WM. KENNEDY,

ANOTHER DOSE OF DARKEY. Negroes to Bide in the Cars with White

Negroism seemed to culminate in our State Senate on the 5th and 6th inst .-The Bill to punish by fine any rail road company that excludes negroes from the cars, or that requires negroes to occupy any particular part of a car, was called up by Mr. Lowry (Radical-disunion Senator from Erie.) We copy the following from the official proceed ings of the Senate of the 5th and 6th of

February:
On motion, the act to punish by fine any rail-fluing to allow colored people to occupy tents in common with whites in the cars, was considered.

Mr. WALLAOE, (Democrat,) moved to amend by changing the section so as to allow colored persons to occupy sents at the end of the cars.

Mr. WHITE, (Radical) favored the bill, but held that it was illegal to indict a corporation for a

Illit is was not a misdement of the first had been a misdement of the first had been a firs

ored persons are the seats devoted to waited the seats devoted to waited the seats of the wording of the section—whether the language made the corporation liable or merely its agents. There appeared to be atcehnical difficulty in convicting a corporate body of a misdemeanor. The matter was finally adjusted by a proposition of Senator Cowles, (Radical,) to make the company. Senator Cowles, (Radical, to make the company which shall permit persons to be excluded liable to an action of cells to the person aggrieved in the universe of the proposition was agreed to the proposition was agreed to the universe of the proposition was agreed to the universe of the proposition was agreed to Mr. SEARIGHT, (Democrat) offered an amendment releasing the penalty in case any company shall set apart separate cars for colored persons, or separate seats at the end of the car. Lost by a party vote of 18 Radicals to 18 Democrats.

Mr. WALLACE, (Democrat) offered the following: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to compel the admission of negroes into berths in sleeping cars, or to punish any one for the exclusion of persons of color from cars set apartfor the use of ladies. Lost by a party vote of 17 Radicals to 13 Democrats.

Mr. DONOVAN, (Democrat) moved to amend by making the penalty \$100,000 for excluding a negro, and imprisoning the party who effends until freth Douglass is elected Fresident of the Louis of Ladies, and Thaddens Stevens Vice Fresident of the Collection of the committee, in order that it might be perfected.

The subject was interrunted by the hour of

might be perfected.

The subject was interrupted by the hour oadjournment, and was held over.

Afternoon Seaton.—The discussion of the act allowing negroes to ride in the cars was resumed.
The bill was favored by the Radical members, but they did not agree as to the proper form in which to place the enactment. The Democratic Senators opnosed the bill sear. It is a support of the control of the cont which to place the enactment. The Democratic endouse opposed the bill as an infraction of the two regulating society, and as breaking down he barriers which separate the classes. Mr. MCANDLESS, Democratis suggested, that imight be well to allow the people to yote upon negablect. the subject.

Finally the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

The first section, inflicting \$500 penalty for refusing to carry colored persons, was agreed to—
ayes 16, nays 13.

The second section, punishing railroad officials
who offend, was agreed to—ayes 13, nays 11.

The bill was then laid overunder the rules unth to-morrow. The Senate adjourned.

February 6.—After the reading of the journal of the preceeding day, the Bill allowing negroes to ride in all public conveyances, and enjoy the same privdeges as white people, was called up on its final passage. The Bill was read

by the Clerk, as follows: by the Clerk, as follows;

Sagraton I. Bett enacted, &c., That on and after
the passage of this act, any railroad or railway
corporation within this Commonwealth that
shall exclude or allow to be excluded by their
agents, conductors or employees from any of
their passager cars any person or persons on accould occolor or race, or that shall refuse to carcould occolor or race, or that shall refuse to caror common or account that set apart, any person
or operson or account that set apart, any person
or operson or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be
deemed guilty of a misdemennor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be liable, in an action of
debt to the person aggrieved, in the sum of \$500,
the same to be recovered as actions of dobt are
now by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any legent, conductor, or employee,

he same to be recovered as actions of Quaranto move by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, of any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, or allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion, from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, thereby, t

where guing of a misdemeanor, and, upon con-viction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (550) nor less than one hun-dred dollars (5100) or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court. On the passage of the Bill the year and nays were called, and the Bill passed by the following vote:

Y ALA, Messrs. Bigham, Billingfelt, Browne, Brown, Coleman, Connell, Cowles, Graham, Landon, Lowry, McConaughy, Ridgway, Shoema-ker, Stutzman, Taylor, Worthington and Hall—17, all Radicals.

NAYS—Messrs. Burnett, Dayls, Donovan, Glatz, Halnes, Jackson, James, McCandless, Randall, Schall, Searight, Wallace and Walls—13, all Democrats except Mr. Haines.

There! What think you, white folks? Do you see any negro-equality in this measure, and are you prepared to be jostled and crowded in the cars by swarthy negroes? Ask your wives and daughters how they relish this negroequality business, and if they are prepared to see negroes occupy the same seats in the cars with themselves? It will be seen that the amendment offered by Mr. Searight, (Democratic Senator from Fayette,) to require railroad companies to provide cars for negroes, or separate seats at the end of the car, was lost by a party vote. It was not the accommodation of the negroes, then, that the Radical Senators contended for; it was for equality with the whites. They are determined to mix the two races, and to compel the white man and woman to keep company with the blacks! Of course the Bill will pass the House, and of course the burly Governor, Geary, will sign it and make it a

We ask the people of this county and State to reflect on what we told them last summer and fall. We said then that the objects the Republicans had in view were negro-equality and negrosuffrage. The opposition papers and stump-speakers denied these allegations, and assured the dupes whose votes they wanted that they entertained no such ideas. We knew they lied; we knew that negro-equality and disunion were the objects the Radicals had at heart, and that if they succeeded at the polls they would show their hands and avow these objects boldly and defiantly. They are now pursuing the very course Democrats said they would pursue, and those of their party who refuse to toe the mark and come out flat-footed for negro-equality, soon find themselves outsiders, without political standing or influence. Let the people, we repeat, look at these things, and reflect.

At a Radical meeting in Boston, recently, to devise means for the "relief and education of the Freedmen," a Radical member of Congress made speech, in which he said:

"You copperheads (if there are any present,) may as well shell out, for if one hundred millions of dollars are not called and paid down on or bers of Congress, will the the Radical mempublic Treasury and arrays the Radical mempublic Treasury and apprints it as we deem of tail must be protected and ord, despised sons tile United States Treasury has to suffer deplements to the Radical wen if tion; (We) the Radicals who has to suffer deplements that is needed ruised, profer to see the hilly but if those who are by voluntary liberability but if those who are to exist to the poor we will take their money from the Treasury without alting them, or even thanking them,

ng Ux-Governor Washington Hunt, of New York died at the Worth House, tors." Are these papers "copperhead journals?" Do inform your readers, New York city, after a lingering illness, on Saturday last. Mr. Herald

REJECTIONS BY THE RUMP SENATE. The Rump U. S. Senate, for the last few weeks, has occupied a good portion of its time in rejecting Presidential nominations. Without debate nearly every man appointed to office by President ohnson, has been rejected by that delectable body. Many of the bravest heroes of the war, maimed and poor, have failed to be confirmed, because forsooth they received their appointments from President Johnson! Among other braves who have fallen under the Senatorial axe, is the intrepid Brigadier General Curtis, the hero of Fort Fisher. who had been appointed Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y. Gen. Curtis entered the service of his country at the breaking out of the war and was one of the best Generals in thearmy. He volunteered, like General Slocum.

in one of the first regiments raised in the State of New York. His services and abilities were soon recognized by his superiors and the War Department, and he was early honored with the rank of Brigadier General. At the storming of Fort Fisher he led the assault, march ing, with sword in hand, in advance of his men. His heroism attracted the attention of the enemy, and he fell with five severe wounds and was carried off the field in a dying condition. The Le gislature of New York passed resolutions, reciting his brave deeds, and thanking him for his conduct in the service. He remained in the service about a year after the close of the war. and was repeatedly offered a position in the regular army. Last summer President Johnson appointed this gallant soldier Collector of Customs at Ogdensburg. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation, and the result is his rejection! The thousands of brave men who fought

who witnessed his suffering and devo-

forget such treatment towards their old commander. But, we need not dwell particularly on the rejection of Gen. Curtis. Nine out of every ten of the men appointed to office by President Johnson were soldiers, and as fast as their names were sent into the Senate they were rejected without a why or wherefore. The like of this never took place in our country before. Heretofore the only questions asked when a man was nominated to the Senate were, "is he honest? is he capable?" If an affirmative reply was given to these questions, his confirmation was secured. Now, however, un der the party of "grand moral ideas," the questions asked are, "do you consider the Union restored, and are you a believer in the President's policy?" If the answer is yea, off goes his head.-Neither character, capacity, or services to the country have the weight of a feather in his favor. The petty tyrants who occupy the majority of the seats in the Rump Senate-nine out of ten of whom were contractors during the war, and all of whom have their relatives from the first to the last generation in office-are as remorseless as tigers and as avaricious as vultures. There are

we notice, some sixty Fessendens in of-

fice, some forty Wilsons, and as many

Radical Senator has his relatives tugging away at the public teat. The action of the Senate in rejecting maimed soldiers, is but another evidence of the hypocrisy of the Radical negro professed great love for the soldier. They were the "soldiers friends." they told us, and they bellowed like the bulls of Bashan, as they demanded a large ed, their professions were all lies. It care for is the negro soldier, and they only use him as a convenience that will der the public treasury. They are a sorry set of political vampyres, these negroequality gentlemen, and the older they grow the worse they get. They obtain ed power by false professions; they pro longed the war for party purposes; they stole hundreds of millions of dollars from Uncle Sam; they preached about 'loyalty" and at the same time sold powder and lead to the rebels; they grasp a negro in one hand as they run the other into the U.S. Treasury; they depleted the White House; and now they are out flat-footed in favor of a dissevered Union and a military despo tism!

Freemen of Cumberland county-men of old, sober-sided Pennsylvania!—keer an eye on the desperate men of this des perate party. They are enemies to the country, and their dark purposes are being gradually revealed. The Union has passed through one peril only to en counter another. We have escaped the Scylla of secession—let us not wreck ourselves on the Charybdis of centralization. Watch the conspirators! Be ready, if the worst comes to the worst

"REBEL VENOM."-Under this cap tion the Carlisle *Herald* of Friday, cop ies the following article from the Phila delphia Daily News:

"If the men who lead in the Radical conspiration were not known to every one who can read to unmitigated knowe, it would not be so great astonishment that a portion of the peaple are ceived by them; but when it is undeniable they are the most selfish and venal wrethes we ever cursed a country, how gross must be the change of the popular mind when an appare majority can be found to follow their lead?"

The Lead of the Coule with the country with the country when a country we have considered the country when the country we have the country when the country we have the country when the country we have the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want the country want to be country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be compared to the country when the country we want to be co

The Herald finds fault with the ser timents of the News, calls that paper 'copperhead journal," and the article quoted above "a foul lie." Is it possi ole that the *Herald* don't know that the News is an old, influential, Republican paper—a paper that was regarded an able organ of the Lincoln administration? No paper in the State has assailed the democracy with more bitterness his readers, speaks of the News as a 'copperhead journal." There is not much ingenuity in a falsehood like this. Rump Congress, makes a paper a "copperhead journal," all we have to say is may be thus stigmatized. It is a fact that nearly every Republican editor who has not a collar on his neck, has spoken out freely against the infamous conspirators and knaves who are in the majority and rule the Rump. Even Greeley, in his Tribune, a short time ago, spoke of the Rumpers as "negro minstrels," and he advised them to cork their faces and "charge for their performances." The New York Post, another very able Republican paper calls them "conspira-

STEVENS "SMEERS! cal, expressed his fears that his party was going too far, and hoped some other Radicals, intimated that many of them were "demoralized," and had been ampered with by the man "at the other end of the avenue" (the President) .-'Great excitement among the members," the report says, followed Stevens remarks.

Stevens is great on a "sneer," and he frequently exhibits his displeasure in this way; but with all his impudence and dogmatical disposition, we did not suppose he would dare attempt to snee down a man like Gov. Banks. Politically speaking, we have as little confidence in Banks as we have in Stevens during the war he was one of Mr. Lincoln's political Generals, and like mos of the Radical Generals, was a failure when fighting the enemy, was to be done. But Banks is a man of talent and the superior of Stevens intellectually and morally. He has some claims to statesmanship, and is a gentleman in demeanor, qualities that Stevens is stranger to. For Stevens to sneer at him, therefore, was another evidence of the brutishness of his nature, and of his

overweening arrogance. How comes it that this had man Thad. Stevens, is so much dreaded by Radical members of Congress? for four years with General Curtis, and majority of the Radical members of the House," a letter-writer says, "are evition in defence of the Union, will not dently frightened at this attempt of Stevens to establish a military despo tism in this country, but yet most of them, it is believed, will support the bill on the final vote." A fearful admission. A majority opposed to a measure, but yet will vote for it! Rather than incur the displeasure of Stevens they will support a bill which they know to be wrong, and which, if adop ted, will convulse this country from centre to circumference. Such slavish servility deserves the contempt and con-

> MR. STEVENS AS A WIT.—Mr. Schefield of Pennsylvania, denounced Secretary Seward with great severity, in debate in the House the other day, for sending the constitutional amendment to the robel States for their approval. Mr. Schofield listanted his opinion for Mr. Seward by, a story:
>
> An Englishman once, on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack, he is lame, blind, deaf, and old, but still the most valuable animal. I have." "For what," said the not commell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the pupples on the track and then return him." "I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison: Said the nobleman, "I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks he never bit the hand that fed him, or barked upon a false trail." [Laughter and applause,] id applause.j The Speaker hammered away with his mallet

demnation of every freeman.

The Speaker mannages and orestore order, Mr. Schofield, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out.

"No, suggested Mr. Stevens, in a low tone, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog." The remark was laughed at by those near enough to eatch it. The Carlisle Herald of last week pub-Sumners, Wades and Trombulls. Every ishes the above, and by doing so soils its columns. Instead of giving it the caption of "Mr. Stevens as a Wif." it should have been headed "Mr. Stevens as a Blackguard," for none\_but a low, shameless blackguard would speak party. For many years the spouters and of the second officer of the Government editors for that pestiferous faction have and intimate that a dog had been disgraced by being compared to him. We are no admirer of Mr. Seward, for he organized the God-defying Radical-Republican-Disunion party, and that was portion of the public patronage for "the a sin for which he can never make boys in blue." But, just as we expect- atonement; but yet he is, beyond question, a statesman and scholar, and occunow appears that the only soldier they | pies a high official position, and no man who is not an infamous brute would refer to him in the language used by the enable them the better to rob and plun- two blackguards, Schofield and Stevens. They cannot disgrace themselves, but being members of Congress, they disgrace their constituents and the country. "Laughter and applause" follow-

ed Schofield and Stevens' yulgarity !-What a set of beauties the majority members of the House must be; what noble-minded fellows, to laugh when the second officer in the nation is compared to a dog! Ten years ago had a member made a remark like that indulged in by Schofield and Stevens, he would have been hissed out of the House, and perhaps kicked out. Then Yankeeism and negroism did not rule the nation, nor did blackguards and iail-birds occupy seats in Congress.

"Mr. Ingersoll, (Ill.) asked leave to introduce a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for distribution to the poor of the District of Columbia through Major General Howard of the Freedmen's Eu-

The above we clip from the proceedings of the House, at Washington, of a recent date. Of course the \$25,000 goes o the negroes, every cent of it; "Maj. Gen. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau," will see to that. He was made the agent for the distribution of the money with that express understanding. The people's Treasury is robbed alnost daily by the negro-worshippers composing the majority of the Rump Congress. This revolutionary and trea sonable body, we see it stated, has, within the last three years, voted to the Freedmen's Bureau and the negroes, over forty millions of dollars in money and double that amount in clothing, schooling and rations! Heretofore no man ever dreamed that the money of the II. S. Treasury—the people's money could be used for the benefit or relief of individual poverty. No white man or white child ever thought of applying to Congress for clothing, or rations, or schooling. And had they thought of it and made application to Congress for relief, they would have been told that than has this same News, and yet our the public money could not be squanneighbor, for the purpose of deceiving | dered for any such objects. The party of "great moral ideas," however, disre garding both law and honesty, are appropriating, every few weeks, thousands If speaking in condemnation of the and millions of dollars for the relief of negroes, and thus the Treasury is being depleted, and our national indebtedness that a great many Republican papers | notwithstanding the severe manner in which the people are taxed, remains without diminution. Thus far the people have said amen to all this infamy, but we believe they are now getting their eyes open, and will, at the first opportunity, hurl the men from power who thus squander the public money.

> We return our thanks to Hon. C R. Buckslew, of the U.S. Senate, and Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner and Hon. J L. Dawson, of the House, for Congressional documents. We are also under obligations to our member of Assembly, Mr. Long, for his attentions

During the discussion in the House The Herild pronounces the Sproon Friday, on Thad. Stevens bill for pheny of Paniel Webster, which we the establishment of military rule over published the our last, a "student out the States of this Union, Mr. Banks, of falsebood and says that his (Webster's) Massachusetts, who is a very stiff Radi: "life long services to his county and at least to protect his memory from such base assaults." But yet, notwithstandplan would be introduced for the settle- ing the Herald's denial, Mr. Webster ment of the country's difficulties. At | did use the very language we quoted .-

this Stevens fired up, and, according to Many years ago, when Mr. Webster wa the official report of the proceedings, re- convinced that the "infernal fanatics plied to Mr. Banks "sneeringly." He and Abolitionists" would "bankrupt cracked his whip over the heads of the the country and deluge it in blood, vif not arrested in their mad career, he proposed to address his fellow-citizens, in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The city authorities, who were "infernal fanatics and Abolitionists," refused the use of the Hall to the great statesman, slammed its doors in his face, and groaned and issed him when he made his appearance. They had not much respect for his "life-long services to his country." Mr. Webster, refusing to be hissed down by the conspirators, made his speech from the steps of a hotel, and then it was that he used this language:

"If these infernal fanatics and Abol wer get the power into thier hands, the yearlide the Constitution: set the Suprem verride the Constitution; set the Supreme Court of the Co The "infernal fanatics" were flerce in

their denunciations of Mr. Webster at that time, and spoke of him in language similar to that employed by them against Andrew Johnson now. They held meetings, adopted resolutions re questing him to resign his seat in the enate, and heaped upon his head their choicest billingsgate. If our memory serves us, the Legislature of Massachusetts condemned him by resolution, and asked him to resign and "go home." What a wonderful respect the "infernal fanatics" had for his "life-long ser

It will not avail the Herald then to deny that Daniel Webster used the language we quote above. He did use it, and it is a part of his history; and if Daniel Webster were living now, and in his seat in the Senate, his stentorian voice would be heard against the "infernal fanatics" as of yore, and with a wave of his hand he would send such pigmies as Sumner, Wilson, Wade and Fessenden howling to their homes. Oh, that Webster, Clay, Silas Wright, Levi Woodbury, Wm. Allen, Steven A. Douglass and their compeers, could rise from their graves and resume the seats in the Senate they so long adorned. Would they not be amazed and confounded at witnessing the efforts of the present "infernal fanatics" in that body to bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood?" Would they not at once buckle on their armor, and, appealing to the patriotism of the people, demand that hese men—these bastard Senators who occupy seats once occupied by great and good men-should desist from their reasonable efforts to destroy the Union, or if they did not, that they be regarded and dealt with as traitors? One shake of Henry Clay's long forefinger would curdle the blood in the veins of the Sumners and Wades; one look from Webster or Wright, or Allen or Douglass, would cause these petty politicians and conspirators to hide their dimin ished heads in shame. God knows the people have suffered long enough and too long because of the want of patriotsm and honesty in the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, and they yearn for a change for the

better. The Arrest of Surratt—Queer Facts and Some inquiry having been made oney to be paid for the the amount of money to be paid for the arrest of John H. Snrratt, it is worth while to call attention to the fact that the order to call attention to the fact that the order offering a reward for his capture was revoked by the President some time late in the fall of 1865, two months at least after the State Department knew he had gone to Liverpool, and some weeks after instructions were sent to our Consul at that point to do nothing toward effecting his arrest. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Consul general of Canada was at Washington last week to consult with the Governmentabout bringing evidence from there against Surratt when his trial takes place. "Perley" telegraphs, that there are intimations that if Surratt is willing to become a witness, on the part, of, the Government he can substantiate what is now circumstantial evidence, not only now circumstantial evidence, not only connecting Jeff. Davis with the conspiracy which culminated in the assassination of President Lincoln, but implicating another: prominent individual once "a village alderman."

We cut this from the Boston Commonwealth. "Parlay! has let the consultant

we cut this from the Hoston Commonwealth. "Perley" has let the conspiracy cat out of the bag. It is no doubt part of the Radical programme to induce Surratt to conect President Johnson and Jeff. Davis with the assassination of Mr. Ifincoln, under promise that by doing so he will be released. It is customary to extend the appropriate conspirate assay with respect to the conspirate assay with the conspirate assay with the constitution of the constitution will be released. It is customary to examine a party to a coospiracy as a witness against others unless there is a previous promise of pardon. If Surrat be guilty, as he is generally supposed to be, but little faith can be placed in the revelations he may make to save his own neck.

The conspiracy against the President is as deadly as that against Lincoln—the only difference is that the conspirators have not yet found a man who has pluck enough to strike the fatal blow—Ex.

MURDER.—The New York Tribune has an article upon the subject of "The Mystery of Murder," in the course of which it furnishes some very startling facts.—Amongst others is the statement that in the city of New York there were, during the year 1861, no fewer than seventy-one homicides and murders, without includ-ing numerous cases of death by drowning or other means, where it was not quite clear whether or not there had been quite clear, whether or not there had been foul play. Only thirty-three persons were arrested for these orlms, and the records of the courts show only fifteen convictions, (several of which were for of fenses committed in a previous year,) with nineteen prisoners still to be tried. That is to say, of the perpetrators of clear and unmistakable homicides in New York, more than fifty per cent, are not arrested, and nearly eighty per cent, are not punished.

not punished. MR. GEO. PEABODY AND THE POOR.

The Last Wall Street Robbary-\$100,000 in Bonds Stolen.

Wall street is the gourse of sensations, and not the Jeast frequent of the events, which stir the increarial blood of the bulls ind bears are the off-recurring robberles of United States bonds—robberles which are characterized by more eass in their execution than skill in their conception.—Probably there is no sort of property more easy of appropriation than United States bonds. A roll of these valuable securibonds. A roll of these valuable securi-

bonds. A roll of these valuable securities lies upon a desk in a crowded office, a clerk turns his head, and a smartly-dressed by-stander deftly reaches forth his dexter hand, grasps the treasure, hides it beneath his overcoat; and coolly walks off. In just such a manner was Mr. Leanord W. Jerome victimized yesterday to the tune of \$100,000.

Between twelve and one o'clock, the business part of the day, while a number of persons were in Mr. Jerome's office, No. 48 Exchange place, a roll of five-twenty bonds which had just been received from the office of Brown Brothers & Co., was taken from a desk where it ceived from the office of Brown Brothers & Co., was taken from a desk where it had been placed by the clerk. The robbery was discovered within five minutes after its occurrence, but not in time to arrest the thief, for whom diligent search was at once instituted. The only clue to the rogue is furnished by a gentleman who was waiting to speaklwith Mr. Jerome, who saw a man pass from the stove, where he had apparently been warming his hands, toward the desks, going behind that upon which the bonds lay and at once come back and saunter out of the office.

As soon as the theft was discovered, it As soon as the their was discovered, information was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, who put detectives on the case, and they have gone to work upon the faint clue they possess as to the man's identity. The number of all the stolen bonds will be published to day.

Mr. Jerome offers a reward of \$25,000 for the recovery of the sequenties. for the recovery of the securitie York Times, 6th.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence American Volunteer.
WASHINGTON, February 11, 1867.
It is a remarkable fact that very few person seem to live in Washington; they only stay her I have an old friend who I know has been "sta I have an old friend who I know has been "stay ing" here at least forty years; and the other day I took occasion to express my surprise that with his large family he should never have taken a his ingo initing in should never have taken house. "Oh, you know, I have only been living here temporarily," was his roply. And that is the way with a vast miliority of the people of the District. They come to Washington—are fortunate enough to get an office—they go to boarding—after a time they get married, and, then they go to boarding with heir wives. The Paradis of a quiet, coxy home, they never see, and the never feel as if they were doing more than mere ly staying at the Capitol, until some politics change or some official freak shall lay the yellow envelope upon their desks which tells them their services are no longer required by their grateful country. Washington, is very much like the "devil-fish" described by Victor Rugo in his 'Tollers of the Sea." .. Men. come here, strugg "Tollers of the Sea." Mon, come here, struggle for years in its embraces, and if they are lucky enough to get away at all, go away poorer than truy came. It sucks your very life-blood with its myriad paralyzing mouths of landlords and gro-ders, bakers and butchers.

The crack of old Thad's lash is again heard in the halls of legislation, but it has a weaker and more uncertain sound than heretofore. His bill, which is now before the House, for remanding the Southern, States to a territorial condition, dividing them into military districts and su pending them, into military districts and sus-pending the Adees copies, is so monstrous in its provisions that even some of the Radicals recoil from it. Banks opposes it, and so does Raymond and Blingham. A bill which attempts to say that cleven States of the Union do not exist; which declares that the President shall not "be Con nander in-Chief of the army and navy;" which inspends the habear corpus in time of peace, not withstanding the Constitution declares that "th withstanding the Constitution declares that "the privilege of the writ of habous corpus shall not t suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion and in-casion the public safety may require it?—appears to be too much even for the rascally rump Radi-calls. This measure is intended to take the place of the Constitutional Amendment, which mot such a sad fate at the hands of the people. It is ided, unless when in cases of rebellion and entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States," but

and better be called an act to establish a desp tism in the United States. Here it is: WHEREAS, The pretended State govern andor no acequate protection for life or property, and counternance and encourage lawlessness and crime. And Wheneas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the so-called States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established.

THEREFORE BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AT HOUSE OF HEREFORE SHEET AT LEGAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED AT HOUSE OF HEREFORE SHEET AT LYSS OF THE UNITED CALLED STATE OF THE UNITED STATE OF THE UNITED STATE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATE OF THE SENATE OF THE SENATE

Texns, the Fifth District.

Texns, the Fifth District.

Shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of such districts an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, to detail a sufficient military proced be easile such officer to perform his developed to the such as the such of the such as the such of the such as the such of the such as the

an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of brigadier-general, to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority, in the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. A AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforced in the state of the property of suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished all districtors of the public peace and orientate and the major of the program of the public peace and orientate and the program of the proceedings of officers of the contrary to with the contract of the so-called States to the contrary to with the contract of the so-called States to the contrary to with the correction of the so-called States to the contrary to with the cool of the so-called States to the contrary to with the contract of the standing, and all legislative and judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments, with the exorelse of military authority under this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC, 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not sate writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody unless some commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall endorse upon said person of the alleged detention, and that he believes that the indored pation and commissioner of the proferred in good falls and in furtherance of the proferred in good falls and in furtherance of t

arress by virtue of this act, shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unisual punishment shall be inflicted.

SEC. 5. AND BE IT FUETTHER ENACTED. That no sentence of any military commissioner or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life of liberty of any person; shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall into be affected by this act, except in so. far as they conflict with its provisions:

Banks made a telling speech in opposition to the bill, on Saturday. He said he believed the States lately in rebellion were still States. They had been made States by the people, and Congress had recognized them as States during the entire war, and no power of the Government could deprive them of their Statehood. He wanted to be on the state of the country was a state o ed to be on the side of Democracy and not ted to be on the side of Democracy and mot on the side of artistorincy and emiralization. Banks was followed by Raymond, who opposed the measure in a similar strain. Old Thad, will thank to force the measure through to-day, under the gag law; but it he succeeds in getting it through, there is reason to hope in gain never pass it over the veto which it is sure to receive.

The new Tariff Bill, as amended in the Senate, amounts to almosts a virtual worth strain. MR. GEO. PEARODY AND THE POOR.—A correspondent of the New York Times writes to that paper that few persons know the real amount of good Mr. George Peabody's noisy doing. His benefactions, it is stated, have averaged, for several years past, one thousand dollars a day and this correspondent states that Mr. Peabody's whole time is now occupied in devising the best way for the benevolent to "do the most good to the largest number of persons." It appears that for several days he has been visiting, talking with, and exhorting several of the largest capitalists of reform. He says the amount of suffering in large cities can be partly ameliorated by systematic benevolence, and that thousands of lives may be sayed an nually by a much of without courting in large of the say of the money than people generally suppose. Mr. Peabody's plan, however, has not yet been announced, but, coming from a man of such sound. Indement and such thorough and judicious charity, it must be agood one, and worthy the consideration of all the people.

Thurs if Norther A. An soule observer of human and nature fraithfully says that it is just as renable a move for a young man to undertake to get married without courting as it is for a man to such soule without courting as it is for a man to such soules. And it is just as renable a move for a young man to undertake to get married without courting as it is for a man to such soules. And it is just as renable a move for a young man to undertake to get married without courting as it is for a man to such soules. The price of store goods will be probably pass both Houses in this such to have it and to the mander such that is such to thouse and the few persons, in the such areas to the thouse and armer have to the manuer of the such as the person of such soules. The price of store goods will be to the manuer of the such as the price of store goods will be such as the price of store goods will be in the such as the price of store goods will be such as the such as the price of store goods will be in the s

the Radical policy, will discover before long the

the Radical policy, will discover before long that they have been laying the foundation of their own rain.

"This "colored citizens" of Washington and rejoyretown, are beginning to take an active party in political affairs. When asked who they intendity ovic for in the approaching municipal contest, they reply "An yane day nuts up." This makes it rather all important to know who "dey" is.

The Radical Senators are showing their love for the soldiers with a vengeance. They have, within the past week, rejected the nominations of Gen. Frast, collector of internal revenue for Hrooklyn-Gen. Eagan, collector of the North Brooklyn-Gen, Eagan, collector of the North District of New York and Major-Gen, Couch, col-lector of the Port of Boston. These gentlemen ill served gallantly during the entire war, an ore appointed to civil office as a reward of me , without regard to that political opinions.

hey have falled to bow to the Moloch of fanatism, and off go their lieads. Oh, consistency ou art a jewel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

-A colored poet is giving readings in Washing -One of the State Senators of Virginia own 100,000 agres of land. -Mr. Gravier, French savan, says the greate eteoric shower will come off next November.

-A young man in Iowa, after his father's death married his step-mother. -A woman has been brought into court in Northampton, Penna., on the charge of being a -The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Animals recently prevented a dog fight in Lon--Half of the flourishing town of La Grange eorgia, embracing all the business houses, wa urned recently. -New York city, including its parks and other

open spaces, has a population of 32,000 quare mile. -The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier reports "a well ied case of insanity, resulting from the use of air-dye.,, hree : States Massachusetts, New York and

rennsylvania.

—A woman in Chicago, on visiting her hus-band's office, discovering long hairs in his hair brush, has sued for divorce. -A wag says he prevented a case of hydrophe bia by "getting on a fo ing until the dog left. ing on a fourteen rail fence and stay

Pennsylvania.

-It is estimated that since the close of the way the colored population of Virginia has been reduced one hundred and ninety thousand. -A bill levying a specific tax on old bachel o support a bureau of emigration, has been in-roduced in the West Virginia Legislature.

-John M Duff, of Marietta, committed suicide ast Saturday, by taking poison. Whisky caused ilm to commit the rash act. —Four young lads, under twelve years of age, were discovered in a Boston church on Sunday, playing suchre for the "beer for the crowd."

,...John Hancock's chair and the table upor which the Declaration of Independence was sign which the Declaration of Independence was signed are to be returned from Harrisburg to Independence Hall Philadelphia. -Mr. George Peabody has given 2,000,000, to be sed for the promotion of the moral and intellect ial education of destitute youth in the Souther and Southwestern States of the Union

-" There's luck in odd numbers, said Rory -At recent as alonable receptions in New York

everal young men appeared in maroon velvet oats and breeches, with all stockings—a sort of ourt costume. -It is assorted that a crinoline manufacturer in axony, during the last ten years, has made 883,-34,000 hoop-skirt springs—enough to go around he world 13½ times.

—A number of boot-blacks were arrested in New York yesterday for violating the Excise law. They polished boots for twenty-five cents, and gave drinks of whiskey to their customers from small bottles which they had about them. —The office of the Hagerstown Mail, one of the best of our exchanges, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2th January last. The propletors were insured for \$2,500, and expect to see the Mail

s usual in a few days. -The Indians of the Florida Evergiades have declared their determination to hold their negroe asslaves. They deny the jurisdiction of the laws

and trouble is apprehended, as the negroes are arming and have called upon the military for assistance ssistance.

—A cotomporary says that the religious world
estarted thegifter lottery business, of late years,
and that if they would step that sort of gambling the law-making powers would likely take measures to stop the rest of the people who haven't the

r of the Evil One much on their minds. -A Labation county farmer, 16 years ago bought a team of mules which he has worked uninterruptedly till the present time, and he can now sell them at double the price he paid for them. Like fiddles, they appear to improve

with age. -The Macon (Ga.) Journal notices an extensive movement of free blacks from Georgia to the Mississippi Valley, remarking that "we must accustom ourselves to regard this emigration a ixed and irrepressible fact and forecast of the day when Georgia will boast an almost exclusively wite population."

when deorgia will boast an almost exclusively with population."

—In the Illinois Penitentiary, at Springfield, on Saturday night week, a convict paceured a fille, cut the iron bars of his cell, seized and gagged the guard and liberated thirty prisoners.—They then set themselves to work cutting the bolt, of the other cell dess; but the outside guards were alarmed and succeeded in capturing the party before any further mischief was done.

—A young man of good address has been recently carrying on an extensive swindle in New York. He would obtain the names of persons having retives in Sing-Sing, and then go to them and sa that such persons had recently been injured by an explosion in a quarry at Sing-Sing, and I they wished to see their relatives alive, they must im-mediately, go to that place. He would usally obnediately go to that place. He would usary ou-ain from five to twenty-five deliars for his sup-lossed kindness and not until the persons thus posed kindness, and not until the persons thus misled had reached Sing Sing, would they learn that they had been the dupes of a scoundrel.

PERSONAT

James F. Otis, a Boston Journalist, died last Fri--General McClellaan is expected back from urope early in the spring. -"George Washington" has been arrested in New Orleans for robbing a hen roost. "Hornce Greeley," who killed Mr. Rhett, at Charleston, S. C., has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

—Hon. John Morrissey is said to have lost \$400.

000 by the "Cumberland corner" smash, in Wall street, last week.

—President Johnson will yish Boston on the 24th of next June, to assist at the dedication of the new Masonic Temple there. -Artemus Ward has had to suspend his Mormon Lecture in consequence of ill health. His friends express anxiety concerning him.

-Miss Gustina Bartlett died at Bartlett's Island, Me., on the 18th ult. She was but 15 years old and weighed 400 pounds. -The Fenian ex-chief organizer, Stephens, is now positively said to be living in Second place,

-Carpenter's "Death Bed of Lincoln" represents Schuyler Colfax, who wasn't there, as one of the ohief mourners over the couch of our martyr President —U. H. Crosby has bought the Opera House of A. H. Lee, the lucky ticket holder in the late lot-tery, for two hundred thousand dollars.

-Hon, Henry Les, for whom South Caroline vice President at the ton last week at the size of 85.

Hon. Ezeklal E -Hon. Ezekiel, F. Chambers, of Kent county Maryland, and a Judge on the Supreme Bench of that State died on Wednesday. He was esteemed one of the ablest jurists in the States, and was man of wildly-admitted excellence Mm. O. Midly squitted, excellence.

Mrs. Daniel E. Siekels, born Teresa Bagioli, died at her hundsinds dome up town, last week. The tragic coolinguoe with which her name is associated in too fresh in public recollection to need mention, even if mention were now proper. meed mention, even il mention were now proper.

—George W. Ellery, the last of seventeen children of Wm. Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died at Newport last Monday. Deceased had been Collector of the Port of Newport

—Benjamin Franklin Hancock, the father o Major-General Hancock, and the Collector of In onjor-General Harbook, and the Collector of Internal Beyenue for the Sixth Pennsylvania District, died in Norlstown yesterday, seed aixtyseven years. The General arrived home on Wednesday.

A Paris correspondent of the Ban Francisco Bulletis (a lady) writes about Tenhyson: He is supposed to be meditating a new posm. This supposition is based on the long solitary midnight walks of the poet through the words and

or forty years.

Greap vulgarian."
—The Mississippi papers do not approve of the cologs for a National Democratic Convention.

roject for a National Democratic Convention,
—P.T. Barnum is a candidate for Congress a
ne approaching Spring Section in Connecticut -The Republicans in Washington say the im schment furore will amount, in the end, to thing. -No impeachment can be tried before a frag-

ent of a United States Senate. Radioalism munderstand this fact.

—Garrett Davis, was elected United States Sen ator by the Democrats and Conservatives, by To votes against 41 for Bristow. There were but a few scattering votes.

—An active canvass is going on among the

groes in the District of Columbia, preparatory to the election there. —A bill has been introduced in the New York Senate, providing for a convention to amend the State Constitution, so as to secure the frauchise

State Constitution, 80 as to secure the franchise to colored persons,
—Speaking of impeachment, Mr. Greeley says "no patriot will wintonly or lightly shake the twin fabrics of Public Order and Public Credit." —The Ways and Means Committee of the House have agreed upon the abolition of the tax on in-comes under \$1000, and a five per cent. tax on all ncomes over that amount.

The Radicals have no objection to their men

bers of Congress lying, but only to their being told of it.—Boston Post. -The Maine House has refused to join in th action of the Senate in amending the law so as to permit white persons to intermarry with the ne-gro, Indian, or mulatto. The vote stood 45 yeas,

-The Tennessee House yesterday co the resolution requesting Senator Patterson to resign, previously passed by the Senato. Both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature a bill giving suffrage to the negroes.

The House Military Committee have agreed to report invorably upon the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau for the Interior to the War De-partment. There is a recognized necessity for his charge, and the bill will probably pass. -The President is getting another breathing spell just now; all the energies that puritanism possess being expended in villifying the Suprem Court for declaring the Missouri test eaths un constitutional. How thankful he'll be.

-Governor Geary is equally brilliant in arts and rms. Being called on lately, at a public dinne n Eric, to propose a sentiment, he gave this:— The English like their beef, the Irish like their coutoes, and the Germans like their lager. This, ntlemen, is the sincere sentiment of my heart."

REGISTER OF SALES.—Bills for the following sales have been printed at this office:

office;
Thursday, February 14th—B. W. Woodburn, in South Middleton township—extensive sale of horses, cattle and farming implements. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer. See advertisement in another column.
Thursday, February 14th—Miss Hettle Quigley—sale of Real Estate in Hoguestown. W. C. Houser, Auctioneer.
Friday, February 15th—Solomon Rode, in Dickinson township, on the Gettysburg road, four miles from Mt. Holly—sale of real estate and personal property. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

sale of real estate and personal property.

N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Saturday, February 16th—Samuel and
Benjamin Goodyear, Executors of Jacob
Goodyear, sr., dec'd., in South Middleton
township, near Bolling Springs—large
sale of personal property
Saturday, February, 16th—Wm. A. Martin—in South Middleton township—sale
of horses; hogs, &c.

tin—in South Middleton township—sale of horses, hogs, &c.

Saturday, February 18th—Sam'l. Cockley, jr., at Militown, in Penn township—sale of horses, cattle and farming implements. John Miller, Auctioneer.

Monday, February 18th—Daniel Eckels, Assignee of G. P. Myers, Carliste—sale of groceries, East Main street.

Monday, February 18th—Jacob Eckerd, in Silver Spring twp., half a mile North of Hoguestown—horses, threshing machine, &c. Wm. Devenney, Auctioneer.

Monday, February 18th—Noah Cockley, in Penn township, near Milltown—sale of horses, cattle, farming implements, &c. John Miller, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, February 20th—John Peffer, in Dickinson township, on road leading from John Paul's to Stoile Tavern—large sale of horses, stock, threshing machine &c. N. H. Meser Auctioneer. arge sale of horses, stock, threshing ma hine, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, February 20th—Adam S. Longsdorf, on the road leading from Me-chanicsburg to New Kingston—horses, mules, stock, &c. Wm. Devinney, Auc-tioneer. See advertisement in another olumn. column.

Thursday, February 21st—Jonas Newomer, in Fenn township, on the Walnut
Bottom road—large sale of horses, cattle,
theep, logs and farming implements. N.

Moore Auctioner

B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Friday, February 22d—Peter Albright, in Middlesex township, adjoining Poor House—horses, cattle, farming implements, &c. John Kitch, Auctioneer.
Saturday, February 23d—William Keller, in. South Middleton township, two miles east of Papertown—horses, mules, cattle, hay, potatoes, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

cattle, hay, potatoes, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 23d—Daniel Shoemaker, near Leidig's tayern—horses, cattle, threshing machine and household furniture. W.m. Devinney, Auctioneer. Monday, February 25th—J. H. Bosler, adjoining. Carlisle, on the "Stayman Farm"—horses, carriage, &o. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 28—Samuel Hess, North Middleton township—sale, of horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, sheep, farming implements, &c. John Kitch, Auctioneer.

tioneer.
Tuesday, February 26th—Jacob Zeigler,
In South Middleton township, one mile
east of Papertown—horses, cattle, threshing machine, &c. N. B. Moore, Auct'r.
Tuesday, February 26th—Dr. J. D. Bowman, in East Pennsboro' township—horses, cattle, farming implements and furniture. Jno. Sheaffer, Auctionee. See
advertisement in another column.

niture: Jno. Sheaffer, Auctioneer. See advertisement in another column.
Friday, March. 1st—Geo. Zug, in South Middleton township, near Papertown—a blooded staillon, cattle, reaper and mower, &c. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Saturday, March 2d—Daniel Eckels, Assignee of G. P. Myers—sale of two three-story houses, in Carlisle, at the Court House, at 11 o'clock.
Saturday, March 2d—John Shugars, in South Middleton township, on the Paradise Mill road—personal property. N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.
Monday, March 2d.—John Shugars, in North Middleton twp., on the Crain's Gaproad, five miles from Carlisle—horses, cattle, and farming implements. Jno. Kitch, Auctioneer.

tle, and farming implements. Jno. Kiton, Auctioneer.

Thursdey, March 7th—John Hem-minger, Jr., in Newton twp., six miles East of Shippensbig, near Stoughstown— horses, cattle, reaper, wagons, &c. John Miller, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 8th—Jones Yorlett, in North Middleton township—horses, cat-

tle, &c.
Monday, March 11th—Mathew Wyncoop, in North-Middleton township, on
the Waggoner's Gap road—horses, cattle
and farming implements. John Thomas, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 12th—Benjamin Handshew, in North Middleton township, near Carlisle Springs—mare, cow, sheep, household furniture, &c. John Kitch, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 12th—James S. Houston, in Mechanicsburg—great, sale of leather, harness, horse blankets, buffalorobes and furniture. W. O. Houser, Auctioneer.

tioneer.

Monday, March 18th—W. P. Eckels, in Silver Spring, township—horses, cattle, threshing machine, &c. Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer.

Thursday, February 28th—Josiah Webbert, South Middleton township on the Middlesex road—horses, threshing machine, &c. Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer.

A MASSACHUSETTS PROGRAMMS.—On dit, that Charles Summer is to retire from political life at the close of his present Senatorial term and spend several years in Europe ; that ex-Governor Andrew will be a candidate for his place, and also Governor Bullock; that Hon. John B. Alley will then be Governor of Massachusette that General Butler will be the next non nee of the republican party for President, and that E. G. Walker, one of the colored representatives in the Legislature will run for Congress in Banks disprict when Chillian explore

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RAILEGAD EXTENSION. Shepherdslown (Va.), lelinformed that railroad from Hagerstown to Martinsbu is projected, and will soon be under way It is to be an extension of the Cuberland Valley road, running now from Hatris. bulg to Hagerstown It will be direct route from Martinsburg to Philadelphia and will therefore, be a great advantage not only to that point and the valley abor but will be a decided out off for all ship pers west of Markinsburg on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The distance is only nineteen miles, and the route entirely practicable.

## Businens Notices.

TINWARE.—In one of our "tramps" around town, we recently dropped into the large Stove and Tinware establishment of Mesra, ker & Claudy, successors to John D. Gorga, and were gratified to see so many evidences of a thrifty and prosperous business. In addition to a great variety of useful and ornamental articles a great variety of useful and ornamental articles we noticed some splendid Brittania Tea Pola with iron bottoms, which are said to be a mon useful invention. Feb. 14, 1867.

WARE! WARE!! WARE!!!—We are now prepared to sell Ware of every kind, whole sale and retail, on better terms than are offered in or out of the cilies. We import our own queens. n or out of the career, in a temporation own queens, ware and buy our own. Glassware from the manufacturers. The expense of conducting our bases as one to ten compared with city wholeness is as one to the control of it, we will give sale dealers, and our word for it, we will give those who buy from us a large share of the differ-ence. Please call and examine our very large

TRY THEN, THEN BUY THEM.—Doty's Clothe Vasher and the Universal Cog-Wheel Wringer an be bought only in Carlisle, from WM, BLAIF & SON, who are the exclusive agents, and who give them out on trial, to be returned if not sat-Feb. 14, 1867.

Special Notices.

Notice.—The Indian Doctor will pay another professional visit to Carlisle, on Satur nay, Sunday and Monday, February 2d, 2than 25th. He will be found at his rooms, at the lian sion House, and will be prepared to wait on all those who may desire his services. The follow-ing are testimonials from Shippensburg: ag are testimonials from Shippensburg: The wife of Geo. Atherton, Dyspepsia and Pal. itation of the heart for 20 years standing, wa

pured.
Daniel Cressler, of Neuralgia for many year vas cured. The wife of John Milter, Consumption for ten cars and Hemorrahage of the lungs occasion

Fob. 14, 1867. HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER, Renews the Hair ! Restores Gray Hais to its Original Color ! Prevents it falling off! Make the Hair Speech and Glossy! It does not stain the Skin! It has proved itself the best preparation over presented to the public! Give it a trial. Price \$1.00. R. P. HALL & CO., Namua, N. H. or sale by all druggists.

Feb. 14, 1867—It\* DR. SCHENOR'S MANDRAKE PILLS f Substitute for Cilomel.—These Pills are compose f various roots/having the power to relax th ecretions of the liver as promptly and effectua ly as blue pill or meroury, and without producing any of those disagreeade or dangerous effects which offee, follow to use of the latter. In all billious disorders these Pills may be used

with confidence, as they promote the discharge of villated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and billary duces, which are the cause of billions affections in general. Schonek's Mandrake Pills ours Sick Headachs and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sal ow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowned a general feeling of weariness and la howing that the liver is in a torpid or obst d condition. In short, these Pills may be used with advan-

tage in all cases when a purgative or alteraliv medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenk's Mandrake Pills" and observe that the two likenesses of the Dw or are on the Government stamp—one whe he last stage of Consumption, and the other

his present health. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 c per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Str. lelphia, Pa. Nov. 8 1868 - ith & 5th wen mo ly

REMEDIAL INSTITUTE FOR SPECIAL OASES, No. 14, Bond Street, New York. 43 Full Information, with the highest testimonials; also ook on Special Dis sent free. The Be sure and send for them, and y will not regret it; for, as advertising physical are generally imposters, without references stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp postage, and direct to Dr. LAWRENCE, No. lond Street, New York. Nov.15, 1866—1y

To Consummerves. The advertiser, having een restored to health in a few weeks by a ver seein restored to negata in a new week by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, a anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of ours. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (fee of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which hey will find a sure cure for Consumption, all thus, Bronchits, Coughs, Colds, and all Trest and Lung Affections. The only object of these vertiser in sending the Prescription is to beam the afflicted, and spread information which hoonceives to be invaluable, and he hopes ever sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them thing, and may prove a bles

Parties wishing the prescription, free by return iail, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

A CARD TO INVALIDS .- A Clergyman while residing in South America as a missioner liscovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cur of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases o of Nervous weakness, Early Decay, Diseases at the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vi-cious habits. Great humbers have been already cured by this moble remedy. Prompted by a de-sire to beneat the afflicted and unfortunate, I 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, address

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York City. April 10: 1868 hiye larsan planarin

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