

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1866.

Johnson Vindicates Denison.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and other negro organs abuse our member of Congress because he votes against the unnumbered amendments proposed to the Constitution; some of which are passed without allowing the members to read them. When these journals are uttering their abuse and falsehood about Mr. Denison, they will please notice that the President of their party, Andrew Johnson, has lately declared himself opposed to any amendment of the Constitution; so that their vilification of Denison is applicable to Mr. Johnson also.

Republicans for Negro Equality.

In this and most of the States, last fall, the Republicans denied that they were for negro suffrage, or that any such question was at issue. But now, almost every bill they offer or pass, in Congress, provides for some extra or illegal privilege for negroes. If all the acts now pending—or a fourth of them—go into effect, the negro will be placed, in all the States, upon a full legal and political equality with white citizens, and in several respects will enjoy privileges not allowed to whites. Under the present Republican programme, the negro will be forced to the ballot-box, jury-box, bench, and to any office in this State, within the gift of the black republican party.

Republicans abusing the President.

The bolder portion of the Republican party are openly denouncing the President for the purpose of searing him into yielding to their demands for negro suffrage and the entire destruction of the Constitution under the pretense of amendments. When the representation amendment was under consideration in the House, Thad Stevens spoke for nearly an hour in support of the amendment, urging it as a necessary measure to keep the South in a minority in the popular branch of Congress. He was very severe on the President for having expressed his opinion on the propriety of amending the Constitution, and gave it as his opinion that if an English King had taken the liberty which the Executive had, it would have cost him his head!

Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, called for the authority upon which he (Stevens) was proceeding to arraign the President, when he sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the reported conversation between his Excellency and a distinguished Senator, published in the newspapers on Monday. The radicals, it appears from this, accept it as a genuine document, and of course denounce it loudly.

That the reader may see what it is that the Republican leader hints might cost Johnson his head, we copy the material part of the conversation with a Senator, which Thad sent to the Clerk's desk to be read. The President said that:

"He doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any amendments to the Constitution.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as proverbs and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

The President in this connection expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro-franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people."

How many Republican organs will endorse, or even publish these timely words of wisdom from President Johnson?

Yet they all "endorse" him!

The Washington *Republican* states that Mr. Dixon is the "distinguished Senator" alluded to in the foregoing conversation. The opinion of the President against amending the Constitution and the negro suffrage bill, and adds, "on very good authority," that the dispatch, before being given to the Associated Press, was revised, and its publication authorized by the President himself.

Landon's Negro Speculation.

It will be remembered that Landon's resolution endorsing the passage of the District negro suffrage bill by the House, and instructing our Senators to vote for it, passed to a third reading in the State Senate by a strict party vote—two Republicans declining to vote. One Republican Senator suggested that the party could not father the resolutions and live; but the "party" set him down as "weak lained," and set a day for the final and triumphant passage of the resolutions. Meantime the "still small voice" from the White House told Landon, Sambo & Co. that the act was "ill timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm;" whereupon Landon & Co. send the negro bawling back to the arms of the Committee, "to sleep the sleep that knows no waking."

Gov. Curtin's Message.

The Governor's message to the Legislature is received too late to insert this week, and next week it will be stale news; we therefore publish a synopsis of its contents, which will be more acceptable to the mass of readers.

The payments last year were \$5,788,525 16, leaving a balance Nov. 30, 1865, of \$2,273,668 14.

The state debt Dec. 1, 1865, was \$37,476,258 06.

The extraordinary expenses growing out of the war, and due from the United States is about four million dollars.

He thinks the legislature should stop the appropriations to private and local charities.

The recent practice of indefinite appropriations should be amended, and all appropriations be specific as to amount, and by whom to be disbursed, and the account to be settled by the Auditor General.

The taxes on corporations are unequal, and should be revised.

He thinks the State tax on real estate, and the local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans, &c. may be repealed.

He recommends that in future all acts of incorporation shall be void unless the company organize within a specified time. The war has been brought to a close.

Under the first call for troops—75,000 in 1861—the quota of the State, 14 regiments, were furnished for three months. Eleven additional regiments were also mustered in; making 20,979 men.

At the extra session of the Legislature in April, 1861, the Reserve Corps was authorized to be raised, and 15,856 men were mustered into State service, and so continued until in July, when they were mustered into the United States service. Their cost to the State was \$855,444 87.

Later in the year the State furnished 63 regiments, numbering 90,000 men for three years.

In 1862 a draft was ordered by the United States, and executed by the State, which furnished 15,000 men. Volunteers to the number of 40,383, and artillerymen to the number of 1,358 were also furnished.

In 1863, 43,046 men were furnished, mostly to fill old regiments.

In 1864 volunteers and re-enlisted men to the number of 91,704 were furnished—the latter numbering 17,876.

In 1865, under the system of consolidating regiments, the State furnished three regiments, seventy companies, and, altogether 25,790 men.

In 1862, when a rebel raid was feared, over 25 regiments of militia were mustered in and marched to the Maryland border, but were mustered out within two weeks after the call.

In 1863, on the occasion of the rebel invasion under Lee's army, 39 regiments, 15 companies, 11 batteries and 7 battalions were mustered in as "emergency men," and for three and six months; some of whom endured great privations, and rendered important service—saving the State Capitol from destruction, defending Carlisle against a superior force, marched into Maryland, attacked the enemy, and some were at Gettysburg, in Ohio and Virginia.

In 1864 the rebels made a raid into the State and burned Chambersburg, and relief for the town is recommended.

The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion may be stated as follows:

During the year	1861,	1862,	1863,	1864,	1865,
do	130,504	71,100	43,046	91,704	25,790
do					21,940
Total during the war,					362,284

This is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the navy.

1,242 soldiers' orphans have been admitted to the schools provided for them, and the claims of 604 others allowed; and further attention to this plan is recommended.

In 1863, when the emergency men were raised, the government claimed that there was no appropriation which could be legally used to pay them; but President Lincoln through Secretary Stanton made a pledge that if the State would advance the money to pay the men, the President would, when Congress met, ask for an appropriation to reimburse the State. On the faith of this promise the Governor gave his word to bankers and others that he would ask the Legislature to see that the promise of the President was fulfilled, and the banks advanced the required sum—\$671,476 43.

But when Congress met, Mr. Lincoln did not do as he agreed, and Congress refused to appropriate the money because the President would not ask for it and ex-

plain the circumstances. The Legislature is now requested to press this matter upon the attention of Congress, and endeavor to realize the same so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to men who were induced to enlist under promise of \$100 bounty—a part only of said bounty having been paid, and the balance unjustly withheld. The Legislature is asked to endeavor to see that the wrong be corrected.

He recommends a historical painting in memory of the Gettysburg victory.

Maryland has proposed that the States join in a Cemetery for those who fell at Antietam, and he approves the plan.

The State agent continues to collect claims for soldiers, free of charge.

In the past year he has spent \$4,333 20 of the secret service fund.

Attention is invited to the reports of the Departments, and especially to that of the Surveyor General.

Relief to the wounded soldiers is recommended.

As soon as all the regiments are mustered out their flags will be received with ceremonies—which was to have been done as they returned from the field.

A new State Arsenal is suggested.

Reference is made to the President's death. He refrains from discussing national politics, and endorses Johnson's annual message.

It is cause for congratulation that peace has returned.

He knows of no difficulty with other nations that may not be amicably settled, and hopes that "long years of tranquility and happiness are before us."

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The bill extending the powers of this outrageous negro supporting machine—this means upon white labor—this pocket picking outrage upon the working taxpayers—passed in the Senate on the 25th by a vote of yeas 37; yeas 10.

The bill is of the most outrageous character. It provides for the formation of twelve districts, each containing one or more States, under the control of a Commissioner and Assistant; the latter to have six clerks—five first class and one of the second class. Each district is to be divided into sub districts composed of no more than one county each, to each of which is to be assigned an agent, with two first class clerks. Three million acres of "good land" in Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, are to be reserved from sale or settlement by white men, and are to be parcelled out in forty acre lots to negroes under the homestead pre-emption laws. The rich sea islands given to the negroes for three years, without compensation to the owners. The commissioner is authorized to purchase such lands as may be required for the negroes dependent on the Government and cause to be built thereon suitable asylums and schools. The Secretary of War is empowered to issue provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, for the support of the negroes. Whenever there is any distinction made on account of race or color, by State or local laws, police regulation, custom or prejudice, and negroes are denied any civil rights or immunities, the commissioner shall extend military protection and jurisdiction over all such cases, and the agents of the bureau are required to take jurisdiction of, hear, determine, and punish the white aggressors with fines, imprisonment, &c.

Before the final vote was taken on this infamous bill Davis, of Ky., protested the measure was unconstitutional in proposing to invest the Freedmen's Bureau with judicial powers; because it authorized the President to assign to army officers the exercise of judicial powers; because it deprived the citizens of the right of trial by jury in civil cases; because it was a scheme devised to practice injustice and oppression upon the white people for the benefit of the negroes, and to engender strife between the two races; because it involved a profligate, wasteful and unnecessary expenditure of the public treasure.

It remains to be seen whether the House will pass the bill; then whether the President will sign it; and then, whether the people—whose money is thus to be squandered—will approve and endorse it.

Fanatical Treachery Admitted.

The New York *Times*, (Republican,) is forced to acknowledge that the action of the black republicans in Congress differs widely from the policy laid down in every State which elected the black republican ticket in November last, and adds:

"We are quite confident that if the propositions of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingham, and others, had been adopted as the doctrine of the Union party in this State last fall, the 'Opposition' would have elected their ticket by over fifty thousand majority."

There is not only an admission of the infamous cheat practised upon the people last fall, but an acknowledgment that those who call themselves "the representatives of the people" in Congress, do not represent the people at all.

The greatest improvement in hooped skirts is Bradley's Duplex Elastic, or double spring, which imparts additional strength, as well as a wonderful degree of elasticity. These skirts are not only graceful in appearance, but adapt themselves without any trouble, to the exigencies of a crowded conveyance or public assemblage, and are therefore becoming universal favorites.—*New York Times*.

War Detective Baker has been found guilty of false imprisonment in the Cobb brokerage case. He is acquitted of extortion.

Congressional Proceedings.

Jan. 30.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill repealing the militia laws of 1792 and 1803, and establish a uniform system of militia throughout the United States, which is based upon negro equality.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the payment of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for a copy of General Sherman's report of his inspection tour. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the claim of Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, to his seat. The bill for the protection of all persons [negroes] in equal rights was then discussed until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a message was received from the President giving information in regard to the surrender of the Shenandoah; also, one in relation to the enlistment of the hundred days' men. A resolution giving the privilege of the floor to the Arkansas delegation was rejected—yeas 61, nays 94.

A proposition for a fundamental compact between the States and Federal Government, establishing negro suffrage, etc., was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then debated. An evening session was had for the subject of the President's message.

Jan. 31.—In the Senate, a bill was reported from the Pension Committee extending the benefits of the pension laws to artificers in the army. A bill was introduced to regulate the suffrage and elections in the District of Columbia. The joint resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut and his men was passed unanimously. A bill was passed to grant 1,000,000 acres of land for a mining college in Nevada. The bill for the protection of negroes was then debated until the adjournment.

In the House, a new rule was adopted, that the Hall shall not be used for other than legislative purposes.

A bill was reported repealing the fishing bounties. A bill was passed authorizing the sale of marine hospitals. A bill was reported withdrawing the registers of American vessels which sailed under foreign flags during the war. The representation amendment to the Constitution was reported back from the Reconstruction Committee, amended by omitting the words "direct taxes," and after some debate the amendment was adopted by the necessary two-thirds vote. Yeas 120, nays 46. The Freedmen's Bureau Bill was then debated until the House adjourned.

Feb. 1.—In the Senate the Reconstruction Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of further amending the Constitution to enable Congress to enforce its enactments in regard to the colored race. The bill "for the protection of civil rights" was then taken up, and an amendment declaring all persons born in the United States not subject to foreign powers, except Indians not taxed, to be citizens without distinction of color, was passed—yeas 31, nays 10.

In the House the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill amendatory of the revenue act, which was made the special order for next Thursday. A resolution was adopted directing an examination of the laws of New Mexico on master and servant, and to report to the House. The bill withdrawing the registry from American vessels which sailed under foreign flags during the war was passed. Yeas 90, nays 52. The Freedmen's Bureau bill was then considered until the adjournment.

Feb. 2.—In the Senate Mr. Sumner offered "a joint resolution for the enforcement of the anti-slavery amendment, which proposes to so amend the Constitution as to compel Southern States to allow perfect negro equality at the ballot-box, jury-box, etc. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should move this joint resolution as a counter proposition to the constitutional amendment passed by the House, which bases representation upon white population and negroes provided the latter are allowed to vote. The bill "for the protection of all persons in their civil rights" was passed—yeas 33, nays 12. The act makes a negro a citizen of the United States; and will be construed to give negroes a right to vote, etc., in all the States.

In the House, a resolution was adopted instructing inquiry into the expediency of extending government aid to the Iowa branch of the Pacific railroad. The contested case of Dodge vs. Brooks, of New York, was debated. A recess of ten minutes was taken to introduce General Meade and Thomas, who were in the Hall, to the members. General Meade gave his acknowledgments in a felicitous speech. Various bills and memorials were then presented, and the consideration of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was resumed.

It is reported that the steamer Miami blow up on the Mississippi on Monday, and that 130 lives were lost by the accident.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution asking the President to restore the sea islands to their owners.

The jail and city guard house at Marietta Ga., were burned recently, together with thirteen prisoners.

A bell ringer was cleaning the large bell in Plessis-sur-Marne, France, when somebody pulled the lever, the hammer struck the cleaner's head and he fell a corpse.

Hon. George Sanderson has been nominated again for Mayor of Lancaster by the Democracy of that city.

Geral Sheridan, under orders from Washington, has prohibited emigrants leaving New Orleans for Mexico. He allows vessels to go, however, with a large record.

News Items.

—Senator Cowan stated the other day, that there were now seventy amendments to the Federal Constitution pending before the House Congress, and that not one of them would be endorsed by the people of Pennsylvania.

—The imperialists recently defeated a force of 2,000 Liberals in the State of Tehuantepec. The Liberal loss is stated at one hundred killed; that of the Imperialists at seven.

The House Commerce Committee are considering a proposition to reduce the emoluments of customs collectors. These gentlemen now make from \$50,000 \$100,000 a year.

Judge Allison has been appointed to succeed Judge Thompson, and W. S. Pierce, Esq., has been appointed to fill Judge Allison's place in the Court of Common Pleas, of Philadelphia.

—The House Postal Committee have decided to report against the recommendation that publishers prepay the postage on newspapers.

—The United States Express Company's car on the New York and Erie railroad was hurled on Sunday, involving a loss of nearly \$500,000.

The Rump joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction have already made a demand for an appropriation of ten thousand dollars.

Twenty four buildings in the centre of the town of Franklin, Pennsylvania, were burned Thursday. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

A messenger of a N. York bank was arrested on Friday in New York by a man in police uniform, who took from him a box containing \$3,000, and handed him over to a police officer as a counterfeiter. On being taken to the station house the ingenious robbery was discovered.

Suspected incendiaries at Titusville have been banished from the town by the Vigilance Committee. The committee have taken steps to rid the town of all bad and suspected persons, and will probably receive the co-operation of the Town Council.

A shocking accident occurred in Hamilton township, Monroe county, on Monday afternoon of last week. Miss Elvina Shaw, daughter of Peter Shaw, was engaged near the stove in her father's residence, when her clothing took fire, and before it could be extinguished she was so badly burned as to cause her death the same evening.

Gonzales and Pellicier, the murderers of Senator Otero, have been sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of March next.

The Democratic Almanac gives the names of 150 Democratic newspapers that were suppressed by mobs and by order of a Lincoln during the four years reign of that arbitrary ruler. The Almanac remarks that the catalogue presents the most astounding record of tyranny known in the history of nations.

Mr. Jesse Link, of Jackson township, York county, was found dead on a public road, near his residence, a few days ago. Heart disease was the cause of his death.

A young lady named Carrie Bradley, aged 23, was awarded \$14,000 for breach of promise in the Luzerne county court. The naughty individual who trifled with her affections, was Chauncey A. Reynolds, aged 63.

The old enemies of General Jackson, and the real enemies of the Union, have been quite lavish lately in praise of the Old Hero, and but a little while ago sang "O for another Jackson." Well, suppose we had another Jackson, what would become of the "National Banks?"

The Governor has appointed Dr. Charles H. Bressler, Sheriff of York County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sheriff Wolf.

James Charter's petroleum refinery at Newark, N. J., was burned yesterday, and three of the workmen were severely injured. The loss is \$20,000.

The steamer Missouri exploded her boilers yesterday on the Ohio, at the mouth of Green river. Eighty lives are reported to be lost.

The Virginia Senate has unanimously adopted resolutions endorsing the President's policy.

A Paris court has given a verdict against the General Omnibus Company of Paris, in favor of a widow whose husband was killed by falling from the roof of a conveyance in consequence of the horses being started before he had taken his seat. The Court awarded the widow 20,000fr., an annuity of 500fr. to a son 18 years of age until he had attained his majority, and an annuity of 800fr. each to two daughters, the younger of whom is in her fourth year.

There is no doubt that the President will veto the District of Columbia negro suffrage bill.—*Age*.

2,073 claims, involving the sum of \$58,589,091, were received at the Second Controller's office in Washington, during the month of January.

Peru and Chili have consummated their offensive and defensive alliance. This is equivalent to a declaration of war by Peru against Spain. It is expected that Ecuador and Bolivia will join the alliance.

The merchants of Matamoros, together with the French, British, Spanish and Prussian Consuls have published a protest against the conduct of the United States troops and officials on the Rio Grande.

The Tennessee Legislature has passed the bill giving the negroes the right to testify in Courts of Justice.

Mr. George Stiff, residing near Up-ton, in this county, died on the 10 inst. from a disease contracted from glandered horses. This is the second announcement we have been called upon to make of death having been occasioned from this cause. It should serve as a warning to others who may deal in glandered stock.—*Village Record*.

—Let every Union citizen in the land raise a shout of "No more amendments to the Constitution!" Tinkering and destruction must stop or anarchy and despotism will be upon this country. No more constitutional amendments!!

—The Kentucky Legislature, during its present session, has declared vacant the seats of ten or twelve members, on the ground that they were elected by military interference. In every instance where the parties ousted ran the race over, they have been badly beaten.

—Benjamin Phinney, a wealthy farmer at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine by his fifth wife, a pretty girl, whom he married six weeks ago.

—Constantinople journals relate a terrible accident which occurred lately at Arnaukeni. During the celebration of a marriage in a house in that place the roof suddenly fell in, and killed 17 persons, including the bride and bridegroom, besides injuring many others.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Whose timely use, under Providence, has often saved life. These celebrated Vegetable Pills are a new, untried remedy; they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as a safe and certain cure for all ailments. No cure or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no king can have a medicine more efficacious than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, they are electric or nervous influence, in process of disease action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep.

The genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS, BOX has upon it a United States Government Stamp with B. Brandreth in white letters in the same. [See imprint.]

Whiskers. Whiskers.—Do you want Whiskers? Use Whisker Compound which 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, securely sealed, on receipt of order. Address: WARNER & CO, Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1865, 15 mp

Conquer Early the tendency to grayness by promptly attacking that great enemy to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the age, 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 and Apothecaries. All Hair Dressers. [Jan. 15—15 mp]

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh. Treated with the almost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of London, Holland) No. 513 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, 2500, 2000, 1000, 500, No charge made for examination. [July 30, 1865, 15 mp]

Strange, but True.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States has heard something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned, cured of the fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant. THOS. E. COLEMAN, 84 Broadway, New York. Dec. 26, 1865.—15 mp

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.—Pint Bottles at One Dollar, for the cure of lameness, sprains, wind gallop, sprains, bruises, sprains, cuts, colds, slipping, 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 overhauling 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 regular stables of England for fresh supplies of this liniment, which is sent by express, and is guaranteed to be genuine. Remember, one dollar paid in advance will secure the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 55 Cortland St. New York. Jan 15 mp

To Consumptives.—The advertisement being sent to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a lingering affection, and that the disease was incurable—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 will send a cure for Consumption, Cough, Spasms, Colic, Croup, and all throat and lung affections. The object of the advertisement in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which connects to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

For the prescription, please, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings Co. N. Y. Dec. 26, 1865.—15 mp

Errors of Youth.—A remedia, which cures for years from nervous debility, premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, be sent free of charge, if the reader and directions for making the simple remedy which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the experience of others, please address

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 15 Chambers street, New York. Dec. 20, 1865.—15 mp

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who are afflicted with premature decay of manhood, etc. supplying at the time the means of self-cure. One who has cured himself after undergoing costly and fruitless treatment, sends a post paid addressed envelope, a single copy free of charge may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAY, Patn, Reg., Brooklyn, Kings Co. N. Y. [Jan 30, 1865, 15 mp]

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

Summer Arrangements for 1865.

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD.	
Morning train.	Evening train.	Morning train.	Evening train.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
9:00	4:00	New York.	5:30
11:30	7:30	New York.	10:30
12:10	7:55	Manunka Chuk.	1:50
12:30	8:20	Manunka Chuk.	2:40
1:40	11:40	Seranton.	10:10
2:30	12:51	Nicholson.	10:40
5:45	1:13	Harpbottom.	9:35
10:10	1:25	Montrose.	9:45
6:31	1:55	New Milford.	7:40
6:50	2:15	Great Bend.	7:20
			A. M. P. M.

CONNECTIONS.—Westward.

The Morning train from New York connects at Manunka Chuk with the train leaving Philadelphia for New York, and at Great Bend with the train for Reading, and at New Milford with the train for Reading, and at Nicholson with the train for Reading, and at Harpbottom with the train for Reading, and at Seranton with the train for Reading, and at Montrose with the train for Reading, and at New Milford with the train for Reading, and at Great Bend with the train for Reading, and at Manunka Chuk with the train for Reading, and at New York with the train for Reading, and at Philadelphia with the train for Reading, and at Reading with the train for Reading, and at New Milford with the train for Reading, and at Great Bend with the train for Reading, and at Manunka Chuk with the train for Reading, and at New York with the train for Reading, and at Philadelphia with the train for Reading, and at Reading with the train for Reading, and at New Milford with the train for Reading, and at Great Bend with 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