him powerless to do farther mischief, and then present his case to the grand jury of the district with proofs of his guilt, and, if indicted, try him according to the course of the common law.

If this had been done the Constitution for the protection of the citizen in his person and property.

The annexed portions of the opinion of the Court, are of such commanding importance, that we insert them, notwithstanding their length. The facts and arguments are unanswerable. Justice Davids and are

wis says:

The controlling question in this case is this—upon the facts stated in Milligan's petition and the exhibits filed, had the military commission mentioned in it jurisdic-tion legally to try and sentence him? Mil-ligan, not a resident of one of the rebellious Igan, not a resident of pile of the rebellious States or a prisoner of war, but a citizen of Indiana for twenty years past, and never in the military or naval service, is, while at his home, arrested by the military power of the United States, and on certain criminal charges preferred against him, tried and convicted and sentenced to be langed by a military complexion organization. the and convicted and sentenced to be hanged by a military commission organized under the direction of the Military Commander of the Military District of Indiana. Had this tribunal the legal power and authority to try and punish this man? No graver question was ever considered by this Court, nor one which more nearly concerns the rights of the whole nearly concerns the rights of the whole people, for it is the birthright of every American citizen when charged with crime to be tried and punished according

The power of punishment is alone through the means which the laws have provided for that purpose, and if they are ineffectual there is an immunity from pun-ishment, no matter how great an offender isnment, no matter now great an onement the individual may be or how much his crime may have shocked the sense of jus-tice of the country or endangered its safe-

ty.

By the protection of the law, human rights are secured. Withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers or the clamors of an excited peo-If there was law to justify this military If there was law to justify this military trial, it is not our province to interfere; if there was not, it is our duty to declare the nullity of the whole proceeding. The decision of this questiun does not depend on argument, for judicial precedents, numerous and highly illustrative as they are; these precedents inform us of the extent of the struggle to preserve the liberty and to relieve those in civil life from military trials. The founders of our government were familiar with the history of that struggle, and secured, in a written Constitution, every right which the people had wrested from power during a contest of ages. By that Constitution, and the laws authorized by it, this question must be determined. The provisions of that instrument on the administration of oriminal justice are too plain and direct to instrument on the administration of crIminal justice are too plain and direct to leave room for misconstruction or doubt of their true meaning. Those applicable to this case are found in that clause of the original Constitution which says. "that the trials of all crimes, except in case of impeachment shall be by jury!" And in the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the amendments, the fourth proclaims the right to be secure in person and effects against unreasonable search and seizure and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof or probable cause. and directs that a judicial warrant shall not issue "without proof or probable cause, supported by cath or affirmation." The fifth declares that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on presentment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the milita when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and the sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such reguthe sixth guarantees the right of trial by jury in such manner and with such regulations that, with upright judges impartial juries, and an able bar, the innocent will be saved and the guilty punished.—
It is in these words: "In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accussiation, to be confir ated with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of courisel for his defense." These securities for personal liberty thus embodied were such as wisdom and expergence had demonstrated to be necessary for the protection of those accused of crime. And so strong was the enter of the courist of their importance,

and so jealous were the people that these rights, highly prized, might be denied them by implication; that when the original Constitution was proposed for adoption, itencounteredsevereopposition; and but for the belief that it would be sommend. ded as to embrace them, would never have been ratified. Time has proven the dis-cernment of our ancestors, for even the rovisions expressed in such plain English provisions expressed in such plant Engines language that it would seem the ingenui-ty of man could not evade them, are now, after the lapse of more than seventy-flux years, sought to be evaded. Those great and good men foresaw that troublous times yould arise, when ruler and people would ecome restive under restraint, and seek y sharp and decisive measures to accom by sharp and necessive measures to accom-plish ends deemed just and proper, and that the principles of constitutional liber-ty would be in peril unless established by irrepealable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is law for rulers and people quality was law for rulers and people, equally in war and peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious conequences was ever invented by the wit of sequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great emergencies of the government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism; but the theory of necessity on which it is based is false, for the government, within the Constitution, has all the powers granted to it which are necessary or preserve its existence as has been happing. ers granted to it which are necessary to preserve its existence, as has been happily proved by the result of the great effort to throw off its authority. Have any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution been violated in the case of Milligan, and if so, what are they? Every trial involves the exercise of judicial power, and from what source did the military commission that tried him derive its authority? Certainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because dent, or Congress, or the Judiciary dis-turb, except the one concerning the writ of habeas corpus. tainly no part of the judicial power of the country was conferred on them, because the Constitution expressly vests it in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and it is not pretended that the commission was a court ordained and established by Congress. They cannot justify on the mandate of the President, because he is controlled by law and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute and not make the laws; and there is no unwritten criminal code to which resort can be had as a source of jurisdiction. But it is said that the juris-SOUTHERN FEELING.

grievances, and no usage of war could sanction a military trial there for any of-fense whatever, of citizen in civil life in no wise connected with the military serv-ice. Congress could grant no such power, and, to the honor of our National Legis-lature be it said, it has never been pro-

If this had been done, the Constitution would have been vindicated, the law of 1863 enforced, and the securities for personal liberty preserved and defended.— Another guarantee of freedom was broken when Milligan was denied a trial by jury. The great minds of the country have differed upon the correct interpretation to be given to various provisions of the Federal Constitution, and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning, but until recently no

If this had been done, the Constitution

There has been so much said by the jurisdiction. But it is said that the juris-diction is complete under the laws and usages of war. It can serve no useful pur-He says: usages of war. It can serve no useful purpose to inquire what those laws and usages are, whence they originated, where found, and on whom they operate. They can never be applied to citizens of State which have upheld the authority of the government, and where the courts are open and their process unobstructed. The Court has judicial knowledge that in Indiana the Federal authority was always unopposed, and its courts always open to hear criminal accusiations and redress grievances, and no usage of war could

was a disposition on the part of nearly all our people to hold themselves aloo from the speculators and adventurers that came among us, for the purpose as we thought of taking advantage of our help-less condition and great necessities. It could hardly have been otherwise. We could hardly have been otherwise. We were then surrounded by Federal soldiers, and subjected to all manner of insult by men and officers. But this state of things did not last long before better men came amongst us, and better counsels prevailed. The rights of our citizens, and private property were respected; and our citizens then received the citizens, officers and soldiers of the North kindly; took them to their houses, and extended to them all the civilities usually extended to them all the civilities usually extended to gentlemen. Now, no feeling of prejudice or resentment exists here, but all are willing to extend the kindest reception to the people of the North, and to show them that so far as we of Virginia are concerned, we are willing, (although we have suffered most) to let by-gones be by-gones. Especially are we anxious to have good, intelligent mechanics and farmers. We want their labor; we want their experience in managing small farms; we want them to fill up the country in order that we may have schools to send our children to, for we are not able to send them off-to boarding schools, as formerly. We want them to buy portions of our lends in or were then surrounded by Federal soldier to, for we are not able to send them off-to boarding schools, as formerly. We want them to buy portions of our lands, in order that we may get money to improve our other lands, build houses, stock our farms &c. We want them to produce crops to send to market to add to the freights of our railroads, and to the material and substantial wealth of our State. There can be no intelligent man who does not see that our prosperity much depends on Northern emigration, and the sconer it comes the better: and I feel perpends on Northern emigration, and the sooner it comes the better; and I feel perfectly confident that no citizen of a Northern State need feel any fears of his person, his property or his feelings being violated. We have every inducement to want Northern men and money, and I must be greatly mistaken indeed if the centiment and temper of currecept have must be greatly mistaken indeed if the sentiments and temper of our people have not wholly changed. I may say that there are parties from your State who have within the last few months, purchased the ground and water power to chased the ground and water power to build a rolling mill, and are now prosecuting the work diligently with about one hundred hands. These gentlemen entertained the opinions you mentioned and were deterred from coming here for some time; but when they did come were so well satisfied that they made the purchase and in thirty days were here at work. There are Northern men here in almost every branch of business and all almost every branch of business, and al seem to be doing well."

This letter was not intended for publication but was entirely private correspondence. But the gentleman to whom i was addressed, thought it ought to be made public. The writer also speaks of the land near Lynchburg being adapted to the growth of tobacco, wheat, oats. corn &c., and as selling very cheap. He speaks of a "good country mill with a large country custom, with about 200 acres of excellent farming land attached being offered for \$4000."

There the State Money Comes From, and How it Goes.

The following article from the Philadel-

the rederal Constitution, and judicial decision has been often invoked to settle their true meaning, but until recently no one ever doubted the right of trial by jury was fortified in the organic law against the power or attack. It is now assailed, but if ideas can be expressed in words, and language has any meaning, this right—one of the most valuable in a free country—is preserved to every one accused of crime who is not attached to the army or navy, or militia in actual service. The sixth amendment affirms that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury—language broad enough to embrace all persons and cases. But the flith, recognizing the necessity of an indictment, or presentment before any one can be held to answer for high crimes, except cases arising in the military or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. And the framers of the Constitution doubtless meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who were sublect to indiction. ger. And the framers of the Constitution doubtless meant to limit the right of trial by jury, in the sixth amendment, to those persons who were subject to indictment or presentment in the fifth. The discipline necessary to the efficiency of the army and navy, required other and swifter modes of trial than are furnished by the common law courts; and in pursuance of the power conferred by the Constitution, Congress has declared the kind of trial, and the manner in which they shall be conducted, for offenses committed while the party is in the military or naval service. Every one confected with these branches of the public service, is amenable to the jurisdiction which Congress has created for their government, and while thus serving surrenders his right to be tried by the civil courts. All other persons, olizens of States where the courts are open, if charged with crime, are guaranteed the inestimable privilege of trial by jury.—This privilege is a vital principle, underlying the whole administration of criminal justice. It is not held by suffrance and cannot be frittered away on any plea of State or political necessity. When peace prevails and the authority of the government is undisputed, there is no difficulty of preserving the safeguards of

der of an armed force, it in one opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge, has the power, within the lines of his military district to suspend all civil rights and their remedies were subject—citizens as well as well as soldiers—to the rule of his will, and the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained except by his supeand the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States. If this principle is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments, for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within the limits, or on the plea of, necessity with the approval of the Executive, substitute military force and to the exclusion of the lawful can be exclusived. A MARKET TRAIN ON THE CUMBERenable the farmers on the other sid stitute military force and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons

as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules. The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for if true republican government is a failure and there is an end of liberty regulated by law, martial law, established on such a basis, destroys overy guarantee of the Constitution and effectually renders the military independent of and superior to the civil power—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers, such an offense that they assigned it to the world, as one of the causes which impelled them to declare the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcil-able, and in the conflict one or the other must perish. This nation, as experience nust perish. This nation, as experience has proved, cannot always remain at peace, and has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane laws, sincerety attached to the principles of the Constitution. Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the places occupied by Washington and Lincoln, and if this right is conceded, and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human life and liberty are frightful to contemplate. If our fathers had falled to provide for just such a contingency, they would have been false to the trust reposed in them. They knew, the history of the world told them, the nation they were founding, be its existence short or long, would be involved in war, how often or how long continued human foresight would be involved in war, how often or how long continued human foresight could not tell, and that unlimited power, wherever lodged ot such a time, was specially bazardous to freemen. For this and other weighty reasons they secured the inheritance they had fought to maintain, by incorporating in a written Constitution the safeguards, which time had proved were essential to its preservation. Not one of these safeguards can the President, or Congress, or the Judiclary dis-

Radicals about the hostility of the South at New Orleans. towards our citizens, that we give an extract from a letter of Mr. B. K. Nowlin, one of the prominent citizens of Lynchburg. Va., to one of our own citizens. It speaks for itself, and needs no comment.

"In regard to the feelings of our people towards the citizens of the North, I am frank to admit that when the breakdown of the Confederacy took place, there

How plain, candid, statements of this ind, from Southerners themselves, belie the slanders of the Radicals.

phia Ledger contains a great deal of information in a small space. The Ledge

It may be interesting to many readers to know from what sources the large revenue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State Taxes on real cases are abeliahed. Let us take a they fave enue of the State of Pennsylvania is derived, now that the State Taxes on real estate are abolished. Let us take a few items from one of the latest reports on this subject and place them in the order of their magnitude. Thus, for example, the tax on corporation stocks yielded last year \$1,258,960; the tax on tonnage \$401,741; the commutation of the tonnage tax, \$360,000; retailers licenses, \$357,191; collateral inheritance tax, \$281,726; tavorn licenses, \$257,462; the tax on loans, \$278,483; tax on emoluments of offices, \$163,240; tax on gross receipts, \$182,472; tax on foreign insurance companies, \$128,758.—From these few items are collected the large amount of '\$3,620,033'. The balance of the income of the State last year was procured from a large number of other items, such as taxes on wills and deeds, on bank dividends, brokers, auction duties and commissions, from licenses for eatinghouses, billiard rooms and bowling saloons, peddlers, brokers, patent medicine dealers, and a large variety of other sources, including \$150 from "cases of conscience." From all these sources the large sum of about five and a quarter millions of dollars was collected during the year 1866.

It will, perhaps, be equally interesting

peace prevails and the authority of the government is undisputed, there is no difficulty of preserving the safeguards of liberty, for the ordinary modes of trial are never neglected, and no one wishes it otherwise. But if society is disturbed by civil commotion—if the passions of men aroused and the restraints of law weakened, if not disregarded, these safeguards need and should receive the watchful care of those intrusted with the guardianship of the Constitution and laws. In no other way can we transmit to posterity unimpaired the blessings of liberty consecrated by the sacrifices of the Revolution. It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of this military commission. The proposition is this: That in a time of war the commander of an armed force, if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, lions of dollars was collected during the year 1836.

It will, perhaps, be equally interesting to notice some of the larger items of expenditure to which this revenue, is devoted. A few of them, ranked in the order of their magnitude, are as follows: Interest on loans, \$1,892,105; expenses of Government, \$669,000; relief of the Chambersburg sufferers, \$497,608; for charitable institutions, \$474,616; common schools, \$324,808; pensions and gratuities, \$164,536; State Capitol and grounds, \$121,785; House of Refuge, \$91,500; penitentiaries, \$41,035. Following there are a variety of other smaller expenditures. The total expenditures, however, left the large margin of \$1,867,650 of surplus to be applied to the reduction of the State debt.

LAND VALLEY RAILROAD, -We have the pleasure of announcing that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company has consented to place a train on their bridge on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, to the river to attend our market. The train will leave Bridgeport at six o'clock each market morning. Telegraph. 43

GENERAL NEWS \$298,130,939 of National bank curre

-A Milwaukee butcher found alive in -Up to December 1, 9,210 soldiers' and orphans have been admitted to the

hools of Penn'a. -A Norwick, Conn., clergyman, offer felt \$11,000 if a quart of pure spirits can in that city.

-Donati's great comet will be visible to eyes again in the year 3853. (Cut this pa

out for reference.) -A Washington corresp —A Washington correspondent says the more Department is still briskly at work in ing the irregularities of the mails. —The monster procession of Trades per London constituted a close pro-

ong, six abreast. —It is said that almost every alternate soft land along the Pacific railroad is own some member of Congress.

-The post office at Waynesboro', Frank Cennsylvania, was entered on the night of 25th instant, and robbed of \$80 in money. A seven hour's snow occurred at Aug Georgia, on the 29th, showing that northern stitutions" are steadily fixing themselves in

-An evidence that the negroes abo are prospering in a pecuniary way is the fact they are the victims of highway robber Thieves are not so foolish as to plunder -A fire broke out in Newport, Maine, or esday night, and swept th ods. The masonic Hall was among lestroved. -An Idaho letter says that the busing

—An Adamo letter says that the dusiness of cerfeiting gold dust is carried on to a serior tent, and the authorities of the territory en called upon to suppress it. -Hall's Journal of Health expresse that bockwheat cakes con

ment for less money than any other art -Governor Orr had had to send a military pany to Kingstree, South Carolina, to stop ting and robbery among the freedmen there, had almost begun to rival Butler's spoon ex

-The Oil City Register maintains that the petroleum basin has not yet been reached b of the wells—that it lies directly under the sand stone, at a depth varrying from 500

—Lamberton Lodge, No. 31, A. Y. M., was constituted at Thompstown, Juniata ComPennsylvania, on Monday evening, 24th inst, der the supervision of D. D. G. M. Muenel

-A singular fight took place in Lynchbe night not long ago. The parties who were ed in it were three ex-soldiers; two of who ach lost a leg and the other had but one One of them was pretty serio rutch in the hands of one of his assailan

Business Notices

WM. BLAIR & SON, IMPORTERS OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCE CARLISLE, PA.

Do you wish to buy ware of any kind go to to Store of Wm. Blair & Son, who have the larg stock outside of Philadelphia.

The "Universal Cog-Wheel Wringer" and TY'S "Clothes Washer" can be bought of WM. BLAIR & Son, who have the exclusive

yer & Co., East Main Street, are closing ou balance of this Winter's Stock at greatly re rurs, Blankets, Cassimores, Balmoral Si Inderwear, Flannels, &c. Just received, Ca and Domestics at low prices. Give W. C. Sa

ll desirous of obtaining a first class Sewin chine to examine the Wheeler & Wilson.

nany important advantages over all others, titches for beauty, strength and elasticity, he wonder to all.

No other machine covers so wide a range work, sewing light and heavy work with

For beauty of work and the wide range of which it accomplishes, as well as the ease of cration, economy of thread, togother with its gant appearance as an article of household niture, the Wheeler & Wilson has ho rival. account of the many advantages and imprements it possesses over others, we feel summerits the appellation of the best family Sew Machine in the world, and we but speak minds of hundreds of thousands of families have them in daily use. We say again get one. Sold at Rail Road Office, Carlisl

SPECIAL CARD.—Having determ to sell out my immense stock of Winter God I now offer to the public at greatly reduced; ces, Plece Goods by the yard, Men's, Youth's a Boy's Ready Made Clothing. Call and exami for yourself, at the old stand. . L LIVINGSTO

N. B. We also offer for sale the Florence Reversible Feed Lock and Knot Sille Sewing Machines.

1. L. Dec. 20, 1896

Ladies in want of Cloth Cloaks, Shaw and Woolen Knitted Goods, would save mo by calling at J. Huttons Fancy Store, No. North Hanover Street, Carlisla. He is close

Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENK'S ICINES.—To cure consumption, the system m be propared so that the lungs will heal. To complish this, the liver and stomach must it be cleansed and an appetite created for g wholesome food, which, by these medici wholesome lood, which, by these medicines we digested properly, and good healthy blomade; thus building up the constitution Schenck's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach all billious or mucous accumulations; and, using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the

using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the petite is restored.

Schenek's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as was medical, and, by using the three remedles, mpurities are expelled from the system, a good wholesome blood made, which will repel disease. If patients will take these med according to directions, consumption very quently in its last stage yields readily to the action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse liver and stomach. It does not follow that cause the bowels are not costive they are not quired, for sometimes in diarrhoss they are essary. The stomach must be kept healthy, an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Sy to act on the respiratory organs properly and ay any irritation. Then all that is required perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking the color of the color in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be ticular and masticate wel Oct. 25, 1806-2nd w ea mo I yr:

To Consummerves.—The advertiser, ha een restored to health in a fer weeks by a ver simple remedy, after hay! ag suffered for so years with a sovere lung suffered for so years with a sovere lung affection, and that disease, Consumption is sanxious to make known the sufference of the sufference prescriptio a used (free of charge,) with the how will find a sure cure for Consumption, will find a sure cure for Consumption, hr ia, Bronchits, Coughs, Colds, and all Thrand Lung Affections. The only object of the vertiser in sending the Prescription is to ben the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes ev-sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost the nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free by ret

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y Feb. 22, 1866,-1y

ail, will please address

Feb.22,1866-1y

EHRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffer for years from Nervous Debility, Premature I cay, and all the affects of youthful indiscretic will for the sake of suffering humanity, send i to all who need it, the recipe and directions to making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addre

Feb. 22, 1866—ly No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE -Every young lady at sentleman in the United States can hear some-gentleman in the United States can hear some-thing very much to their advantage by return-mail (free of charge,) by addressing the under-signed. Those having fears of being hymbugged-will oblige by not noticing this card. "All others will please address their obedient servant."

13 17 17 25 113