Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - - - Editor.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1866.

The Act of Infamy.

As stated in our last issue, the House has voted to enfranchise the blacks in the District of Columbia. The bill will probably pass the Senate, in some form, and go to the President for his signature. If Mr. Johnson intends to restore and preserve the Union he will veto this or any similar outrage; but if he means to yield everything to the enemies of his supposed policy of restoring the Union, he will begin by submitting to them in this instance.—The records of civilized nations show no legislative act so grossly inexcusable, despotic and infamous; and every man who lends his aid to its passage is an enemy to his race and to civilized community. It must not be forgotten that at an election held in the District on this question, the vote stood: For negro suffrage, 36; against it, 7,500; and that this was more than a usually full vote.

Visit to the President.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, a negro organ, of Friday last, has the following special despatch from Washington relative to the negro suffrage bill:

"A number of the Pennsylvania Republican members called upon the President to-day, and remained for an hour.—They conversed freely upon political matters, and especially upon Hon. William D. Kelly's bill, which the House has just passed. The President urged many objections to the bill, but did not express himself upon the question of signing or vetoing it.

How Parties Voted.

An examination of the list of yeas and nays upon the final passage of the negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, shows that there were

For Negro Suffrage—Northern Republicans, 116.

Against Negro Suffrage—Northern Democrats, 30; Border State Unionists, 9; Northern Republicans, 6; Border State Shoddies, 8—Total 53.

Not Voting—Northern Republicans, 7; Border Shoddies, 4; Northern Democrat, 1.

Landon on Negro Suffrage.

Parson Landon, who represents the negroes and negro equality advocates of this district in the State Senate, offered the following on the 22d:

Whereas, A bill enfranchising the colored citizens of the District of Columbia lately passed the lower House of Congress, receiving the earnest support of our Republican members; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That we approve and commend the action of our members in their support of this measure, and our Senators are requested and hereby instructed to vote for the same.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our members and Senators in Congress a copy of this preamble and resolution.

The preamble and resolutions passed on second reading by a strict party vote.

The following is the vote on the first resolution:

Yeas—Messrs. Bingham, Browne, Connell, Champneys, Dunlap, Graham, Hoge, Haines, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Nichols, Pryor and Shoemaker—14.

Nays—Messrs. Beardslee, Glatz, James, Latta, Montgomery, Randall and Wallace—7.

Messrs. Householder and Ridgway, Republicans, declined to vote on the question. Ten Senators were absent.

The resolutions will come up for final action to-morrow.

Sale of the North Branch Canal.

The New York Tribune says: the Lehigh and Wyoming interests have obtained the franchises and property of the North Branch Canal Company of Pennsylvania, extending from Wilkesbarre to Chemung, on the New York State line, and will proceed to construct a railroad between the two points. This new road is designed principally for passengers and anthracite coal, and will come in active competition with the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, which now has a monopoly of the business.

We learn from other sources that the corporation above referred to is the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., also that the Company propose to build their Rail Road on the towing path, and to cut a new tow path on what is now the berme of the Canal. As we understand the matter this arrangement refers only to the "North Branch Canal." Southward from here the "Wyoming Canal Co." control the Canal, but this obstacle has already been met and overcome by the Railroad constructed during the past summer, under the energetic direction of President Chas. Parrish, now nearly ready for the cars.

Lloyd's Battle History of the Rebellion, published by Messrs. H. H. Lloyd & Co., 21 John street, N. Y.—the celebrated map publishers—is advertised in another column. It looks like a capital book for agents and the people.

Presidential Hints.

On Saturday, President Johnson in the course of an interview with a "distinguished Senator," expressed his views on the subject of constitutional amendments and the negro suffrage bill. The President thinks it unwise to make any further amendments at this time to the constitution. He regards the bill conferring suffrage on the negroes in the District of Columbia as uncalled for and a commencement of an agitation which must result disastrously to both the white and black races in this country.

Congressional Proceedings.

Amendments to the Constitution to enforce negro equality and prevent a restoration of the Union, continue to be offered, until over seventy are now pending. As we have noted enough of them to cover the general scope of all, we do not publish every one of them.

Jan. 23d.—In the Senate, the bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldier's claims against the government, was reported from the Military Committee. Mr. Sumner gave notice of an amendment to the Colorado bill, making negro suffrage a condition for the admission of Colorado. The petition of artisans in government employ asking the adoption of the eight hour system, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A protest from the California Legislature against the survey and sale of United States mineral lands, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A report was received from the Military Committee against the sale of the public property at Point Lookout action on which was postponed. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up and debated at some length.

Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit any State from withholding the elective franchise from citizens on account of color.

In the House the Reconstruction committee were instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of taking a census of the United States during the year 1866. Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered resolutions against secession, and in favor of the colonization of Texas by freedmen, which were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The proposed amendment to the Constitution relative to representation and the apportionment of direct taxes was taken up and debated.

Jan. 24 in the Senate Mr. Dixon introduced a bill repealing the acts incorporating the cities of Washington and Georgetown, vesting their legislative powers in Congress, and appointing executive officers of the District till otherwise provided for. The bill restricting the expenses of collecting soldiers claims was considered. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and passed; yeas 37 nays 10.

In the House, a resolution was adopted to print for the use of the House, twenty five thousand copies of the reports of Gen. Grant and Carl Schurz. The Commissioner of Agriculture was called upon to give statement of the receipts and expenses of the Agricultural Bureau. The Banking Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a bill to allow the surrender by banks of their charters. The new suffrage amendment to the constitution was considered.

Jan. 25, in the Senate the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the giving of security by bank directors. The Pension Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of the payment of pensions to the widows of enlisted men employed as artificers.

The seaman's relief bill, as reported from the Naval Committee, was passed. The resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, setting aside the President's restoration policy and establishing a new mode of reconstruction on a negro equality basis, was called up, and a lengthy debate ensued.

In the House the election committee reported in favor of the right of Alexander H. Ceffroth to the seat from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The report was laid over.

It was agreed that the previous question should be taken on the constitutional representation amendment on Monday, and the vote taken on Tuesday, after which the subject was debated at considerable length.

Legislative Investigation.

The committee appointed in 1865, to investigate an alleged attempted bribery of the Legislature, made a report in substance as follows:—

That $30,000 was sent to Harrisburg to secure the passage of a bill consolidating the indebtedness of certain railroads. That $5000 of the money was paid by Tatlow Jackson, agent of James McHenry, of London, to George Northrop, and by him apportioned among William H. Witte and Albert R. Schofield. That no member received any portion of the funds. That Witte, John Jackson and Albert R. Schofield evaded the committee and could not be brought to testify. That the lobbies were infested in 1865 by professional borers, of whom the most active and attentive was Albert R. Schofield, pretending to be an agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that Tatlow Jackson was aided by the men above named in the belief that money was necessary to secure the passage of any bill, however just at Harrisburg.

Of course there is another side to the question, but it has not met our eye.

—Our readers will find an interesting and instructive Dialogue on the first page of this paper, well worthy of perusal.

News Items.

—A gentleman traveling in Southern Pennsylvania, reports a good story which he heard about a worthy mechanic who aspired to legislative honors. In his printed appeal to the voters he said, with more significance than he intended, "that if they declined to elect him, he should remain at home a cooper and an honest man!"

—During the year 1865, 125,000,000 letters passed through the New York Post office. The receipts for postage and box rents amounted to $1,789,366 15, while the office expenses were but $359,791 71.

—Senor de Tejada, Juarez's Secretary of State, issued a circular on the 19th of December officially announced the re establishing of the Mexican Republican Government at El Paso.

—A row of wooden buildings in Dunkirk, N. Y., were burned on the 23d. Four bodies have been taken from the ruins, and one man was mortally injured by the fire.

—Several counterfeit coupons, on which interest has been paid, have been discovered by the Treasury Department.

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—General Terry has issued an order forbidding the carrying into effect of the vagrant act recently passed by the Virginia Legislature.

—The War Department has issued an order for the muster out of thirty additional regiments, about half of which are colored.

—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate will report in favor of Senator Stockton retaining his seat.

—The Snake Indians in Oregon have become hostile, and are killing white settlers.

—The house Military Committee will report a bill equalizing soldiers' bounties.

—The litigation in the Strong divorce case is to be resumed.

—There are twenty three thousand negroes in Washington.

—The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Senate of New Jersey. It was previously ratified by the House.

—The Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, died at his residence in Germantown, on Wednesday. He was prostrated by a paralytic attack some months ago, and was not restored to sound health at the time of the second attack.

—There is a frightful mortality among the negroes at Macon, Ga. Out of a black population of eight thousand, five hundred have died in one week. This in a community ruled by the Freedmen's Bureau.

—A "difficulty" occurred between Messrs. Knoll and Hines, of the Planters' Hotel, Cincinnati, on Saturday, in which Knoll was mortally wounded.

—J. A. Cooke, late Cashier of the Catskill (N. Y.) National Bank, is reported to be a defaulter for $90,000.

—The municipal election in Wheeling, West Virginia, has resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was married to Major Williams, of the regular army, at Washington, on the 23d.

—The wool growers of Washington county request sheep breeders and all interested in the product of wool to meet at Pittsburg on the 8th of February, to form a State Wool Growers' Association.

—Gen. Sweeny, Secretary of War of the Irish Republic, who was dismissed from the United States service by Secretary Stanton for "absence without leave," has been reinstated by General Grant.

—The new trichine disease at Hadersleben, Prussia, which has been caused by eating diseased pork, is proving most fatal. In the workmen's barracks, out of twenty seven patients, twenty four died.

—The trial of Pellicier, indicted jointly with Gonzales for the murder of Senor Otero, concluded on Wednesday, in the Brooklyn Criminal Court. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Both Gonzales and Pellicer were yesterday sentenced to be hanged.

—The negro testimony bill has passed the Tennessee House of Representatives.

—The Macon (Georgia) *Journal*, of a late date says: "From what we can learn, we are led to fear that there were at least four white ladies, living in this vicinity, brutally ravished by negro troops on Sunday night last."

—The national banks in the Northern States which have received more than their apportionment of currency will probably have the amount reduced to effect an apportionment for the Southern States.

—At the Kentucky election in August last, John Strouble, radical candidate for the Legislature, was elected by twenty three majority, through the use of bayonets. The election was contested and a new election—without bayonets—was called. Reynolds, Stroube's opponent, was then elected by seven hundred majority. So much for free elections.

—The steamer Java brings foreign news to the 13th inst. A violent snow storm had caused a suspension of telegraphic communication with London for two days previous to the sailing of the Java. The Fenian trials continued, and seven men were arrested while casting bullets in Dublin on the 11th. The Spanish insurgents under Prim had been dispersed by the government forces.

—The loss by the burning of the Atlantic Lead Works, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, is estimated at $400,000. Two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by the fire.

—The greater portion of Parma, Michigan, was burned on Thursday. The loss is $40,000.

—The difficulty of making contracts with the negroes in Louisiana continues.

—The safe of a dry goods store at Clarksville, Ohio, was robbed on Thursday of $5,000.

—The steamer Dora Martin, with 600 bales of cotton, sunk recently in the Red River.

—Considerable damage has been done by the floods in the interior of California.

—The distillery of Ebling Brothers, in New York, was burned on Thursday. Loss $50,000. The engineer of the distillery was badly injured.

—A flat boat containing Mr. Pratt and eight negroes, was capsized, recently on the Mississippi. Mr. Pratt and six negroes were drowned.

—The Governor of South Carolina has written to the President urging the transfer to their owners of lands now occupied by negroes.

—An order has been issued at Galveston for the muster out of twenty two white regiments in Texas.

—The New York Tribune calls the U. S. House of Representatives "Speaker Colfax's Menagerie." Horace does tell the truth occasionally, even though not complimentary to his friends.

—The attempt to reduce the clerical force of the Treasury Department is not considered promising. At the second Auditor's office there are 100,000 soldier's claims to be settled. In the Third Auditor's office, it will take ten years to settle the quartermasters' accounts. If so the dishonest ones will be allowed to escape justice.

—During the past year conscience money in sums of from one cent to $100, in the aggregate amounting to $20,000, has been deposited in the U. S. Treasury.

Millions more of stolen money will never be returned for big rogues don't repent.

—A minister of Bedford, Indiana named Evans, formerly a professor in the Christian University of Indianapolis, and a Republican elector in the late Presidential canvas—the author, too, of a book called "the Pioneer Ministers of the west"—lately ran off with Thomas Johnson's wife, and was found at a hotel in Greencastle in *flagrate delictu* with the erring fair one. He is a married man, the father of several children, and preached politics instead of preaching and practising christianity.

—Abolition blasphemy culminated in the celebrated declaration of Henry C. Wright, published in the Liberator—"If God Almighty has the power to abolish slavery, and does not do so immediately, he is a very great scoundrel!"

—We now learn from the obituary of General Hallock, deceased, late editor and one of the owners of the Journal of Commerce, that the Administration of Mr. Lincoln placed that newspaper under bans, and only loosed its grip on it on condition that Mr. Hallock would sell out, which he was obliged to do. The American people ought to blush to talk any more about Austrian or Russian tyranny.

Negro Suffrage in the District.

We give below the names of the Pennsylvania Congressmen in lists as they voted to enforce negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, so that we may give "honor to whom honor is due," and hold up to popular execration those recreant men who voted to prostitute the ballot-box to the negro level:

THE ROLL OF HONOR—ALL DEMOCRATS.

1st Dist.—Samuel J. Randall, Phil'a.
6th Dist.—B. M. Boyer, Montgomery.
8th Dist.—Sydenham E. Ancona, Berks.
10th Dist.—Myer Strouse, Schuylkill.
11th Dist.—Philip Johnson, Northam'n.
12th Dist.—Charles Denison, Luzerne.
15th Dist.—Adam J. Glossbrenner, York.
21st Dist.—J. L. Dawson, Fayette.

THE BLACK LIST—ALL SHODDIES.

2d. Charles O'Neil, Philadelphia.
3d. Leonard Myers, do.
4th. William D. Kelly, do.
5th. M. Russell Thayer, do.
7th. John M. Broomall, Delaware.
9th. Thad Stevens, Lancaster.
13th. Ulysses Mercur, Bradford.
14th. George F. Miller, Dauphin.
17th. Abram A. Barker, Cambria.
18th. Stephen F. Wilson, Tioga.
19th. Glenni W. Scofield, Erie.
22d. James K. Moorhead, Allegheny.
23d. Thomas Williams, Allegheny.
24th. George V. Lawrence, Washington.

The Republican member from the 20th district, Charles V. Culver, of Venango, is not recorded as voting.

The 16th district, Somerset, had no member in his seat, owing to a contest.

☞ There is considerable rivalry in hoop skirts, among the fashionable, and the demand shows that the efforts of the French Empress to discard them, a year or two since, even by her seventy eight lace skirts, was a failure. J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELIPTIC, *advertised and sold everywhere*, is a great favorite among fashionable people, for its flexibility and lightness, as well as its durability.—*New York Express.*

American Agriculturist.

We commend to the special attention of our readers, that very valuable journal for the Household, the Children, the Garden, the Orchard, and the Farm, viz: the *American Agriculturist*, published by Orange Judd & Co., 41 Park Row, New York City, at only $1,50 a year. It is full of good things, useful to every person, no matter where his residence, or what his occupation. We learn that the present volume (25th) opens with an increase of more than twenty thousand subscribers. The paper itself, good as it has hitherto been, is greatly increased in size, appearance, and intrinsic value. A dollar and a half can scarcely be better invested. Send on your subscriptions to the Publishers, as above. The first number of this volume contains 40 pages, and can be obtained, as a specimen, on remitting 15 cents to the publishers.

Greeley Prompting Rebellion.

Joshua Hill, the veteran Unionist of Georgia, when he was at Washington recently, is reported to have stated as an important fact in the history of the secession of his State, that the Union men of the Georgia State Convention held the State from the vortex of secession until Mr. Toombs came into the capitol with the N. Y. Tribune in his hand, triumphantly reading an editorial declaring that the Southern States had a right to secede, and that the Federal government had no right to hold them. "That," said Mr. Hill, overthrew us and the State was rushed out of the Union."

Doolittle Warns his Party.

In his celebrated speech on restoring the Union, Senator Doolittle (Rep.) told his party friends that "the loyal people of Wisconsin, and of all the States have been fighting for the integrity of the Union and the entirety of the flag; for pacification upon the basis of the union of the States under the Constitution. If this Congress will not act upon that basis, the next Congress will. That is the corner stone. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone will be broken in pieces; but upon whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder. Men and cliques and parties may oppose and for a time postpone. But as sure as to morrow's sun shall rise, it will come. Whatsoever stands in its way will be trampled to pieces."

—There is a remarkable change of opinion—North and South. The Southern leaders contended during the war that their States were out of the Union. This the Northern people denied. Now the Southern leaders admit that their States were not out of the Union, but the Northern Radical Republican leaders now contend that they are, and further, that they intend to keep them out. Very funny, ain't it?

THE SOLDIERS' AID.

J. H. Sterling, late of Binghamton, WILL give good satisfaction to all his customers, and do work CHEAPER than any other

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Montrose, Jan. 23d, 1866. 3w

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Home Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	$3,000,000
Insurance Co. of North America, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	1,700,000
International Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., Capital and Surplus,	1,500,000
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	500,000
Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Co. of Muncy, Penn'a, Capital and Surplus,	2,500,000
Security Insurance Co. of N. Y. Capital and Surplus,	1,500,000
Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co. York, Pa., Capital and Surplus,	500,000
Enterprise Insurance Company, Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	875,000
Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, Phil. Capital and Surplus,	700,000
Kensington Fire and M. Insurance Co., Phil'a, Capital and Surplus,	300,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., paying 50 per cent. dividends to the assured. Capital,	10,000,000
American Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia, Capital,	1,000,000
Travelers' Insurance Co. Hartford, Conn., Insuring against all kinds of accidents Capital,	500,000

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A Written Warranty Given if Required.

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We claim for the Florence the following advantages over any and all other Sewing Machines:

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☞ Every machine has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric.

☞ The only machine having a self-adjusting shuttle tension—the amount of tension always being in exact proportion to the size of the bobbin.

☞ Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the machine is in motion.

☞ The needle is easily adjusted.

☞ It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet is necessary.

☞ Its motions are all positive; there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

☞ It does not require finer thread on the under than for the upper side, and will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of needle, tension, or breaking thread.

☞ The Hemmer is easily adjusted and will turn any width of hem desired.

☞ No other machine will do so great a range of work as the Florence.

☞ It will hem, fell, bind, gather, braid, quilt, and gather and sew on a ruffle at the same time.

The taking up of the slack thread is not performed by the irregular contraction of a wire coil or uncertain operation of wire levers. The precision and accuracy with which the Florence draws the thread into the cloth is unapproached in any Sewing Machine hitherto offered in the market.

We furnish each machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

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While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first class Machines, and a careful examination will fully substantiate all that we have claimed for it, and justify the assertion we now make, that it is the best Sewing Machine in the world.

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H. C. TYLER,
Montrose, Pa.,
AGENT FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
Dec. 19, 1865. 3m

☞ The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from nervous debility premature decay of manhood, etc. supplying at the same time the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, a single copy, free of charge may be had of the author. Nathaniel Mayfair, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings co. N. Y. jan30 1ymp7

—The Macon (Georgia) Journal mentions a number of negro outrages in that vicinity. Judge Wilbur found several negroes in soldier clothes on Sunday slaughtering his hogs. He followed them to camp, but was fired upon and driven off. The same night fifteen negroes (miscalled soldiers) went to the house of Henry Champion, where they ravished a young lady and destroyed all the beds and furniture. They threatened to kill Champion, but he had prudently concealed himself. They then went to Milton Massey's, and attempted an outrage upon his wife, but she succeeded in eluding them. Attempts at such outrages are frequent in that vicinity since the negro regiment has been stationed there, and ordinary outrages and stealings are of daily occurrence

☞ The Chicago Tribune, a radical organ says:

Much earnest feeling has been created among the radical members by the announcement that the President had directed certain heads of departments to make no future appointments upon the recommendations of Congressmen at present." The fact of the existence of this order was communicated by the chief of some department to some radical Congressman, who has made a request for a certain appointment. But one construction is given to this executive mandate, viz: that support of the executive policy is to be hereafter the price of patronage.

The Freedman's Bureau.

The "Freedmen's Bureau" has issued an order compelling former masters of slaves to shelter and support the helpless and superannuated negroes, notwithstanding they have taken from the masters all the slaves able to work, and the masters cannot secure laborers to till the soil and secure a support for even themselves, in many instances. One would naturally suppose that when the "Bureau" can enforce such an order it is sufficiently powerful, but the Senate has passed a bill to enlarge its powers. The design undoubtedly is to make its Chief more powerful than the President himself.

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Second " " Odd Fellows' Building, Fifth st.
Third " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street.
ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20, 1866.
W. O. Sturgeon, Fairview, Erie co. Pa.
W. L. Stevens, Meadow Gap, Huntingdon co. Pa.
W. Harper, Allegheny City, Pa.
J. N. Mensinger, White Deer Mills, Union co. Pa.
W. L. Russell, Wellsburgh, Brooke co. West Va.
G. P. Brown, Allegheny City, Pa.
D. M. Anderson, East Greenville, Stark co. Ohio.
J. M. Tharp, Wheeling, Ohio co. Ohio.
F. Ramsey, Altoona, Blair co. Pa.
G. F. Bell " " "
J. B. Stock, Shelby, Richland co. Ohio.
H. C. Mentzer, Canton, Stark co. O.
J. C. Wilson, Bavington, Washington co. Pa.
C. Briceland, Temperanceville, Allegheny co, Pa.
S. Bradley, Wheeling, West Va.
G. W. Cunningham, New Rumley, Harrison co. Ohio.
J. Gilson, Sandy, Columbia co. Ohio.
S. L. Fisler, Towanda, Bradford co. Pa.
W. Schooley, Hanoverton, Columbia co. Ohio.
A. S. Carson, " " "
D. R. Johnston, Pittsburg, Pa.
H. Iddings, Warren, Trumbull co. Ohio.
W. F. Okey, Woodsfield, Monroe co. Ohio.
G. D. Dean, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. M. Riehl, Todds, Morgan co. Ohio.
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They produce good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.
The genuine BRANDRETH PILL BOX has upon it a United States Government Stamp with B. Brandreth in white letters in the same. [Jan. 15—1mp

☞ Whiskers! Whiskers!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail, any where, closely sealed, on receipt of price.
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Feb. 16, 1865. 1y smp

☞ Conquer Early the tendency to grayness by promptly attacking that great enemy to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day,
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application
THE BLACKS COME OUT
brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear.
Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists—Applied by all Hair Dressers. [Jan. 15—1mp

☞ Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh—Treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland.) No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. [July 20, 1865. 1y

☞ Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Dec. 26—1ysmp 831 Broadway, New York.

☞ Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.—Pint Bottles at One Dollar, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, splints, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, overreaching, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and overeating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for fresh supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, one dollar laid out in time may save the life of your horse.
Sold by all druggists. Office 50 Cortland St. New York.
Jan 15 1mp

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered 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, Colds, Coughs, 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 nothing, and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
Dec. 26, 1865.—1ysmp

☞ 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
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers street, New York.
Dec. 26, 1865. 1ysmp