# American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, February 13, 1868.


## DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place, for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner, and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General, and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of the delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.

G. O. DEISE, Sec'y.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, held on Saturday, February 1st, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the several townships and boroughs of Cumberland County, meet at their several places for holding spring elections on *Saturday, February 22*, 1868, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent each township and borough in a County Convention, to assemble in the Court House, in Carlisle, on *Wednesday, February 26*, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, 1868, and for the purpose set forth in this resolution only.

In accordance with the above resolution, the Democrats of the several townships are requested to hold the said elections for delegates on the said day, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M., and the several boroughs between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M.

FRANK GILLELEN, *Chairman.*

J. A. C. M'CUNE, *Sec'y. pro tem.*

## THE HERALD'S LEGAL LOGIC.

The *Herald* admits that "the VOLUNTEER reviews and *answers*, in its vein, our (its) argument in favor of the legislation of Congress relative to the Supreme Court;" and it seems scarcely necessary further to prolong the discussion. But our neighbor fires a few random shots, in the shape of sundry gratuitous assertions and untenable propositions, as he hauls off his dismantled craft, and we have concluded to give him the benefit of a farewell broadside.

The *Herald* charges against the Democracy that "they alleged there was no authority *derived from the Constitution* to coerce a State, meaning thereby to suppress the unholy rebellion of their allies." It is a source of gratification to have the *Herald* admit that the Democratic party pursued a certain policy, "meaning thereby to suppress the unholy rebellion;" but we submit that if "the authority to *coerce a State*" was "*derived* from the Constitution," it must have been *conferred* by the Constitution either in express terms or by implication; and we submit further that the ablest lawyers in the country were unable to find it there, and the administration of Mr. Lincoln was compelled to fall back upon the maxim "*Salus populi suprema lex*," thereby enunciating the doctrine that although no such power was "derived from the Constitution," the safety of the people was higher than all Constitutions. In fact, until we saw last week's *Herald*, we were not aware that any sane man pretended that the authority to make war upon a State was "derived from the Constitution." The *Herald* will confer a lasting benefit upon posterity, and set this vexed question forever at rest, by giving to the public the section from which this authority is derived.

With a disregard for the facts of the case which is surprising even in the *Herald*, our neighbor asserts that the Democracy "cajoled and drove Andrew Johnson into the adoption and promulgation of a pro-rebel scheme of reconstruction." It is a matter of history that this very "pro-rebel scheme of reconstruction" was originated by the sainted Lincoln, was drawn up in part by Stanton, and met the unqualified approval of the sage and silent Grant, who is to be the Radical candidate for President. In his evidence before the impeachment committee General Grant testified:

"Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for future action. I do not know that it was verbatim the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through. That paper was the North Carolina proclamation. I never compared them; I took them to be the very, very same paper; they were substantially the same, if not the very same."

President Johnson, in his reasons for the removal of Stanton, uses this language:

"The first business transacted in Cabinet, after I became President was this unfinished business of my predecessor. A plan or scheme of reconstruction was produced which had been prepared for Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Stanton, his Secretary of War. It was approved, and, at the earliest moment practicable was applied in the form of a proclamation to the State of North Carolina, and afterwards became the basis of action in turn for the other States."

Even the incarnate fiend Stanton testifies before the Impeachment Committee:

"I had, myself, entertained no doubt of the authority of the President to take measures for the organization of the rebel States on the plan proposed, and agreed in the plan specified in the proclamation in the case of North Carolina."

Wouldn't it be about as well for the *Herald* to stick to the truth in the discussion of public questions, especially when the evidence of its duplicity can be so easily obtained? It requires considerable cheek to assert, in the face of these facts, that the Democracy were responsible for the President's policy of Reconstruction. It is a bird of their own hatching.

Here is a gem of effrontery and legal logic which we are constrained to give in full:

"The first proposition, to require a two-thirds majority of the Court to agree before they can decide an act of Congress unconstitutional, it seems, will be so modified as to specify a class of laws to be excepted from adjudication by the Court; among which, of course, will be the reconstruction acts. The right of Congress to do this is so clearly laid down in a clause of section 2d, article 3d of the Constitution, that no one can for a moment question it. It reads as follows:—'In all the other cases, before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, *with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.*'—Under this section there can be no doubt that Congress has the power to prescribe just such regulations as the House Bill provides."

Why not tell the truth and admit that the first proposition was so infamous and revolutionary, and was met with such a burst of indignation from men of all parties throughout the country, that your Radical leaders were compelled to abandon it? Why not also admit that their "smelling committee" found out that not only Justice Fields, but also Chief Justice Chase and Justice Davis—three of the immaculate Lincoln's appointees—had declared the Reconstruction measures unconstitutional; and that consequently the first project would have failed to fetter and control the Court as they had expected? The project to require a two-thirds vote of the Court to render a valid decision has therefore been abandoned, and a new bill has been introduced "specifying a class of laws to be excepted from adjudication by the Court." This is even more infamous than the first project, though dressed up in more specious guise. We need no stronger argument to prove its utter unconstitutionality than the very authority cited by the *Herald*. The clause referred to reads: "In all other cases *before mentioned*, the Supreme Court *shall have appellate jurisdiction*, both as to law and fact." The "cases before mentioned" in the same section, are "all cases in law or equity, arising under this Constitution and the laws of the United States;" and "controversies to which the United States shall be a party." It will scarcely be denied that the M'Cardle and other similar cases "arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States" and that they are "controversies to which the United States is a party." The clause cited by the *Herald* declares that in these cases "*the Supreme Court shall have* JURISDICTION;" and yet the first section of the measure, in defense of which this authority is quoted, declares: "That the appellate *jurisdiction* of the Supreme Court of the United States *shall not extend* to any act done, or which shall be done, or to any proceeding had, or which shall be had, under and by virtue of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, or of the several acts supplementary thereto." It will surely not be contended that the authority to make "exceptions and regulations," confers the power to *deprive of jurisdiction entirely*. This would be too tough an assertion even for the constitutional expounders of the *Herald*.

The *Herald* clinches its case with an argument which is almost overwhelming. We give it the full benefit of its own statement:

"The day upon which the decision was to be rendered by the Court upon the motion to advance it upon the argument list, it is currently reported, Senator *Doolittle* followed Justice *Field*, in consultation, to the very door of the court-room."

When we read this argument we felt very much like giving up the discussion and coming down gracefully. That on the very morning when an important case is to be decided, a "loyal" Senator, elected by a "loyal" Legislature,—a gentleman whose business as a lawyer takes him to the Courts almost every day of his life—should walk "in consultation" with a "loyal" judge appointed by the sainted Lincoln, and should actually go with him "*to the very door of the Court Room!*" is a fact which should startle the nation, and ought of itself to be sufficient to overthrow any court in the Universe.—Down with the Judiciary! We'll have no more consultations between Senator Doolittle and Justice Field. Close the doors of the Court room! We'll see whether this effrontery of a Senator in Congress and a member of the Court is to be longer permitted. Who dares to say that the decisions of our Courts are not controlled by the politicians, when a Senator actually walks to the very door of the Court room with one of the Judges upon the Bench?

"The Congress of the United States is composed of over two hundred members, in the main selected from the legal profession. Their opinion upon questions of the constitutionality of their own enactments should at least have weight *equal* with that of the seven or eight men who set upon the Supreme Bench."—*Carlisle Herald.*

Not at all, when we remember that Thaddeus Stevens, the leader of the majority of these "two hundred members," has openly boasted that "*they were legislating outside of the Constitution*," despite their solemn oaths "to support and defend it." But we are willing to grant all the *Herald* claims. All we ask is that the Supreme Court shall have equal power with the other branches of the government. Each department is sworn to support the constitution, each decides upon the constitutionality of measures when they come before it, and each exercises its power of veto. If Congress believes a measure unconstitutional, it defeats it; if the act passes Congress and goes to the President, and he believes it to be unconstitutional, he vetoes it; if it passes both Congress and the President, and comes before the Court in a regular judicial proceeding, they exercise their proper functions and also pass upon its constitutionality. If Congress vetoes it, it falls; if the President vetoes it, and the veto is sustained, it falls; if the Court vetoes it, it falls. Taking the *Herald's* own argument, we call upon the Radicals to withhold their sacrilegious hands. Congress has passed upon the Reconstruction Measures, so has the Executive. Now the Court is entitled to pronounce its judgment—and that judgment is irreversible. All we ask is that its decision "shall have *equal* weight" with that of Congress. This is its prerogative under the common constitution of our country, and those who would interfere with that prerogative and overthrow the nicely adjusted balance of our system of government, will have to answer for their crimes before the bar of an outraged public opinion.

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RICHARDSON, of *Maine*, a Radical member of the Bones and Banjo "Convention" of Florida, was killed in a fight with another Radical a few days since. His remains were sent to Maine for burial. Maine, Vermont and Massachusetts furnish most of the white "delegates" to the black and tan "Conventions" and it would not be much out of place if they were all lashed out of the Southern States and driven to their homes. They are a miserable set of vagabonds, and are in the South for the purpose of stealing and associating with negroes.

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THE North Carolina tanists have expelled the *Carolinian's* reporter from the hall for using the term "nigger," in his report. This is a "big thing."

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MR. LINCOLN appointed five of the judges now upon the Bench of the Supreme Court, and yet his friends will not trust them. This is paying but little respect to the memory of the "late lamented" head of the Radical party.

## DEGRADING HIS MANHOOD.

The course of Gen. Grant is another evidence that no man can attach himself to the Radical party without first committing a mean act and degrading his manhood. It is well known that for a long time Grant agreed with Lincoln and Johnson on the subject of reconstruction. After Gen. Lee and his army laid down their arms and acknowledged the authority of the government, Mr. Lincoln was anxious to see the Southern States put in working order as soon as possible. The idea of giving these States over to the control of the ignorant negroes who had just been set free, had not then entered the brain of man. Gen. Grant, we say, agreed with Lincoln and Johnson in desiring a restoration of the Union at the earliest possible period; but after the death of Lincoln, such agitators and traitors as Sumner, Stevens & Co. demanded a change of base. Without the aid of the negroes they found that their rotten and cowardly party would go to pieces. They therefore concocted the plan now in operation, of placing the Southern States in the hands of military satraps, with the object of giving the negroes the absolute control in all elections. Grant, when these treasonable and devilish measures were first mooted, did not hesitate to denounce them. He stood firmly by the President during many months of controversy. The Radical conspirators, feeling that the capture of Grant was necessary, commenced lauding him, and finally brought him out as their candidate for the Presidency.—Grant—poor, weak, vacillating man that he is—yielded, and in doing so disgraced himself. His late conduct sinks him even beyond contempt. After assuring the President, in the presence of the whole cabinet, that under no circumstances would he give Stanton possession of the War Department without first giving the President notice, and then, in the face of this promise, yielding the Department to Stanton, was a piece of meanness we never see in honorable men. But then, when Gen. Grant attempted to deny his promise to the President, he exhibited a degree of perfidy and insolence peculiar to a new-fledged Radical. Fortunately for the President, his whole Cabinet sustain him in the assertion that Grant did, positively and without equivocation, declare that he would not yield *possession of the War Department to Stanton* without first giving the President notice. Grant may deny this—he is required to deny it by his Jacobin keepers—but the testimony of six honorable and high-minded men brand his denial a flat falsehood, and so it is.

Grant has joined the Radicals, and of course he had to commit a mean act and attempt to sustain it by falsehood. For his perfidy and insolence to his commander-in chief, the President, he may be rewarded by receiving the nomination of a pie-bald convention for President—a position for which he is notoriously disqualified—but at the proper time the people will render their verdict against this poor dupe, and consign him to the oblivion he formerly occupied.

## GRANT.

The New York *World* thus speaks of the great disgraced Grant. It is a castigation as severe as it is deserved.—Grant, since he has been placed in the keeping of a Radical committee, has been signing his name to impudent letters addressed to the President. These letters, it is well known, were written by the shameless scoundrel Stanton, for Grant, it is admited by all, cannot write a line. An officer of the army who can so far forget his duty to his commander-in-chief, the President, as to sign his name to impudent letters, is a disgrace to his profession, and he should be punished by dismissal from the service. It is an act of ill-breeding and insubordination requiring the notice of the President. The *World* says:

"If we pass from General Grant's intellectual capacity to his moral qualities, we shall find them of the same vulgar stamp. He has changed his political principles from motives of ambition. He has treated his superior officer with insolence to ingratiate himself with a faction, and has tarnished his personal honor by unmanly duplicity. Nobody ever heard that General Grant is a model of sobriety. Nobody ever heard of his being inside a place of worship. No instance or anecdote was ever told of his kindness to a sick or wounded soldier. He was never known to manifest a spontaneous interest in benevolent institutions. He never gave utterance to an elevated sentiment, or made an inspiring address to his soldiers. Even the generous ardor of patriotic youth, away from their homes, exposing their lives under his leadership, never, with the youthful tendency to hero-worship regarded, his personwith affection. No eyes ever brightened in a hospital at his approach. No warm outburst of admiring cheers habitually greeted him when he came in view of his soldiers. Nobody ever felt that he was "a man to be loved."

The certainty that a candidate is to be nominated who is so little capable of inspiring esteem or attachment, will cause the zeal of many Republicans to wax cold. Chief-Justice Chase will be more likely to confine himself to his judicial duties, and surrender his mind to the conservatizing influence of juridical studies. The nomination of Grant will therefore improve the prospect of impartiality in the Supreme Court. It will cool all, and alienate many of the Chase men. They will be disgusted to see a life-long abolitionist and, as they think, able statesman, set aside for a new convert who barters his convictions for the sordid hope of office. This nomination spikes the eloquence of Wendell Phillips, who cannot with a very good stomach, lap up from the ground and swallow his profuse vomit of diatribes against Grant. If Tilton makes speeches, it will be with a wry face. Many other Republicans will regard him as a fool which they despise while they use it. Butler will do all he can to expose him, from motives of personal hatred. Before midsummer, if not before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, it will be discovered that General Grant is a weak and damaged candidate.

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OUR readers have already been made acquainted with the antics of the Rumps, on Thursday last, when a proposition was made and carried to "investigate" one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, The New York *Times* refers to the matter in this wise:

Congress had another severe attack of panic yesterday. Some newspaper reported that one of the judges of the Supreme Court had said he believed the Supreme Court would decide the reconstruction law unconstitutional; whereupon Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania—(of all men in the House!) was seized with a sudden rush of patriotism to the head—Alarmed the House by his cries for assistance—threatened the offending Justice with impeachment and other fashionable tortures, and was finally somewhat soothed by the passage of a resolution of inquiry. The house passed it by a vote of 99 to 57; whether out of a good-natured desire to lease Mr. Scofield's mind or because they suffered from the same attack and shared his pains, we are left to conjecture. We hope they all feel better now.

## THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY.

The present Congress assumes to represent the people, yet the vote of the seventeen Northern States in which general elections were held last year resulted as follows:

| *States.* | *Democratic.* | *Radical.* |
|---|---|---|
| California, | 49,905 | 42,477 |
| Connecticut, | 47,525 | 46,578 |
| Iowa, | [illegible] | 89,173 |
| Kentucky, | 89,225 | [illegible] |
| Maine, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Maryland, | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Massachusetts, | 70,360 | 98,306 |
| Michigan, | 55,865 | 80,819 |
| Minnesota, | 29,513 | 34,870 |
| New Hampshire, | 32,667 | 35,809 |
| New Jersey, | 67,468 | 51,114 |
| New York, | 373,029 | 325,093 |
| Ohio, | 240,622 | 243,532 |
| Pennsylvania, | 267,746 | 266,824 |
| Rhode Island, | 3,359 | 7,554 |
| Vermont, | 11,510 | 81,601 |
| Wisconsin, | 68,873 | 73,637 |
| Total, | 1,5[illegible]7,507 | 1,554,915 |
| Democratic majority, | | 21,562 |

These 1,576,507 Democrats are represented in the United States Senate by seven men, and in the House of Representatives by thirty-three, while the 1,554,915 Radicals have ninety-six Senators and 104 Members of the House.—Pray whom do these Radical Senators and Representatives represent? General Grant, moreover, has put himself on record as believing that "the will of the people is the law of the land." If he still adheres to this opinion, he might lose nothing by examining the figures given above.

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GRANT'S OPINIONS.—As the Radicals are now thinking of General Grant as their standard-bearer in the coming Presidential contest, we commend to their notice the following bits of history. They are authentic:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENN., CORINTH, MISS., August 11, 1862.

Officers and soldiers are positively prohibited from enticing slaves to leave their masters.

It is enjoined on all commanders to see that this order is executed strictly under their own direction. The demoralization of troops consequent upon being left to execute laws in their own way without a proper head, must be avoided.

By command of

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT.

The annexed extract from a speech of Senator Doolittle, delivered at Milwaukee, October 2, 1865, is also of moment at this time:

But I will not stop here. This is too serious a matter for men with flippant tongue to pass over as if there was nothing in it. The other day when General Grant was here, spending several hours with him in free conversation upon this subject among others, he expressed to me the same opinion. Said I, "General Grant, I never quote private conversation without express permission. Am I *permitted to state* what I now state to you?" said he, "Certainly, there is no concealment on my part." And he stated to me in the conversation that a considerable portion of the troubles between the whites and the blacks that had already occurred was in consequence of the unwise attempt to force negro suffrage in those States. He said further that if the Federal government were to attempt to do it and enforce it, it would undoubtedly produce war between the two races there.

These were General Grant's opinions, says the *Age*, at a time when this negro mania was just beginning to assume a formidable shape. He then thought that an attempt to force negro suffrage upon the States would produce a war between the races. Now the Radicals wish to make him a despot in order that negro suffrage may be enforced in the States, and President to carry out their programme. Will he agree to the plan?

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FROM BAD TO WORSE.—The New Yok *Post* (Rep.) concludes an article upon the downward course of Radicalism, citing the last demonstration against the independence of the Judiciary by saying:

What is it, then, the extremists at Washington desire to do in bringing forward so incessantly these dangerous and agitating innovations? The original measures of reconstruction were never popular; but those who deemed them harsh, injudicious, and even unconstitutional, acquiesced in their adoption, in the hope of securing Union and peace.—But no sooner had their faith been settled than supplements, one after another, came in quick succession to disturb the solidity of that trust. The more the country lost confidence the more new tests were applied to its fidelity. Popular conviction seemed to be regarded as subject to acts of legislation which have grown in multiplicity and force as the general mind has fallen off. At length, as a consummation of this novel Congressional strategy, the reconstruction laws are declared to be implacable, and a system of which, in order to carry the country with it, ought to court every scrutiny, because conscious of the strength to defeat, is put on a level with the Medean statutes which forbid comment and question. The competent constitutional court is put out of court; Mr. Stevens, like Louis XIV., going down to a bed of justice, prohibits decisions; and his committee, imitating the French convention, converts the acts of the legislature from laws into mere edicts or decrees.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The election in N. Hampshire will take place in March, and the Democrats and Conservatives are actively at work, expecting to carry the Granite State. At a recent mass meeting at Littleton, *twenty-seven* gentlemen of high character, late of the Radical party, came forward and renounced their allegiance to that corrupt and treasonable organization, and joined hands with the Democrats. One of the Vice Presidents of the meeting was a member of the Radical State Committee of the last and present year, and another was a prominent member of the last Radical State Convention. The people are getting their eyes opened, even in New England, to the enormities of Congressional usurpation and negro supremacy.

The Hartford *Times* recently contained this cheering paragraph:

The people are flocking to the Union and Constitutional party in New Hampshire. They are leaving the Radicals; and their State Committee are quarreling—the chairman having come out in a public address, abandoning the Radicals and joining the Democrats. The Radical party has gone to pieces in New Hampshire—and all the appeals of their organs to "circulate documents," will not help them. Radical speeches and pamphlets only sink them lower, for they show the people that the Radical party sticks to negro suffrage and negro domination.

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A "SHORT CUT" FOR CONGRESS.—The New York *Times*, dilating upon the misdeeds of the usurpers at Washington, comes to the conclusion that—

"The time for scruple or delicacy is over. Do what it may, Congress cannot startle the country very seriously. The worst will differ only in degree from that with which we are familiar. Therefore we suggest that Congress take the short-cut to what it styles reconstruction, and usend down to the Soth ready-made constitutions, with orders to put them through at the bayonet's point. Such a step would simplify matters, save many thousand dollars, and put an end to a good deal of suspense. In the first place, as Congress has reserved to itself the right of revising the Constitutions which the Conventions draft, it may well excuse itself for handing over constitutions made after the most approved pattern.—Will not this be a literal application of the orthodox idea touching the guaranteeing of a republican form of government to the State? What Congress must guarantee surely it may give."

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

**The Surrender of Grant—How are the Mighty Fallen—General Meade Wants Money and doesn't Get it—a New Impeachment Project—Increase of the Public Debt—a Hard Hit at Butler—Clear the Deck for Action.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8, 1868.

*Correspondence American Volunteer.*

Grant's latest bid for the Radical nomination will probably prove a success.—His impudent and ill-natured letters to the President have won him great favor in the eyes of the Radical leaders. They claim that Grant has been guilty of an exceedingly smart thing and has grown quite plucky in his insubordination to his superior officer. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. Johnson, while they are loud in their praises of the dignified and statesmanlike manner in which he managed his side of the correspondence, nevertheless regret that he allowed himself to be drawn into any such correspondence with one of his subordinates. He should have issued his orders and then enforced them, if necessary, by summary arrest and punishment of the offender.—Stanton is said to be in great glee over the turn things have taken, and struts round the War office like a bantam rooster.

An amusing story is told in regard to General Meade's administration of affairs in Georgia. He sent for Governor Jenkins, and demanded money to carry out the policy of reconstruction. The Governor inquired why he did not draw upon the Federal Treasury for funds with which to execute the laws of Congress? To which General Meade Replied: "There is no appropriation, sir." "Precisely the same difficulty in Georgia, General," rejoined the Governor; "Georgia has made no appropriation to pay the expenses of reconstruction." General Meade having removed the Governor, proceeded to the Treasurer's office and demanded the keys of the vault. Mr. Jones, the State Treasurer, produced a combination key, and after a long explanation succeeded in making the General understand its manipulations. "Now, sir, your vault," said the imperious Gen. Mr. Jones—"There is the vault, sir."—The General proceeded to test the accuracy of his newly acquired knowledge of the combination key, and succeeded in turning the heavy iron doors upon their hinges; but the State treasury—where was it?

General Meade—"This vault looks rather empty, Mr. Jones?"

"Rather empty," dryly responded the Treasurer.

General Meade—"Do I understand you to say, Mr. Jones, that the State of Georgia has no money?"

"I did say so, General," again replied the imperturbable Jones.

"Then, sir, where is that treasure?" shouted the exasperated hero of Gettysburg, as he turned upon the State official.

The latter, with a somewhat malicious smile playing about his face, answered: "It has taken wings, General and left, for parts unknown."

This State official was immediately placed under arrest.

There is no longer any doubt that the Radical members of the Reconstruction Committee are conspiring to bring about articles of impeachment against the President. The matter has been freely discussed in several informal radical caucuses; and it is understood the question will be sprung upon the House, as soon as Edmund's bill, providing for the suspension of the President pending his trial under articles of impeachment, can be passed. Now that Grant has shown his hand, and it is no longer doubtful whose order he would obey, in case of a conflict, the Jacobins have grown bolder, and there is every reason to believe that they will precipitate this fearful issue upon the country, and by a preconcerted arrangement rush it through in a single day, under a call for the previous question. The grounds for the new impeachment will be the refusal of the President to recognize the official position of Stanton; and a sub-Committee are now investigating the case. I think you may look for some startling news within a week or ten days. Whether President Johnson will tamely submit to have himself deposed, and the rights of the people struck down in his person, remains to be seen. If he stands up fairly and squarly to the declarations of his last annual message, the Conservative people of the country will rally around him to a man, all they are waiting for is an exhibition of genuine pluck on the part of the Chief Magistrate. Give them a good and tried leader, and they will be found true to the cause of Constitutional liberty, whatever dangers may stare them in the face.

The Northern tax-payers must surely be aroused to the fearful condition of our national finances, and the fate that the Jacobins are preparing for us. The debt statement for the month of January has just been published, and it shows an increase of *twenty millions of dollars!* This is $240,000,000 a year, and what for, but to keep up a large standing army in the South, and also to keep afloat the Freedmen's Bureau, so as to elect a Radical politician to the Presidency? Where will all this end? Can and will the people put up with such a state of things? The country must naturally go to ruin if some remedy is not soon presented. The industry of the whole nation is paralyzed, and thousands to-day are suffering for the want of employment. The next Presidential campaign will smack more of finance than of any other question, and to-day finance is the leading topic. We must have relief—but whence is it to come, and how?

An amusing incident occurred at Dickens' readings, on Tuesday evening last. All the eminent men of the county were there, of course Ben Butler amongst the others. Dickens was reading that part of the description of Bob Sawyer's dinner party, from "Pickwick," that relates to the quarrel between *Noddy* and *Gunter*, and when the reader came to the extract: "Sir, I'm very much obliged to you for the caution, and I'll leave particular directions with the servant to *lock up the spoons*, replied Mr. Gunter," a general titter ran round the Hall, and all eyes at once centered on the "hero of Big Bethel." It was capital, and the fun was hugely relished by all present. Butler's one eye blinked as the joke struck him, and for a moment he *ducked* as though a shell was passing over his head.

The *National Intelligencer*, the President's organ, has recently contained several very significant articles, in which it sets forth strongly and pointedly the duty of the President in this crisis to retain and gather about him as councellors none but men who are in strict accord with his policy and political principles. There is no doubt that many of the men immediately surrounding the President are his secret enemies—plotting continually for his overthrow. Surely the issue is now definitely made up between the President and the revolutionists. There is no neutral ground between them for spies and toadies to stand upon. No man can now fail to distinguish between the friends of the Constitution and the usurpers. Aye, let the camp be cleared at once of neutrals, open enemies and spies.

CAUCASIAN.

## JOTTINGS AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8, 1868.

FIFTH WEEK.—The Free R. R. Bill passed the House after considerable filibustering, on the part of the Philadelphia delegation, who voted steadily against the measure, until the final vote, when they all came in and recorded their votes in favor of the law. Doubts are entertained as to its success in the Senate.

Hickman's amendment to the constitution came up for discussion on Wednesday, when he ventilated it to the satisfaction of the Democratic side of the House, arguing that his party "had no platform to stand on except the negro," and warned his political friends to face the music, fair and square without any dodging, assuring them that defeat was staring them in the face in consequence of their fear to acknowledge the "only issue" (the negro) in the coming campaign. The further discussion was postponed until Tuesday next.

The final adjournment has been fixed by the House for the 10th of March.

The committee of Judiciary (general) reported the Bill which provides for the repeal of the law which makes it a penalty for any public carrier to make any distinction in his passengers as to race or color, with a negative recommendation.

The committee on retrenchment and reform, reported a resolution relative to the employees of the House as follows:—Sergeant at arms, $700; 5 Assistants, $600 each; Door Keeper, $700; 9 Assistants, $600; Messenger, $600; 6 Assistants, $500; Post Master, $700; 1 Assistant, $600; 38 Pasters and Folders, $500; 5 Transcribing clerks, $800; 2 Firemen, $500; Janitor in Basement $500; 16 pages, $1 50 per diem.

LOBBY.

# Local Items.

LET US HAVE HOUSES.—There is great need of small houses in our town. If our capitalists would take measures for building a hundred dwelling houses, suitable for mechanics and laboring men, they would not only be conferring a benefit on the industrial classes and the town in general, but would be making investments warranted to pay a liberal percentage. During the past few years many mechanics have left this and gone to neighboring towns, because they could not obtain suitable homes for their families here. Such a state of affairs is a positive disadvantage to the whole community. The productive labor that we drive out of our midst is just so much actual loss to us. Why is it that our men of capital stand so much in their own light in this matter. It is true, we hear of some houses to be erected in the Spring, but the number ought to be doubled.—The best men in the community, and those who fare best in the end, are those who so use their wealth as to reap a fair income themselves, and at the same time accommodate honest and industrious mechanics. We regret to say that the number of these public benefactors is far too small in our community. Carlisle has been held back long enough by the illiberal spirit of its men of means. It has too long been the policy to keep honest and industrious men down, instead of lending them a helping hand. The day for this thing has passed by. Labor is asserting its dignity and its rights everywhere. The spirit of enterprise and improvement is making itself felt in all branches of business and all classes of society. If it cannot find a field for its development here, it will go elsewhere. It remains for our capitalists to say whether Carlisle shall lose another half century, while our neighboring towns are advancing in wealth and general prosperity at a rate which should at least shame us into some little exertion.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.—The Executors of Mrs. Susan H. Thorn recently disposed of the large three-story brick house, corner of Bedford and High Streets, at public sale, to R. E. Shapley, for $5,100. The house adjoining the above was sold to Lemuel Todd, Esq., for $3,500, and the vacant half lot adjoining the former property, for $1,845.

The property of James T. Murray, on East Louther Street, was purchased at Sheriff's sale, on Saturday last, by Peter Spahr, for $1715.

The Divens' Store property in Papertown, has been purchased by Wm. B. Mullin, Esq., for $4,237.

The residence of the late John Zug, in Papertown, has been sold by his Executor to Dr. Lauman for $4,500.

A house and lot in Papertown have been sold by Mr. Diven to Charles W. Sheaffer, for $1,040.

Six town lots in the same place have been sold to Messrs. Bowman & Hemminger for $250 a piece; and several other town lots at rates averaging from $165 to $175.

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GROUND-HOG DAY.—It is said, and believed by a great many people, that if the ground-hog can see his shadow on the second day of Febuary, he will retire to his winter quarters and remain six weeks longer. His hogship had a first-rate chance to see his shadow this time, and judging from present appearances, the probability is that the old tradition about his sagacity will be again verified. However, it is always safe to bet on more than six weeks of wintry weather in this latitude, counting from the beginning of February, whether the ground-hog sees his shadow or not.

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DEATH OF JOHN S. STERRETT.—This gentleman, a well-known and much-respected citizen of Dickinson township, died at his residence, on Monday last, after an illness of two or three days. Mr. S. was an enterprising and kind-hearted man, without an enemy, we presume, on earth. He was ever ready, with his ample means, to minister to the wants of the poor and destitute, and in every respect was a most exemplary and benevolent man. His loss will be severely felt, not only by his bereaved family, but by the entire community in which he lived.

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LIVELY.—The sleighing is excellent throughout the country, and landlords in the neighboring villages and rual districts are reaping harvests of greenbacks. Livery stable proprietors are also greatly benefitted by the "beautiful snow," as there is a constant demand for fast nags and fancy turnouts. They are the most cheerful-hearted and pleasant-looking individuals in community just now, having a smile for every one they meet. Well, "it's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

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THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.—We learn, though not from an official source, that the Cumberland Valley Rail Road and the South Mountain Iron Company have determined to build the road from here to Pine Grove Furnace as soon as practicable. We trust this will not prove a false alarm, as all previous anouncements in regard to the building of the road have been.

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A WOOLEN FACTORY.—A project has recently been started to raise a stock company to build a large woolen factory at this place. It has our most cordial wishes for its success. No better location for such a factory can be found in the valley. The gentlemen who have the project in hand are energetic and liberal-minded, and we trust they will relax no effort until the scheme is pronounced a success.

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☞ Of the almost innumerable number of preparations in the market for restoring gray hair to its original color, we know of none which gives so universal satisfaction as Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia. We have tried it and found it to restore the color in a truly wonderful manner—as well as to remove dandruff and all itching caused by humors of the scalp. Try it and be satisfied.

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STABLE BURNED.—On Thursday afternoon about three o'clock, the Stable of J. S. Blair, on North Rail Road street, was discovered on fire. Our citizens responded promptly to the alarm, but their efforts to stop the progress of the flames proved unavailing. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, but the snow protected the adjacent buildings. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Shippensburg News.*

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STICK TO THE TRUTH.—In its list of sale bills, in last week's paper, the *Herald* included the names of several parties *whose bills were printed at our office* and not at the *Herald* establishment.—Wouldn't it be as well to try a little honesty once in a while, just for the sake of variety?

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OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—Don't forget the "Old Folks' Concert," in Rheem's Hall, on Friday evening, for the benefit of the Good Templars. The best musical talent of the town has volunteered for the occasion, and a rare programme may be expected. Admission 25 cents—concert commences at 8 o'clock.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Gillelen, an aged lady, residing on East Pomfret street the mother of Frank Gillelen and J. W. D. Gillelen, Esqs., died suddenly on Tuesday morning. She had been in ill health for months, but was nevertheless going about up to the moment of her death.

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A TRUE BALSAM.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam.—It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic inflnence.

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PUBLIC SALES.—Bills for the following Public Sales have recently been printed at this office:

Sale of Peter Shetron, Dickinson township, horses, cows, hogs and farming implements, on February 13.

Thursday, February 13th, Mrs. Mary McCoy, in Hopewell township, near Quigleys Mill—John Stevick, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 15th, John Hosler, in Hickorytown. William Devinney, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 15th, J. A. Zimmerman—in Mechanicsburg, Sale of Horses, Carriages, Wagons and fixtures of Livery Stable. W. C. Houser, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 18th, Joseph R. Hutchison, Dickinson township, on Walnut Bottom road, four miles west of Carlisle. N. B. Moore Auctioneer.

Thursday February 20th, Benjamin F. Mentzer, in West Pensboro township, one mile north of Mt. Rock, John Thomas Auctioneer.

Thursday, February 20th, John Lackey in South Middletown township, on Walnut Bottom road, ¼ mile from Carlisle, N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Thursday, February 20th, L. Keller, in Silver Spring township, three-fourth mile west of New Kingston.

Friday, February 21, at late residence of Jno. Single, deceased, in Hampden township, a variety of personal property. The farm of deceased will also be rented to highest bidder at public outcry—H. M. Bobb, Auctioneer.

Friday, February 21, Thompson Walker, in Frankford township, north of Zeigler's Mill—Commodore Porter, Auctioneer.

Friday, February 21, John Kitch, in Middlesex township, one and a half mile east of Middlesex—E. Fiester, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 22d, Christ. Gross, in Penn township, on the Walnut Bottom road, one-fourth mile east of Centreville—N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Saturday, February 22, Wm. J. Shearer, agent for Benedict Law; valuable property in Carlisle.

Saturday, Feb. 22, John Myers, on the Shippensbung turnpike, one mile west of Carlisle, William Devinney, auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 25th, David Lefever, in Pen township, at the late residence of John Noggle—N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, February 25, Michael Beltzhoover, Administrator of George Beltzhoover, at late residence of deceased, in Silver Spring township, extensive sale of Personal Property.

Thursday, Feb. 27 Solomon Crameer, in South Middleton township, two miles from Carlisle, on the road leading to Ritner's mill, N. B. Moore, auctioneer.

Thursday, February 27, Jacob Lehman, in Monroe township, near Boiling Springs.

Thursday, February 27th, Robert McCartney, Auctioneer, will sell personal property of Mrs. Catharine Carney, dec'd, at her late residence on East Pomfret street, Carlisle.

Friday, February 28th, Wm. Tritt, in Penn township, about 1 mile South West of Palmastown—Jno. Miller, Auct.

Friday, Feb. 28, John Lehn, in North Middleton township, near the Long's Gap road, John Thomas, auctioneer.

Saturday, February 29th, Samuel Beetem, in Penn township, on the Pine road, one-half mile south of Centreville—Joseph Miller, Auctioneer.

Monday March 2, in Middlesex Twp., 4 miles east of Carlisle, at the late residence of Fredrick Williams deceased.—Horses, Cows, Young Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture. W. C. Houser, Auctioneer.

Monday, March 2d, John Duffy, in Huntingdon township Adams Co., near the road leading from Petersburg to Whitestown.—N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Tuesday, March 3d, Jacob Mumau, in Dickinson township, near Barnitz's Mill—Joseph Miller, Auctioneer.

Wednesday, March 4th, William Drawbaugh, in Frankford township, three miles north of Plainfield. J. W. Fair, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 4th, Samuel Lehman, in Churchtown, Monroe township—Henry M. Bobb Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 5th, J. C. Hoffaker, at Hepburn's Mill, in West Pennsborough township—Commodore Porter, Auctioneer.

Friday, March 6th, John Senseman, in Silver Spring township, one mile west of Leidgh's Tavern.—Wm. Devinney, Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 12, Miss Catharine Doner, in West Pennsboro' township, quarter of a mile west of Krider's mill, Commodore Porter, auctioneer.

Thursday, March 12th, William D. Ducy, two and a half miles north of Carlisle, in North Middleton township, on the Long's Gap Road—John Kitch, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 14th, Jacob Zug, Executor of John Zug, dec'd, in Papertown—N. B. Moore, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 21st, Jacob Kintz, in New Kingston, extensive sale of saddlery—Wm. Devenney, Auctioneer.

Saturday, March 14th, Samuel Keenportz, in Silver Spring township, one mile south east of New Kingston.—Wm. Devinney Auctioneer.

Samuel Stuart Jr., in Dickinson Twp., near the Walnut Bottom Road, about 1 and ½ mile from the Stone Tavern—Tuesday March 17th—N. B. Moore Auctioneer.

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Sales to be cried by William Devenny, Auctioneer.

February 8th, Geo. Wilson, Upper Allen.

Feb. 12th, J. B. Mishler, Monroe.
" 13th, Peter Shetron, Dickinson.
" 14th, Joseph Cromlic, York Co.
" 15th, John Hostler, S. Mid'n.
" 17th, J. T. Sheibly, Sil. Spring.
" 18th, Micheal Foose, Monroe.
" 19th, Mrs. Trostle, Adams Co.
" 20th, L. L. Keller, Sil. Spring.
" 21st, Wm. Ocker, W. Pennsb.
" 22d, John Myers, S. Middleton.
" 24th, Jacob Pentz, Monroe.
" 25th, M. Beltzhoover, Sil. Spr'g.
" 26th, W. F. Sherban, Hampden.
" 27th, Jacob Lehman, Monroe.
" 28th, M. G. Brandt, Monroe.
" 29th. " "
March 2d, Benj. Albright, Middlesex.
" 3d, Andrew Agnew, W. Pennsb.
" 4th, Peter Trostle, Upper Allen.
" 5th, A. Goodyear, Monroe.
" 6th, John Senseman, Sil. Sp'ng.
" 7th, S. Baker, Silver Spring.
" 9th, John Hall, Midd'esex.
" 10th, Daniel Hoffer, Middlesex.
" 11th, W. H. Ewalt, Sil'vr Sp'g.
" 12th, John Moul, Monroe.
" 13th, J. E. Pollinger, U. Allen.
" 14th, S. Keinsportz, Silv'r Sp'g.
" 17th, C. W. Sheaffer, Paradise Mills.
" 18th, J. W. Lindsay, N. Mid'n.
" 19th, J. Sollenberger, Monroe.
" 20th, J. Stambaugh, Monroe.
" 21st, J. Kintz, New Kingston.
" 27th, Elizabeth Bolinger, Hoguestown.
" 28th, D. Stonesifer, Trindle-Spring Tavern.

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"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." And nothing is so beautiful as a picture of health. Headache, Nervous Pains, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Prostrating Weakness, Disinclination for Society, Mental Despondency, etc., are the rule rather than the exception with the human family, and have stamped their effects upon us all. The most effective, gentle, sudden and agreeable remedy is the Plantation Bitters. They have probably cured and alleviated more cases the past five years than all other medicines combined. They are sold throughout the length and breadth of the land.

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MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and half the price. Feb. 6, 2t.

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☞ Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited and advances made by Corson & Ridgeway. See card in this issue.

# Business Notices.


FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

We have made ample arrangements for furnishing storekeepers with all the *Fish* they may want throughout the season, at *nett Philadelphia prices*, with *nett freight added*.

We will *warrant* all the fish we sell, and will carry a *large stock* all the time. Please *call* or *write* and learn prices. WM. BLAIR & SON, *Carlisle Pa.*

Jan. 30, 1868.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!—Cornman & Worthington, No. 7, East Main street, have just received the largest and best selection of Flower and Vegetable seeds ever opened in Carlisle. These seeds are all *fresh* from the best seedsmen in the United States.

Feb. 13, 1868.


# Special Notices.


*We clip the following from the Editorial columns of the "LEADER," Cleveland, Ohio, one of the most influential papers of the West.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

In calling the attention of our readers to this valuable preparation, we do so with a full conviction that it is a highly scientific remedy for Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Liver or Stomach. In making this assertion, we are sustained by the testimony of many of the eminent professional men of the country. Lawyers, physicians, and clergymen, all bear witness to its great usefulness. It contains no alcoholic stimulant, but is purely medicinal, being compounded from the prescription of one of the most celebrated physicians of his day, and is well known and used by the faculty of the present time. It has been before the public in its present shape for over twenty years, and during that time has become "known all over the world." To those in need of a remedy of this character, we would say procure it at once, and do not waste your time and money on the many worthless compounds that now flood the market; and those who are not in immediate want of it, we would advise to be prepared to battle with disease by keeping it always in the house.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where Alcoholic Stimulant may be necessary.—It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 631 ARCH ST., PHILA, PA. Sold everywhere.

Feb. 13, 1868.—1m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering 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 addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York

May 16, 1867—1y

SONG OF IRON.

I am mighty in the saber,
Fiercely wielded by the brave,
Glorious in the stalwart steamer,
Laughing at the storm and wave.

Beauteous in the palace pillars,
Saving in the pointed rod,
As it brings the deadly lightning
Quelled and harmless to the sod.

But there is a glorous essence,
Where I take my grandest power,
Giving to the RACE my surest,
Sweetest aid, in danger's hour.

See! before me fly diseases!
See the darkest hydras bow!
See the rose of health and beauty
Take the palest cheek and brow.

Fly, dyspepsia! fly consumption!
Yes, all ills are crushed at length,
For I give what human nature
Only ever needed—STRENGTH!

Shall I tell in what great essence
I can thus your spirits cheer up?
Pallid, trembling, dying sufferer,
'Tis the famed "PERUVIAN SYRUP."

The PERUVIAN SYRUP is a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron, a new discovery in medicine that strikes at the root of the disease by supplying the blood with its *vital principle or life element,—Iron.*

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

Pamphlets free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, *No. 36 Dey St., N. Y.*

Sold by all Druggists.

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, &c.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the CONGRESS, SARATOGA and other celebrated Springs, is principally owing to the *Iodine* they contain.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

contains Iodine in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over *500 per cent. more in quantity*, containing as it does 1¼ grains to each fluid ounce, dissolved in pure water, *without a solvent*, a discovery long sought for, in this country and Europe, and is the best remedy in the world for *Scrofula, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Ulcers*, and all *Chronic Diseases*. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Feb. 6, 1868.—1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow 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 they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them, and nothing may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 16, 1867—1y

SCROFULA, IN ALL ITS FORMS, CAN BE CURED BY USING THE

| | | |
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| *Samaritan's* | The Great | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | Blood | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | Purifier | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | and remedy | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | for | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | Scrofula | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | and all | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | Eruptions | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | of the | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |
| *Samaritan's* | Skin. | "*Root and Herb Juices.*" |

There is not another remedy known to equal this for the cure of Syphilus, Ulcers, Sores, Scrofula, in all its forms, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Mercurial Diseases and eruptions of the Skin. This is no experiment; it is a well tested remedy in the United States Hospitals, where those diseases assumed their worst forms; mild cases soon yield—six bottles will cure any case. It is a common saying, "I have tried everything without effect. To such we say, use the *Samaritan Root and Herb Juices*, and if it fails to cure any disease of the blood or skin, your money will be refunded by our agents. Price $1.25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT,

*THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EV R SED*

Sold by H. Haverstick, Carlisle, Pa.

DESMOND & CO., Pr

May 2, 1867—1y 915 Race Street Phila.

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST, 823 Broadway, New York.

May 16, 1867—1y