ANNOUNCEMENT ! Our subscribers will find the date to which their subscriptions are paid given on the address of their papers, immediately after their names. All those in arrears for the current year, whose subscriptions date from the 1st of December or thereabouts, who settle their accounts during the month of February, will be charged at the rate of \$2 00 per annum. After March 1st no variation will be made from our published terms in any instance. All will have fair notice and we intend to treat all alike. Subscribers in Arrears WILL THEREFORE SAVE FIFTY CENTS BY PAYING FOR THEIR PAPERS BEFORE THE IST OF MARCH. This is not intended as a dun, but merely as a notice for the benefit of subscribers who are in arrears.-The heavy expense of the Volunteer establishment requires a prompt collec tion of all accounts; and it is nothing more than fair that the enterprise manifested in this journal should meet with a corresponding promptness and liberality on the part of its patrons.

FREE SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG AFRI-

In the House, at Washington, a few days ago, Thad Stevens introduced a bill to establish a system of commor schools for the benefit of young Africaus in the District of Columbia. The bill provides for the establishment, withm one year, of a sufficient number of common schools in the District of Columbia for the education of every colored child, without distinction of any kind, between the ages of six and sixteen, resident therein. That no father or guardian shall be permitted to vote at any election for any public officer in the District who shall not have caused his children or ward, being of proper age, to attend the common schools, or som other school, at least part of the preceding year, and that one-third of the expense of the system shall be paid by the United States, and two-thirds by the

District of Columbia. During the last five years, negroes from all sections of the South have been flocking to Washington by myriads .-Some forty thousand, it is estimated, have been added to the resident black population of the District. Of these, about one-fifth (eight thousand) are children under sixteen years of age, and, according to the provisions of Stevens' bill, must be sent to school, one-third of the expense of their schooling to be paid | that, what did he mean? This doubtby "we, the people of the United States," and the other two-thirds by the white citizens of the District of Columbia!

Radical niggerism, like every other ugly epidemic-measels, small-pox, itch, he suggests that the President of the &c.—must run its course: and we suppose we will have to submit to additional taxation to raise an immense school fund for the education of little velvetheads. Until now, no one supposed that out—these threats at violence—will conthe money of the United States Treasury could be used for any such purpose. Certainly poor white children never were and we presume never will be schooled at Government expense. But the negro is the "coming man," in the opinion of the fanatical fools who rule it should not only be deprived of his the rump Congress, and the people will be compelled to submit to additional taxation to carry out this opinion. Establishing schools in the District of Col umbia, one-third the expenses attending the same to be paid out of the public treasury, is but the beginning of what is to be introduced in all towns and communities. Negro suffrage is to be first enforced in the District of Columbia. It is an experiment, a feeler, and so it is | tried at Albion, in the Court of Oyer and with this negro-education scheme. Be- | Terminer, a few days ago, and found fore long the Massachusetts school marm | guilty of manslaughter. He was senwill be seen in all the States and territories, gathering up the little "pet lambs," (as Mr. Lincoln once called the young negroes,) and negro school houses will dot the land, and the people will be required to pay two-thirds and the Government one-third the expenses for bled in politics, he soon fell from grace, maintaining the same! What a glorious

idea is this? But if this bill, by its provisions, is calculated to work a great wrong to the | in the political whirlpool. When minpeople at large, it is more than a wrong to the white inhabitants of the District of Columbia. To them it is an infliction equal to that forced upon the Israelites when Pharaoh's task-masters required them to make brick without furnishing | -it was seldom if ever that we heard them the necessary straw. On them it of unlawful offences being committed by is an outrage that none but one posses- one of their profession. Not so for the sing the heart of a demon would dare

For some reason or other Stevens and the devil in have, we regret to say, been the radical majority of the two houses dragged to the bar of justice, and conof the rump, appear to entertain a pecu- victed of crimes of the blackest type.liar hatred for the people of the District of Columbia. Whether this arises from | pected? We have heard from the pulpit the refusal of the house-keepers of Wash- of this town recommendations and sugington to permit their black kitchen gestions thrown out that caused the girls to become too intimate with Ste-blood to chill and the lip to quiver. vens and his fanatical colleagues, or Murder, and arson and brutality were whether it is the natural aversion that applauded and recommended from the low, degraded men feel for decent wellbred people, we know not. But the were seen leaving the church door with hatred, it is evident, is intense. Accor- clenched fists and flashing eyes. Men ding to Stevens' bill, the people of the who had, for many years, feasted to-District of Columbia will be required to gether at the same communion table, pay for the schooling of over five thousand young negroes, all of whom have venge took the place of love and charity. settled in Washington as black-birds settle on a corn-field, within the last few into the church and coiled itself about years. More than this, the black popu- the altars of the living God! Oh, the lation is increasing daily, and as the ne- political preacher has a fearful account gro is now a voter in the District, it will to settle. Those of them who indulged not be long before he will rule it and in party slang, preached up hatred and lord it over the white citizens who made called it "loyalty," could sustain themit what it is. Indeed, some are of opin- | selves so long as the minds of men were ion that the blacks are even now equal to the whites in numerical strength, and sober second thought of the people" has that with the aid of the Yankee squatreturned, these same preachers find few ters who are loafing there, they will be to commend them for their former conable to elect their city officers for Washington and Georgetown at the first trial. Thus the people of the District will be | true is the adage, "whom the gods wish bound hand and foot, and no matter how industrious or how prosperous they may be, all their earnings are to be swallowed up in the schooling and maintaining of young negroes, all of whom are strangers to them, and belong to other States. Could the prince of darkness himself have invented a better plan for the humiliation and ruin of a people? The property-holders of Washington and Georgetown might as well sprinkle brimstone on their houses and burn them up, for the passage of the Stevens bill will make a Sodom and Gomorrah

of those two cities. NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—The Chiengo Journal states that a new Democra-tic paper is about to be started in Chicago, funds have been subscribed the Times will soon have a formidable competitor.

SCHENCK Everybody has heard of "General

tions in accordance with his ideas of

"localty." Running off negroes to

Washington, to be supported at the ex-

pense of the government, occupied a

considerable portion of Schenck's time

and attention. As to fighting the ene

my, Schenck had no heart for that, and

if a live rebel were seen within ten miles

of the head-quarters of our hero, a re

always being two or three miles in ad-

vance of his command. By some means

or other, (known only to the then "loy-

al,") Schenck became rich, and from a

very ugly, poor little Abolition politi-

cian, he assumed the airs and appear-

ance of a man of importance. The war

being ended, the "Government," (Mr

Lincoln.) had no more work for political

tenerals, and Schenck was accordingly

mustered out." He is, we believe, a

Massachusetts man by birth, and of

course has an eye to No. 1, always. He

posted home to Ohio, where he has lived

for some years, squatted down in a Re-

publican strong-hold, and had himself

comminated for Congress. He was elect-

ed, of course, for the people of the Buck-

eye State appear to like such men as

Schenck. Last fall he was re-elected.

body. Not much. We only want our

readers to know Schenck, and to inform

them that he made a speech in the

House on Thursday last. The subject

under discussion was "how can we pun-

ish the President?" Mr. Schenck spoke

as follows. We publish his speech in

full, a favor we don't often grant to Rad-

"Mr. Schence. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it w not be a bad plan to stop the President's pa some way, or to take from him the compete to receipt for it."

After this burst of eloquence the mili-

looked as wise as an owl. The sugges-

tion he made was considered somewhat

members asked him to explain, but this

Schenck propose to "stop the Presi-

dent's pay?" What does he mean by

from the President "the competency to

tend to hint at assassination, or Knot

fulness of language will not do, "Gen-

eral" Schenck. The people have a right

to know what this miserable slang-

whanger and jack-pudding means when

United States shall be made incompetent

to sign a receipt. We hope, then, that

the Democratic members of Congress

when they hear these dark hints thrown

tinue to insist on explanations. More

than once has the President's life been

threatened by members of the Rump Congress, in their public speeches. It

is time a stop was put to this mode of

attack. The member who indulges in

seat, but a good strong negro should be

employed to kick him from the District

ANOTHER "LOYAL" PREACHER CAGED.

tenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary

Lindlsey was one of the "loyal" preach-

ers, and for a time was Chaplain to a

regiment. Like all preachers who dab-

became brutish, and finally murdered

his infant child. He is but one of hun-

dreds of ministers who have gone down

isters attended to their duties-when

they preached Christ and him crucified,

instead of attempting to uphold and de-

fend the attracities of an administration

noted for its infidelity and wickedness

last five years or more. Scores of men

wearing the livery of heaven to serve

But could anything else have been ex

sacred desk, and, as a consequence, men

became alienated, and hatred and re-

The serpent of sin had found its way

crazed with passion, but now that "the

duct, but scores who condemn them and

refuse to be influenced by them. How

Cameron's organ says that the re-

fusal of the Southern States to ratify the

Rump amendment "will speedily result

in the overthrow of President Johnson's

so-called State Governments." by the

Runn Congress, with what it calls "the

Territorial scheme." To which the Pat-

riot & Union replies: "Ah, grubs, Pres-

ident Johnson and the Conservative

majority of the Union have a scheme

worth two of that. It is a scheme em-

bracing the Army and Navy, and the

and vitalized by the spirit of civil lib-

erty. Over it floats the flag of Thirty-

six Stars and Thirteen Stripes, which is

upborne by two million patriot hands,

Touch it if you dare!"

to destroy they first make mad."

The Rev. Joel Lindlsev, the unnatural

of Columbia.

for ten years.

ical orators:

"Well, what about him?" asks some

treat was at once ordered, the "General

"PETITIONS FOR IMPEACHMENT." One of the dodges resorted to by the Jacobin-disunionists to cast odium un-Schenck. During the war he earned on the President and to bring the gova reputation almost equal to that earned ernment into disrepute, is the presentaby Millroy and Ben Butler. He put in most of his time in and about Baltimore, tion of petitions by members of Congress, "praying for the impeachment of regulating city and township elections, and attending to many other little matthe President." From the proceedings of the House of Tuesday of last week, ters of a political nature. Like all small we clip the following: men, he was a petty tyrant, and it de-"Mr. Conkling, (N. Y.) presented a petition o citizens of Alden, Eric county, New York, pray ing the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Judiciary Committee." lighted his little soul when he could find an excuse to harrass men, women and children who failed to square their ac-

These so-called petitions are printed at Washington, and then sent out under frank, to Radical-disunion wire-pullers all-over the country. A few scurvy politicians, negroes and scavengers, sign them, and then return them to Washington, to be presented to the House by Mr. Conkling, or some other conspira-

The Radical-disunionists appear de for the purpose of heaping indignity upon President Johnson. The country's nonor as well as its interests are suffering from these disgraceful proceedings and thousands of our prominent business men are beginning to see and fee that this state of affairs, if continued will bankrupt the nation, and eventual ly destroy it. That the designs of the radical majority in the rump Congress are revolutionary, is an admitted fact. Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Republican member of Congress from New York, and editor of the New York Times, in a late letter to his paper, says:

late letter to his paper, says:

"The purpose of the majority of the present imperfect Congress, as we all see, is to remove the President, and not only the President but the supreme Court out of its way. We see this, and we look on in apathy, and go about money mating, stupidly trusting that no harm will come of it, and yet what is doing is that constitutional government is destroyed before our eyes. A bill was brought in on Monday by Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, which, absolutely, is entitled a bill to "define the powers of the Supreme Court"—of the Supreme Court whose powers are defined by the Constitution, and the chief object of whose creation was to define the powers of Congress.—A more barefaced attempt at usurpation was never seen; a more tatal blow to constitution government was never dealt. Yet what may we not expect when Mr. Wilson reports a bill which declares valid and consequent acts which the Supreme ons and consequent acts which the Supre-purt can only declare valid? and when A nutwell does not hesitate to declare, 'with stro Boutwell does not hesitate to declare, 'with stroimphasis,' that the Supreme Court exists but be the breath of Congress—the Supreme Court, or ted by the creator of Congress, to intercept laws and be a check upon its action! Congress no more right to define the powers of the Sipreme Court than to define its own powers of hose of the President."

tary orator subsided, took his seat, and Raymond, reckless politician as he is, sees breakers ahead, and warns the ambiguous, and some of the Democratic people accordingly. Even Stanton-the "loyal" Radical he refused to do. In what way does Stanton-is alarmed, and expresses himself freely. A letter from Washington says: the suggestion that the rumpers take

"I hear that Secretary Stanton, in conversa-tion with a triend, gave it as his opinion that the country is in more danger to-day than at any time during the rebellion. He thinks the pro-posed impeachment of the President will, if pros-ecuted much farther, lead to a war, the result of which it is difficult to fortedit. The Secretary is represented as being very approbensive lest con-gress should take some fatal step in that direc-tion. This sounds strange from Stauton," receipt for it?" (his pay). Did he in-

In Europé the distracted state of afairs in this country is attracting attenion. Europe holds about one-fifth of our debt in Government bonds, and she has it in her power to force a financial crisis here any day she pleases. A late letter from Washington, to the New York Times, (Republican paper,) says: "The Government is in receipt of advices from arope, to the effect that large amounts of securi-Europe, to the effect that large amounts of securi-ties will soon be forwarded to this country for sule, owing to the lack of confidence occasioned by the announcement that Congress would prob-ably impeach the President. European capital-ists are disposed to convert our national securi-ities. Nothing is more natural than a result like this. The truth is, Congress, by its wild, passion-ate, and unwise system of legislation, is doing its best to ruin the country at home and abroad," Some of the Radical members of Con-

gress, too, it seems, are beginning to get their eyes open to the consequences that will follow if they continue to yield to the treasonance demands or Sumner, Stevens & Co. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York city, is one of the wealthiest and ablest business men in this country. brute who whipped his boy baby, three He is also a Radical of the straightest years old, to death, last June, because it sect. It will be remembered that he succould not repeat the Lord's prayer, was cessfully contested the seat of Hon, Jas. Brooks, in the present Congress. On the 21st ult., he made a speech, in his place, in the House, from which we clip the following extract. We call attention to it as showing what a change has During the rebellion, this Reverend come over the spirit of the dream of even the most ultra Radical Jacobin destruc-

the most ultra Radical Jacobin destructives:

"He rose to give his reason why he could not vote either for the bill or the amendment. He hoped he would not, for his course on the bill be denounced as a renegade Republican. He differed entirely from the general sentiment on the republican side of the House—that the States recently in rebellion were not States in the Union. Congress had already committed itself against that view. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery had been submitted to them by the general government, and had been ratified by them in lost when West Virginia was organized. Mr. Speaker Coffax had made as specen in which he declared that Governor Plerpont and the Wheeling Legislature were the rightal government and Legislature of the State of Virginia, competent constitutionally to give assent to the partition of the State; and the last constitution at amendment has been sent to the rebel States for ratification, and he was confident Congress and intended that Julied Mr. Botter Constitution and his was confident Congress and intended that Julied Mr. Botter Constitution in the without the substitute of Mr. Ashley, and he had failed to hind in either the first thing that promised peace, conciliation and harmony. He looked anxiously for peace and permanent conclitation, therefore Congress should be careful not to pass laws that could only irritate the people of the South and perpetuate the hostility between the sections.—He was not deficient in sympathy for the colored men, but he knew that under the citramstances such a state of things was in a measure to be expected. Something to bring about a better feeling between the North and the South, was wanted, and at the same time a better feeling between the North and the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man.—Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between the North and the South, while it would enfranchise the colored man.—Would the passage of such a law be calculated to create better feeling between

A WORD TO THE RADICALS.

The Radical death-dance over the grave of the Union moves on apace. The Rump leaders appear to be striving to emulate the Red Republicanism of the European continent. The proceedings of the French Directory, in the days of terrorism, and Jacobin sway, almost pale before the un-blushing tyranny and the brazen assumpions" that characterize the deliberation of the American disunionists. The popular calm must not be misfaken by the would be rulers of our nation's destinies. Silence does not always indicate indifference or imply assent. Reason is always serene. God neither made nor does Ho govern the world in a passion. There is a poetic justice as well as a legitimate rebution that waits on those who mistake his plans, and work to thwart his designs God will not let the heavens fall that larks may be caught. If the people of these United States suffer an unserupulous fac-tion of partisans to realize their crazy tion of partisans to relitze their Grazy schemes of miscegenation, and their wick-ed efforts to establish despotism, at the ex-pense of the overthrow and destruction of "the bestgovernment the world eversaw," they are false to their God and to themselves. This we are not ready to believe selves. This we are not ready to believe. It is rather to be thought that the poisoned chalice that Ashley and Stevens, and their colleagues and followers, are preparing for their countrymen, will be commanded to their own lips. The people are begining to be tired of continued agitation, and constant war upon the Union. It keeps everything unsettled, and destroys all harmony and union of thought and action for the proportion of the genand action, for the promotion of the gen-eral welfare. If we do not mistake the eral welfare. If we do not mistake the temper of the honest masses, throughout our broad land, it is averse to keeping open the gashes of our civil strife. It craves that peace, which is so needful to the highest interests of society, and which is the only lawful object of war. We warn the Rump leaders that the desent into Avernus, is easier than to obtain egress.—

York Democratio Press. 'sinews of war"-the Treasury. It is a scheme founded upon the Constitution,

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Passed the Senate on Thursday has yeas 27, nays 10, absent or not voting, 15. The Bill goes back to the House and will no doubt be passed by the body also. It is a bill of abomination. a grand swindle, by which the rich ate to be made richer, and the poor poorer. It may be called a prohibitory tariff under the operation of which the cottorspinners, iron-masters, paper-maker wool-growers, and dealers in coffees, s gars, teas, and other articles in general use, can charge almost what they please Nearly all the New England members of Congress are directly interested in the various interests protected by the bill just passed by the Senate/ Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, is the cotton lord of America. His profits for the last five or six years have been enormous, amounting, we see it stated to about a million of dollars a year. He wants termined to do all they can to engender | more "protection," so that he may be hatred and ill-will. Evey device that enabled to raise his prices still higher. man or devil can invent is resorted to Other Senators are engaged in woolgrowing and its manufacture. They are now making a profit of about sixty per cent. They want more "protection," and larger profits. Ther we have our iron-lord, our paper-manufacturer, and dealer in the necessaries of life, all occupying seats in Congress. For many years their charges for their articles have been infamously exorbitant, amounting to an impo-ition almost beyond endurance. They have all made independent fortunes off a tax-ridden people, but they want more "protection" and addiional profits.

How long will the people put up with. the doings of the rump Congress? Have they not suffered long enough from high prices? Are they willing to continue o pay out all their earnings to purchase he necessaries of life, merely that a few labobs in a portion of the Northern States may become millionaires in a few months? No wonder these cormorant members of Congress are anxious to keep out of Congress the representatives of ten sovereign States. They could not, with impunity, pass their infamous measures if all the States were represented. Depriving ten States of representation is induced by avarice as well as treason. It is a Yankee trick that deserves the censure of the world. But, enough for the present. In conclusion, we call attention to the following article which we take from the New York Evening Post, a Republican paper of great power and respectability, and of which Mr. Lincoln's old friend. William Cullen Bryant, is editor. Read what the Post says:

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE. We must again warn Congressmen against the atrocious Tariff bill, now be-fore Congress. No man who expects to con-tinue in public life can afford to vote for that bill, which discriminates heavily

that bill, which discriminates heavily against the mechanics and farmers of the country, in favor of the wealthy.

It does this in an ingenious way, which makes the tariff a muddle to any but experts; but we repeat what we wrote a few days ago: If the bill becomes a law, its oppression will be quickly enough felt, and the people will resent it, and punish its authors. It is a fact that in this Tariff bill the cheaper qualities of cloth are to have a much higher proportion of duty laid upon them than the high priced to have a much higher proportion of duty laid upon them than the high priced cloths. Thus woollen coatings, the gold cost of which is \$1.08 per yard, are to be raised twenty-four per cent. higher; but the fine and costly qualities, the gold price of which is \$2.40, are raised only eleven per cent.; and still finer qualities, of the gold cost of \$2.60 are raised only ten per cent. The coarser coatings are to pay from eighty to one hundred and twenty per cent. in duties, but the finer and more costly are only burdened with from ore costly are only burdened with from slxty-five to seventy per cent. The duty on the high-priced carpets is not raised at all; that on low-priced carpets is raised vard, about five per cent. In the same manner there is no

The commonest kinds of cutlery are to pay from one hundred to two hundred per cent. duty; that is to say, farmers and mechanics, and working people generally, are to be made to pay by this atrocious tariff twice or three times as much as the articles can be imported for; for, of course, the home manufacturer will at once put up his prices to the highest limit at which he can just undersell the importer who has these duties to pay.

as these duties to pay.

This atrocious swindle upon the farmrs, mechanics and workingmen of the Inited States ought to be called "a bill to still further increase the prevailing high prices, and to grind the faces of American workingmen." That will be its effect, if it becomes a law; it will still further raise prices, add greatly to the cost of home production, thereby entirely disable us from trading with the rest of the world, and make the country prorer and poorer all the time. The people are learning a costly lesson—they are begin-ning to find out that this continued tam-pering with the industry of the country produces evil and only evil to them, however it may enrich a few favored manu-facturers. They begin to see that a law to divert intelligent Americans from the industries they find most profitable, to others which can only be pursued at a loss or with the help of what is called protection" from the government, is in fact a measure to inflict a great loss upon the country; they begin to see that it is better to leave such matters to settle themselves; Americans are not stupid as to need an act of Congress to tell them what

o work at. o work at.

But if "protection" is demanded, why
s it not better that each State should fos er such industries as it chooses, by a direct bounty? In that way many millions would be saved to the people every year, over the present system. We do not see that the protectionists favor this plan, but if they were sure of their ground, i their arguments were sound, they would agree to it very quickly, because it would relieve them of many difficulties.

Now We cut the following from the Washington letter in Forney's Press of | Corresponding Secretary; S. S. Haldethe 25th ult:

THE CONDITION OF MARYLAND.—Great solicitude is felt for the Union men of Maryland. The Legislature at Annapolis, under the direction of Swann, is carrying things with so high a hand that Congress may be compelled, out of sheer humanity, to interpose. The whole power of the State is under the control of those who would have carried her out of the Union, if they could, and the proscribed chases are the men who saved Maryland from secession.

Thus Forney sounds the key note to last September. he coup d'etat that Congress is expected o make shortly against Maryland. The nternal affairs of a sovereign State, is no onger a question, but simply one of conrenience, and when necessary to help carry out the revolutionary plan of Congress. We predict that in six months Maryland will be without a State Government. The Rump will have absorbed everything that it don't already possess

MARYLAND.-Both branches of the Maryland Legislature recently passed a bill directing a new election to be held in Baltimore, February 6, with the intention of superseding, the present city government, which was elected for a term of two years.

The signs of the times strongly in-Radical Republican party.

WEBSTER'S PROPHESY.

This is a very appropriate time to reroduce Daniel Webster's famous pronesy. Speaking of the dangers to be prehended from the revolutionary rty now in power, which was laying its foundations when he died, he said: "If these informal fanatics and Abolitionists yeer get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution; set the Supreme Court at lefance; change and make laws to suit themetives; lay violent hands on those who differ with hem in opinion and dare question their infalligity, and finally bankrupt the country and delege it in blood."

Has not every word uttered by Webter proved true so far as the fanatics have gone? And, unless the record are aroused to a sense of their danger, is there not every indication, that the finale of bankruptcy and blood is at hand?

Meeting of the Democratic Central Com-

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29 1867. The Committee met at Bolton's Hotel. The Committee met at Bolton's Hotel. Present.—Mr. Wallace, Chairman; Hon. Robert Given, Westmorland; H. F. Shultz, Lancaster; Col. Jacob Zeigler, Butler; E. Davis, Berks; Thomas Chalfant, Montour; H. W. Petriken, Lycoming; M. Park Davis, Crawford; Mr. Smith Lancaster; D. E. Nice, Shuylkill; Mr. Caldwell, Huntingdon; Mr. Roush, Snyder; A. R. Schofield, Fourth District, Philadelphia; B. L. Foster, Dauphin.

On motion of Mr. Davis, of Crawford, B. L. Foster was re-elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the second Tuesday of June next was fixed for the meeting of the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Suinate a candidate for Judge of the Su preme Court.
On motion of Mr. Nice,

On motion of AIr. Nice, Resolved, That it is recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forth-with elect two delegates of recognized po-sition and influence with the party, from each Representative and Senatorial Dis-trict, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Comnittee.
On motion of Mr. Zeigler,
Resolved, That the Democracy of Penn

sylvania be requested to use their best efforts to sustain and extend the circulation of the Patriot and Union, as the organ of the party, published at the State capital.
On motion of Mr. Smith, a resolution of thanks to Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman, and other officers of the State Central Committee, was unanimously On motion, the Convention adjourned

(For the American Volunteer Minerals for Paris Exposition.

The time appointed for the opening of the Paris Exposition is not far distant. In many departments much has been done to give the United States her true character in such a display. The arts, manufactures, and sciences as well, will severally show their achievements. Personal interest and a just national pride have moved our more thoughtful and wholemoved our more thoughtful and whole-souled citizens to work zealously; in many instances, even to devote a portion of their money. There may be a large class of those extremely practical men who cannot feel at liberty to gratify their pride, and, still further, who cannot take much time to think whether they enter-tain a genuine interest in the cause or not; but, it is to be hoped that there is not one citizen of influence who will fail to one citizen of influence who will fail to note the sure bearing of so open and general h comparison upon our relative wealth and strength. Estimates made at that Exposition will be hard to undo by vorbal arguments, or, we may say, they will simply stand until another opportunity comes for side-by-side measurement. It may be well to consider too, that, if our arms are found just a little bit short or weak, neither England nor France

will make much ceremony about telling us of it.

But, if the good citizens of Cumberland and adjoining counties will permit, I will be more to the point. There is one department of wealth, which, is not as yet quite fully represented, and that is, our resources in Minerals. Ten or twelve of the States have already sent in full contributions, but Pennsylvania, which should be high upon, if not at the top of the scale, and the states were a recovered to the contributions of the lowest, or scarcely represented in all. the lowest, or scarcely represented at all. The coal formations of Poinsylvania are unequalled in the world; the iron ore deposits are hardly surpassed; it is especially cent. In the same manner there is no increase on silk dress goods, which are bought by the wealthy; but on small articles of silk, such as ribbons, which are used by the poor as well, there is an increase of ten per cent. High-priced linens are even put under a diminished duty—they are to pay five per cent. less than now.

The commonest kinds of cutlery are to ask for specimens of any simple mineral payer from one hundred to two hundred. To represent an ore (of any sort) one (1)

larger specimen, not over a cubic foot, and forty (40) small ones of the size of an egg, are required.

Where two parties extract ores from the same deposit, or ores that are in all respects similar, they will confer with each other, and forward but one set of speci-

mens. A hydraulic cement should be furnished In such quantity as cres. Of a roofing, slate from ten (10) to fifteen (15) of the prepared slabs should be sent. A fire-clay must not go beyond twenty (20) pounds. As regards the more rare minerals—of which there is a large number—it need only be said that we would like to have there as fully represented as precible. only be said that we would like to have them as fully represented as possible.—Compliance with the directions below will insure safe delivery:

Pack in strong boxes—in case of slates pack carefully, then place the following address on a stiff card, well tacked to lid: McL. W. Thomson, Harrisburg, Pa.—and send by express. I am obliged to request that parties forward to Harrisburg at their own expense.

at their own expense.

Parties, having placed their initials or their mark on the lox, will be kind enough to give that mark by letter to the same address, together with a description which hall embraced the fellowing the fellowing the same address. address, together with a description which shall embrace the following: Any chemical analysis that may have been made of the mineral sent, the exact locality from which it was taken, and, if possible, the geological formation which yielded it. The descriptions cannot be too full.

All appairment as well as letters, must

All specimens, as well as letters, must reach Harrisburg by February 12th, 1867. McL. W. T. N. Y. School of Minerals. Will other papers please copy?

STATE AGRICTLYBBAL SOCIETY.-The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society was held at Harrisburg, on the 17th tilt: A Boyd Hamilton, of Dauphin, was re-elected President; A. B. Longaker, of Montgomery, Recording Secretary: James Young, of Dauphin. man, of Lancaster, Chemistand Geologist; and Henry Gilbert, of Dauphin, Libarian. The total receipts of the Society last year were \$13,061, and the expenses about the same; showing a loss compared with previous year, caused by the unusual storm at Easton during the Fair there

The 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September were appointed as the days for holding right of Congress "to interfere" in the | the next Annual Exhibition, and the President and Secretary were instructed to invite proposals from cities and towns desirous of having the Exhibition held near them.

> JOSEPH MILLER, Esq., of Bloomfield, Perry county a highly respected citizen, died in that borough, last week. He had filled the offices of Prothonotary, Post Master and Deputy Sheriff, in all of which positions he was considered a very faithfull officer. His age was 57 years.

PUNISHING DUELISTS .- The Wiks burg Herald says that several inen, who have recently been engaged in duels in Mississippi, have been indicted by the grand jury of the county and bound dicate the ignominious collapse of the over in the sum of one thousand dollars to answer for their offence.

Market production

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Congressional Unarpation - The Insolence the Majority - How it Deserves to be Mr. Another Veto-A free Tariff for the Hen of New England - A National Democra Convention - The Impercurent Dend-Lo -- The Nymphs of the Gallery.

Washington, Febr Congress is rapidly centering in itself all the congress in laplacy country. The ruling of the peaker, the other day, that "the House of Repesentatives has the right to examine into a hing that it may deem proper," shows the exent to which that body is determined to go. In all the history of our Government, when was it ever known before that Congress claimed the vernment, when was it right to agamine into a State election? Nover until now, and the Thirty-ninth Congress is the first to exercise this tyraunical power. The late State election of Maryland is to be examined into by a Committee of the House in order that there may be an excuse to set it aside, which has already head determined une. If Congress can already been determined upon. If Congress can xamine into and set aside an election in Mary land, why may it not do the same thing in Pennsylvania and New York? If it can set aside one election for one cause to-day, why not at election for another cause to-morrow? And if it the power to set aside a State election, why can it not prohibit State elections altogether? It can, and it will, when this comes to be necessary to secure the present dominant party in power.
Not content with vilifying and abusing the President of the United States, on all occasions, the Radical members of the House are in the

habit of applying all manner of offensive re marks to those who are politically opposed t them. They seem to be perfectly at home in bil-ingsgate and fish-market slang. Ashley, of Ohlo, one of the most foul-mouthed of the Radical blackguards, in the course of his speech, one day nst week, took occasion to charge that the Dein orists, both in and out of Congress, were in league with rebels during the war, giving them ald and comfort. Mr. Winfield, of New York ronounced the charge untrue, and a vile slan-er upon himself and his party friends, and Mr. Hunter, of the Brooklyn district, said that so far as he was concerned it was a base ile, whereupon he was called to order, and a scene of excitement and confusion ensued. His remarks were taken lown, and the speaker ruled them out of order. Mr. Randall, of Ponnsylvania, said they were true, nevertheless. For this he was called to order by the radiant Kelly. After the reporters had writ-ten out the remarks of Ashley to which Mr. Hunter took exception, they were read from the Clerit's desir, and the resolution offered by Mr. Hill, of Indiana, directing the speaker to censure Mr. Hunter was adopted by a vote of 81 to 84, only one Republican member (Mr. Baker, of Illi-nois) voting against it. As unparliamentary as the remark of Mr. Hunter may have been, it was nevertheless justifiable under the circumstances. It is the duty of the speaker to protect the mi-nority as well as the majority, and which he sits in his chair and hearts a member make a deliber-ate charge of treason against some forty odd Rep-resentatives on the floor of the House, he is bound under the rules of the body to put a stop to it and if he does not do so promptly, it is the right and even the duty of any member thus assailed, to repel the accusation in the strongest possible language, whether it be strictly parliamentary

The President's veto of the Colorado bill, sent to the Sonate on Monday, is a complete overthrow of the Radical position. It exposes the inconsist ncies, the incongruities, the unconstitutions y, and even impossibility of execution of son of its provisions. It shows that the population of the territory does not reach even thirty thousand souls; that the people are opposed to supporting a State Government; that the territorial House has protested against it; and that the bill is vio lative of all rules and precedents governing the admission of new States. It shows that the Rump numertakes to make the institutions of a State or in other words, to make Colorado a State and force it as such into the Union under such conditions as the Radical leaders have prescribed.

The Senate has passed a new tariff bill, more infamous, if possible, than the House bill of last session. It discriminates exclusively in favor of New England and against the industrial intersets of Pennsylvania and the great West. And yet the poor dupes of Radical humbuggery will applaud it to the sities, simply because it has been made a party question. They can be made to believe that it is to their interests to have the few dozen cotton mills of New England protect ed by a high tariff, and have not sense on ed by a high tariff, and not the foreign produce see that it is they, and not the foreign produce who pay the tariff. Massachusetts has alway lived on the tariff bounty of the Governmen and is only willing to support those measures which exclusively benefit her. Her Senators contended to have the duty on coal reduced, because her manufacturers import their coal from Nova Scotia. She desires a low.tariff.or no tariff at all on such foreign products as she wants for at an on such to eight products as an wants to her own consumption—though these foreign products come into direct competition with those of Pennsylvania and her sister States of the South and West; while she demands a high tariffon-all such fabrics as slie produces, and which she wishes, by excluding foreign goods of like kind, to force the people of the rest of the Union to consume at her own prices. How one will it take sume at her own prices. How long will it take the people of the Middle and Western States to learn that while these Yankees are ready or to use them to accomplish their projects and schemes, they are never disposed to reciprocate the service when the interests of Pennsylvania and the West are involved. The sentiment in favor of holding a National

emocratic Convention early in the spriems to be gaining ground. There is no do that the leading men of the Democratic As-sociation of this city favor the idea, and their action has assumed such definite shape that on last Thursday evening it commanded the attention of a Congressional caucus, hold at the Judiciary rooms of the Capitol. In that cancus the propriety of holding such a Convention was fully dis cussed, and the weight of opinion was decidedly favorable to the plan. However, there was plen-ty of argument against it, and without coming to any definite conclusion as to a recommendation the cancus adjourned to meet again next Mon-day night, when the subject will come up for in-nal action so far as the Democratic members of Congress are concerned. No one should be deelved in regard to this important business. So far as I am informed, it is not designed for the urpose of making Presidential nominations, but or the purpose of effecting the reorganization of the Democratic party, North and South, upon a basis that will be harmonious, and agreeing up-on a course of action best calculated, in the judgment of the delegates, to insure success. Initia-tory action in the matter of issuing a call will be proceeded with slowly—every inch of ground will be felt, and no step will be taken backwards. The bold and decisive attitude of the Den ratic press, in regard to the impeachment of the resident, has occasioned much disquictude in the Radical ranks. They read in the unmistake. ble language used on this subject their death-warrant, as a party, if they proceed with it. The more determined among them, however, do not slack in their work. Their very drams are tor-tured into realities, and they are no doubt imbued with the idea that their false and unwarrantable conceptions are the offspring of truth. Such is, and always has been, the spirit of fanaticism and and anways ans been, the spirit of fanalidism and solf-serving expediency. What, in after years, may be tolerated by the country, we cannot tell; but now these Jacobins are too fast if they think the American people are ripe for a renewal of the drama of the French revolution; the training drama of the French revolution: "He will show of the Capitol. These "nympis of the gallery" daily assemble in the antercoms at the south end of the Capitol, to "bore" for some male lobby schemes. ner, who thinks a petticoat and a pair of neat mer, who thinks a petticoat and a pair of heat ankles can do more than pantaloons with certain Senators and members. They have such a winning way about them; and as they rush, through the halls with their "tilters" at a frightful elevation, they do fobliss if they were being off business. Startling; as it may seem; many a Congressman of freeproachable character at home soils his vote for the friendship of one of these scheming females. The evil is becoming notorious and disgraceful, and will soon call for a rigid and searching investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

and searching investigation.

-A negress in Austin, Texas, has sued a white an for breach of promis —The front hair of the ladies in Paris is getting levated to an alarming extent. -An attempt has been made to assassinate the resident of Peru. The assassin was arrested. -A wag suggests that a good way to get rid of ne national debt would be to let longress steat It is estimated that elace the close of the war

he negro population of Firginia has be -An Italian engineer, M. Geralgo, of Trent, has

-A youth of 20 married a damsel of 61 in Wheel ing recently. Capidity, not Cupid, inspired the

—One of the regulations of a late race at Baton Rouge, La., was "no liquot, to be brought on the ground, outside of the person carrying it." -It took 500 laborers to clear the track of the Western Rallroad, from Albany, N. Y. of snow drifts after the late storm.

-One thousand men have been employed, at a cost of \$50,000, in clearing the snow of the late cost of so, un, clearing the snow of the late shorms from the streets of Boston.

-Rosesure now hip ording and strawberries riponing in California; Out there winter is merely a conventional term.

-A number of our largest banks are preparing ago into liquidations, and some of them wi We refer to snow banks.

-Some of the snow drifts at Charleston, Mass eing too large for removal, have been tunnelled o afford a passage for travel. -A Western artist had \$1,000 worth of tickets in

he Crosby Opera House lottery. He drew \$15 vorth of pictures. —The south has been anything but "sunny" this winter. The weather there is boyond the experi-ence of the "oldest inhabitant."

-The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill establishing a system of common school education for both whites and blacks. -On the 9th ult., Godfrey Farbaugh, of Holi-

daysburg, was struck by a locomotive while stand-ing on the railroad and so severely injured that he died next day. -Punch's latest and most atroclous banting is this:-"If you saw the Khan of Tartary laughing at to kill himself, why might you be sure he vasu't a Tartar? Because he would evidently b A Merry Khan.

-An insane man got off a train at Hor N. Y., a few days since, burned one hundred dollars in greenbacks in the station, and then wen out and sat in a snow bank until his legs got from

3,037,991, as compared with 2,993,513 in 1865. In 1866 there were in London 107,938 births, and 30,120

-At Vicksburg, Miss., last Saturday, a threw an old bombshell into the fire to see if the powder was good. The experiment cost him an —On Tuesday night the 17th inst., Maj. William A. Stokes tripped on the carpet in his own house

ausing him to fall, breaking both bones of one of -An Irish spirit merchant an has still for sale a small quantity of the whisky drunk by the Prince of Wales, when H. R. H. was

at Killarney. -A worthy man, when told that he was about to die, said he was "glad of it; he was was tired of putting his shoes and stockings on an off." And his is about what life gets reduced to at seventy. -Five members of Beecher's church, in Brook

tilling whiskey without paying the Government tax of two dollars per gallon. -A lady of Preston Ct., lately gave birth to two infants so diminutive that one of them weighed less than one pound and a half, while the other was but little over two-and-a-half pounds. S says a Boston paper.

lyn, have been arrested and held to ball for dis

-No less than 47,408 children were registered in England in 1884 as born out of wedlock. Even this number does not represent the actual state of things, as registration is not compulsory. -Thirty or forty skaters were recently drowned by the giving way of the ice upon a lake in Reent's Park London. About two hundred adult nd children went down with the ice. -There is a colored woman living on Fult

treet in Verbeketown, who is nearly one hundred treet in version which was a contrary, and she cans ilved in that place for half a contary. She is probably the oldest person living in Harrisburg. -We are informed that on Monday the lith, as Mr. Levi Venus, of Hopewell township, York co., was returning from York with several horses and a wagon, he somehow fell, one of the wheels going over him, injuring him internally, from the effects of which he died.

-A newly married couple, from Boston, wen to Troy to spend the honeymoon, recently, and enjoyed themselves so much that their first night was passed in a police station, instead of at the hotel. They had also to hand over \$10 to a magis--We find the following in a Christmas letter

From Vienn:—"We came across a statute of the Emperor Francis, whose stone nose was embellished by a long icicle, which gave the amable nonarch the appearance of being afflicted with a lesperate cold in the head." -A communication from the bureau of emigraon states that in three fourths of the past year

236,406 persons arrived in the United States from oreign countries. The destination of 200,000 of hese was New York. -J. J. Byrant, a faro banker of New Orleans was shot dead at the St. Charles Hotel, in that city, on Wednesday night, by Judge Tate, a Texas

awyer. The difficulty arose from a forged check

sed on Byrant by a third party. -Two members of the Virginia Logislature-Ward and Smith-had a knock down the other lay, after leaving the House, about the usual uestion of veracity. It is not surprising to be old they were both members of the committee on Lunatic Asylums. !!

-The unlucky chaps who didn't draw the Chicago opera house are now sorely abusing Crosby because he made some \$650,000, whilst they made othing. They unite in saying that the whole hing was a base swindle—a fact they couldn't see oforo because the house was in their eye. -It is stated that at the sinking of the steamer

on the night of January 17th, a woman, by her childred, and drunken husband. She waded through the water on the hurricane deck of ter the camer careened over, and carried them one after nother to the wheel-liouse where she placed -A French work recently published, maintains

that every ten thousand years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. The author states that the last doinge occurred 4000 years ago, and he has sufficient regard for the comfort of the present generation to postpone the next deluge to a period. 000 years hence.

POLITICAL MOU

-A North Carolina paper wants General Gran -It is reported that Senator Saulsbary, of Dela-Garrett Davis was re-elected U.S. Senator by -The Radicals of the Indiana Legislature, it is said, are farming out their clerkships for three

hundred dollars each. nination for Governor of Virginia, including Extra Billy Smith."

-The New York Tribune laments that person alities should be more common in Congress not

—The Boston Commonwealth says that such men as Phillips and Stevens are the cream of the country. If they are, the sconer the country is skimmed the better for it.—Prentice. -There is considerable talk among the Republi-cans as to who is the author of Geary's twaddle on

nauguration day. Some say Dunglison, and others say Brewster. None pretend to say that Geary -The removals from office since July last are tated at 445, out of 2434 appointments. The nominations sent to the Senate were 247, only five of

which have been acted on. Of 197 removals in the Post-office Department, 120 were for political res -A resolution has been introduced into our Legislature to build a State Arsenal. We don't beginning to this since Congress is going to organize the milita and put them under the control of Butler. Why not let Congress build the arsenals likewise?

nals likewise?" -A Radical newspaper, Having brought out th —A Radical mewspaper, myring broughtous aame of George Landon, of Bradford gounty, as a candidate for United Stats Senator to secceed Mr. Buckalew, Col. M'Clure isks if anybody has bequeathed Landon Valf a million dollars lately.—

Old Cameron's election cost him that sum? -The New York Tribunesays of the Radical par v that "It has been missle ad swindlers into power, and the the nation to its sore discredit and injury." Jus so: but is it "missled" when it makes every exertion to keep them there, under the plea of cu tailnig Executive power?

—The Rump House passed a bill on the 2sth au-thorizing the appointment of an investigation committee of three persons, whose duty it shall be to nose about the Treasury and other Departments, and make an annual report of what they

-The Chicago Tribune (Radical) says the organi zation known as the Grand Army of the Republic has been perverted into a political organization for the purpose of securing all the public offices, and predicts its downfull in consequence.

—The Federal Constitution says Congress may idmit new States Into the Union, but in the Colo rado bill the Rump has attempted to make the nstitutions of that Territory and to force it int the Union against the will of the people. What can't a Rump do?

house to the Paris exposition as an evidence of the progress of that community in "grand moral ideas." As an accompaniment to it they ought to end one of the auction blocks annually used b he various towns in selling their paupers to the

highest bidder.

Governor Geary has made the following appointments:

Harbor Master, George T. Webyer.

Deputy Harbor Master, Major H. H. Calhoun,
Bouthest Weights and Measured, Northern District, Licutenant, M. Taylor, Bouther, District,
George W. Schaffer, Coviler, Makking-Park,
Burst Inspector—Dr. Taylor, Street,
Bark Inspector—Dr. Taylor, Street,
Bark Inspector—Dr. Taylor, Street,
Bark Inspector—Dr. Taylor, Street,

PERSONAL. -Hon. H. B. Wright, of Wilksbarre, is seriously

-Santa Anna, we understand, is still in New York, or Elizabeth, N. J. -Judgo Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Kent county Md., died on Wednesday last.

—Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is confined this rooms by illness. —Hon, Henry S. Magraw, formerly State Treasu-rer of Ponnsylvania, died last week in Washi-

on, of apoplexy. —Hon. Philip Johnson, representing the 11th Pennsylvania district in Congress, died suddenly at Washington on Thursday night.

-Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago, figures on a Pitts, burg skatting pond as a professional performer, and gets two hundred dollars a week and her ex-Col. Robert W. M'Allen, late Lieutenant Col. of the 107th Penna. died at his residence, in Fannettsburg, Franklin county, on the 23d inst.

—James S. Blaine, of Me., is said to be the hand-somest man in the U.S. House of Representatives. He sits between Thaddeus Stevens and Wm. D. —Ex-President Pierce has been confined to his louse by an illness of several weeks, but on Mon. lay was thought to be much better -Mrs. Major Williams (formerly Mrs. Stephen

A. Douglas) has celebrated the first anniversar of her marriage by presenting her husband with —L. Q. C. Lamur has been elected to the Chair of Political Science and Low in the Mississippi State University, and S. C. Garland to the Chair of Ex-

rimental Philosophy... -Rev. Col. Hogginson has been lecturing on his omrades in the war. He divides them asses, which he styles the "holy rollers" and the

-James Dixon, a fireman of Philadelphia, li ng in humble circumstances, with a wife and we children, has received information that prough the death of a relative in Mississippi he as fallen helr to property worth \$100,000 and \$50

-Dr. Cumming, the millenial nuisance has, ju issued a new lease for ten years, and nees the date of the grand winding up at some time this year. Yes, and he took a lease of the ground on which his chapel stands for ninety-nine years in th

Business Notices.

WM. BLAIR & SON, IMPORTERS OF ' CHINA AND QUEENSWARE. AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

CARLISLE, PA. Do you wish to buy ware of any kind go to the store of WM. BLAIR & SON, who have the largest took outside of Philadelphia. The "Universal Cog-Wheel Wringer" and Dory's "Clothes Washer" can be bought only of

VM. BLAIR & SON, who have the exclusive agen-Special Notices.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENK'S MED-ICINES.—To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To acplish this; the liver and stomack must first complish this, the liver and stomen must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good heatthy blood made; thus building up the constitution.— Schemick's Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomed of fall bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the ap-

petite is restored. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medical, and, by using the three remedies, and mpurities are, expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repelal disease. If patients will take, these medicines according to directions, consumption very fre quently in its the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costlye they are not re quired, for sometimes in diarrhoa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and to not on the respiratory organs properly and all ay any irritation. Then all that is required to erform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking old. Exercise about the rooms as much as pos ble, eat all the richest food—fat in in fact, anything the appetite craves | but be par oct. 25, 1866—2nd w ea mo 1 yr.

REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL CASES, No. 14, Bond Street, New York. 105 Full information, with the highest testimonials; also, a Book on Special Diseases, in a scaled envelope, sent free: 64 Be sure and send for them, and you will not regret it; for, as advertising physician are generally imposters, without references no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to Dr. LAWRENCE, No. 14

Bond Street, New York, Nov. 15, 1800—19 To ConsumtPives ... The ladvertiser, having been restored to health in a few wooks by a very simple reinedy, after having shiftered for several years with a severo lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his follow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which hey will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitz, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the ad-vertiser in sending the Prescription is to beneal the afflicted, and spread information which be conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a diessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, free by return

hry EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS, -A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missionary discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Care of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a de tre to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, ill send the receipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a scaled envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge. Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addresse

vourself. ·

JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible House, New York City.

April 19, 1866-1y* WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE! - NADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Sonambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoy-ant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instr

ment of intense power, known as the Prychomo-trope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-trope poture of the inture husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marrings, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. . This is no impoition, as testimonials without number can a sert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, togethe vith-desired ini ith desired information. Address in confidence, Madame Gertrade Rem--ormation

Address in confidence, Madame Gertrage Reinsington, P. O. Box 22, West Troy, N. Y.

Nov. 16, 18656m: Address of Youth Address of Youth Address of Youth Address of Youth Troy Premature Decay, and all the affects of youthful indisortion, will for the sake of sufforing humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience; can do so by addre JOHN B. OGDEN.

Feb. 22, 1866—19 No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

Renies 44 4800-119 (1995) 1995 gentleman in the United States can hear some-thing very much to their advantage by return-mult (free of charge) by addressing the under-signed. Those having fears of being humbinged will oblige by not notions this card. All others will plobes address their obedient servent.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN.

Sign Brondwix. N. Y. Feb.22, 1605-15 101, molder

ITOH! Itch! Itch! Scratch! Scratch! Squatchi Wheaton's Ointment will cure the Itch in 48 hiours. Albo course will cure the Itch in 48 hiours. Albo courses sait Rheum, Ulcors, Chilblatin, and all Eruptions of the Skin: Price 50 cents. For sate by all druggists, Bys sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agents, 170 Washington atreet, Hoston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of posings, to any past of the United States.

1. Jane 28,1866-1y

wit Y Zelo rardent, e ha ingger enter