Montrose Democrat.

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

TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Riot in New Orleans.

An attempted revolution in the interest of the negro party, has resulted in riot and loss of life in New Orleans. A brief history of facts in the case will enable the reader to see where the blame rests.

In 1864, while Gen. Banks had military control of the city and a small part of the State, a sort of "election" was held under military rule, and a Convention formed, which proceeded to frame an anti-slavery Constitution for the State, which was adopted by those allowed to vote within the federal lines. This Convention, which was to a large degree made up of camp followers, after voting themselves each $10 per day, passed bills to the amount of $200,000 to pay for their cigars, liquors, carriages, &c., and adjourned. The Constitution thus framed has been acquiesced in, and seemed to suit the Northern radicals. But it did not allow negroes to vote; and since that party has decided to adopt negro equality, attempts have been made to start the ball at the South. To this end an effort has been made to re-assemble Banks' dead convention. Judge Durell, its President, declared that the body had no legal existence, and that he had no power to call it together. The present Governor was appealed to, and finally consented to issue writs for an election to fill over fifty vacancies in the original body—which election was to be held in Sept. But the rioters did not want a full Convention—they wanted immediate action, revolution and anarchy. So to carry out their plan, R. K. Howell, a former member, but who had resigned in 1864, called a meeting, and 26 revolutionists assembled to overturn the organized government, assume legislative power, and establish negro citizenship. Their first act was to collect and arm several hundred negroes, who held meetings and marched the streets—some of them drunk, using incendiary language, and producing great excitement and disturbance. Finally, on the 30th, some of the negro procession threw a citizen to the ground, when the police advanced to arrest the assailants, and were fired upon by the negroes, and the riot began, resulting in considerable loss of life. Martial law was proclaimed, and the rioters were dispersed by the bayonet, and order restored before night; although the negroes, about midnight, invaded one district and shot several citizens.

The President was appealed to for military aid, and because he assented to the use of military force to assist the civil authority in restoring order, the New York Tribune, in utter disregard of truth, charges him with inciting riot and murder.—We quote the despatches from him:

To Albert Voorhies, Lieut. Governor of Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with, the proceedings of the courts. A dispatch on the subject of the convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning, (28th.)

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana:

You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State.

If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State.

The people must be first consulted—no changing the organized laws of the State.

Usurpation will not be tolerated.

The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

On the night of Aug. 1st, the negroes fired into a street car, and killed a steamboat captain; but general order is restored, and legal investigation will be had.

In order that the following from Gen. Sheridan be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city:

DESPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

NEW ORLANS, 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1, '66.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D.C.

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met here on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace.

I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about one hundred and sixty wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

The Democrat of this place represents that the great Reading Convention was disturbed and insulted by their opponents.—*Montrose Republican.*

This paper did not say so. The Republican is unable or unwilling to tell the truth in connection with the Reading meeting. Among its other untruths are those that Democratic roughs cheered for Jeff Davis, and that Blair's speech was a threat of civil war if the people did not elect Clymer. The editor ought to know that many of his editorially quoted statements about that meeting are malignant falsehoods.

☞ For months past the radicals have been indulging in threats that if the ballot was not given to the negro, there would be another war. On the eve of the late riot in New Orleans, a meeting of negroes and their mischievous abettors was held and a resolution adopted declaring that there should be no permanent peace until negro equality was established in the State. So what was thought might only be an idle threat of political brawlers, seems to have been determined upon. But there will be no war. There may be some further attempts to force negro equality upon the country, but they will fail as they did at New Orleans; and although some white men may be slain in attempting to maintain order, the laws will triumph and white men rule the land.

☞ There is no doubt of the fact that the late riot and bloodshed at New Orleans was brought about by plotting of radical disunion leaders at the North; and the N. Y. Tribune and its country echoes are busy circulating falsehoods about rebel flags, &c., to cover up the guilt of their party managers.

Greeley vs. Geary.

Read the article on first page from Weekly Tribune in reference to Geary.—If what is there told about the man is half true, he is utterly unfit for Governor.—We want no such vain, wicked, vacillating demagogue as he is represented to be by his present supporters.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

Since Sunday morning last, America has been in direct telegraphic communication with Europe. Messages have been sent and answers received, and from present appearances the Atlantic Cable has proved a full and complete success. When the arrangements at this end of the line are completed, the news from Europe will reach us several hours sooner than it does at present. Dispatches now have to be sent from Port au Basque to Aspy Bay, across the neck of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in a sailing vessel, which consumes some hours and lengthens the passage of news from London to New York or Philadelphia considerably. In a short time this gap will be filled up in a proper manner, and then the business community will realize in a proper manner the vast benefits resulting from this greatest achievement of the progressive age in which we live. The statesman can read at his breakfast table in the morning the proceedings of European cabinets and legislative bodies on the preceeding day, the merchant can order goods one day and file a reply the following, and bankers keep posted as to the financial condition of the Old World to within a few hours of the time of making transactions in the New. These are some of the advantages that will follow telegraphic communication between Europe and the United States, and hence the interest manifested in everything that relates to the telegraphic cable across the ocean.—*Age, Aug. 1st.*

☞ The daughter of a wealthy man in Jersey City made preparation to elope, and threw her dresses out of the window where her "young man" stood in waiting to carry them off. No sooner had he seized them, however, than an officer seized him, and instead of sleeping in a bridal bed, he occupied quarters in a public institution.

—Grant having been elevated to the position of General in the army of the United States, and Farragut to that of Admiral, Sherman and Porter were, in due course, nominated and confirmed—the former as Lieutenant-General and the latter as Vice Admiral.

—Among the amusing incidents of the Portland fire is one where a person took out of his store a package of envelopes and left an article worth $30 to be destroyed, and another where a lady was seen with a new tin pail on her arm, while her silverware was left to burn in the house.

Union Soldiers' State Convention.

A thousand Heroes in council. Emphatic Indorsement of the Restoration Policy of President Johnson. Radicals in Congress Severely Rebuked. Repudiation of the Pittsburgh Convention. The Union Soldiers Ready for Another Campaign. Our Veterans Enthusiastically Respond to the Nomination of HIESTER CLYMER. *The Candidate of the Radical Disunionists Disowned. Patriotic Speeches and Resolutions. &c., &c., &c.*

HARRISBURG, Aug. 1st, 1866.

The Convention of honorably discharged soldiers, officers, and sailors of Pennsylvania, favorable to the restoration policy of President Johnson, and the election of the Hon. Hiester Clymer for Governor of the State, assembled in this city to-day. The roll of delegates comprises full delegations from every county except one throughout the entire State. In accordance with a rule adopted at the preliminary meeting, held in this city on the 28th of June last, the basis of representation was fixed at seven delegates for each legislative district, thus making an aggregate of seven hundred delegates for the State at large. The universal interest felt in the movement throughout the State, has resulted in the selection of a body of men than whom, during the late war, none have been more conspicuous for their devotion to principles under the most trying circumstances.

It is estimated that not less than from four to five thousand people are in attendance upon the Convention, nearly one thousand of whom are soldier delegates; for some of the counties are represented by more than the required number, thus swelling the whole number of delegates to a still greater size.

The Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives. At ten o'clock the Berks County delegation, headed by Beck's Band, of Philadelphia, entered the hall, and were received with great applause. After several popular airs by the band, the Convention was called to order by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. He stated that owing to the immense size of the Convention, it would be utterly impossible to do busines sin the place in which it had assembled, or in any other single room or house in Harrisburg. As soon therefore as a temporary organization had been effected, and a committee on permanent officers appointed, the body would adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock on the Capitol grounds, or some other appropriate place. In the course of his remarks, the speaker very appropriately suggested that seats should be provided for the wounded soldiers who were in attendance, a number of whom were scattered through the audience. His suggestion was immediately acted on, and the maimed heroes who were unable to promote their own comfort were provided with suitable accomodations.

In conclusion, Gen. Davis suggested the name of General Jacob B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, for temporary President of the Convention. The nomination was unanimously endorsed.

General Sweitzer took the chair, and made an eloquent and appropriate speech, which was greeted with long continued rounds of applause.

Several Secretaries were chosen, and the delegates presented their credentials upon a call of the counties. On motion, all regularly appointed soldier delegates—including those in addition to the number allowed—were invited to seats in the Convention.

A committee of thirteen was chosen on permanent organization. After a recess, the committee reported the name of Gen. McCandless for President of the Convention, and 34 Vice Presidents and 13 Secretaries. After an able speech from the General, which was continuously cheered, a committee of 34 was chosen to report resolutions.

On motion, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to wait upon the Hon. Hiester Clymer, if in the city, and invite him to address the Convention.—The Chair appointed General Sweitzer, Colonel Charles Glantz, General Swartz, Captain Henry A. Scheets, Lieutenant G. R. Clark, and General John F. Ballier.

On motion, it was ordered that the Convention adjourn to meet again at half-past two o'clock, P. M., in the Capitol grounds.

The Convention reassembled in the Hall of the House—the intense heat of the sun preventing a meeting in the open air.

The Convention indicated its readiness to proceed with business, but the committee on Resolutions not being yet ready to report, the intervening time was occupied in listening to speeches from delegates and others.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, from the Committee on Resolutions, then submitted the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The convention managed and controlled by politicians, which assembled in Pittsburgh on the 5th of June last, pledged the officers, soldiers, and sailors of Pennsylvania to the support of the Radical disunion members of Congress, and as opposed to the just and constitutional restoration policy of President Johnson; and

Whereas, The members of the said Convention falsely styled themselves the representatives of the soldiers and sailors of Pennsylvania, and presumed to speak for them without authority; and

Whereas, The proceedings of said Convention misrepresent the true sentiments of the great mass of the returned soldiers and sailors of this State, and do great injustice to the late defenders of the Constitution and the Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the authorized representatives of our late companions in arms, do repudiate the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Convention of the 5th of June, because they do not represent the true sentiments of the officers, soldiers, and seamen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861, that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement was made with the government when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22d, 1861, which declared that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the bond many sealed with their lives as many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution after the war is over, and to restore the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States, unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radical Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier, and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy asserts that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not, divided the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turned to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson, as announced in his annual, special and veto messages, and as further made known to the country in his treatment of the States lately in rebellion. We believe it to be just and humane, and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed peace, happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing seats to the Senators and members from the South, who bear true allegiance to the Constitution and laws, while that body is engaged in changing the fundamental law of the country in an important particular, is revolutionary in its action; while their conduct in taxing the South without her consent strikes at the vital principle of constitutional liberty—that there can be no taxation without representation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to negro suffrage, and all legislation that has for its object the raising of the negro to social and political equality with the white man, or to make him the pet of the nation, meets our unqualified disapproval. He and his friends should be satisfied that the war has given his race the boon of freedom and should not aim to control the destinies of the country.

Resolved, That we return thanks to God for giving victory to the Federal armies over armed insurgents, and we congratulate the country upon a return of peace. It is as much our duty now to use our best endeavors to heal up the wounds of the rebellion, as it was to take up arms in defense of the Union.

Resolved, That we deny that John W. Geary is the soldiers' candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. He is the choice of the Radicals, who are seeking to destroy the Union we perled our lives to preserve. The men who placed him in nomination and who are now his most active supporters, repudiate the object of the war by declaring the South out of the Union, and by accepting their nomination, he assumes their principles, which violate everything he contended for in the field.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of the Hon. Hiester Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, because he is a man of integrity and a statesman of experience, and approves the principles we advocate. We call upon our late companions in arms in this State to rally to his support, for his election will be an endorsement of the cause for which we fought and bled, while his defeat will be a defeat of the cause of the Union.

Resolved, That the Radicals in Congress, professing to speak for the majority of the people, have recently testified their preference for the negro by appropriating money to support him in idleness, by the payment to him of a bounty of $100, and the repudiation of the white soldier and his claims by the passage of a bounty bill allowing but $100 to him, without even a provision appropriating money for the payment of the same, thus disregarding his faithful and patriotic services, demonstrates to the country their belief in the assertion that the negro bears the palm.

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled, do return our sincere thanks to the Hons. Edgar Cowan and Charles R. Buckalew, our representatives in the Senate of the United States, for their noble conduct in sustaining the President's policy of restoration.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by the hearty and prolonged applause of the Convention, and were unanimously adopted.

The Convention, after the transaction of some business of minor importance, adjourned in a body to the quarters of Mr. Clymer, at the Bolton House, where they were addressed by that gentleman and others, and then adjourned *sine die.*

For the Montrose Democrat.

Whom Shall I Support?

In the coming election it becomes the question to each considerate, Union-loving man, whom shall I support? By my vote I am to help decide an important question, the result of which will tell heavily on the future, and which will mark a new era in our advance and prosperity, or a commencement of our humiliation and decline.

We see before us two candidates, both aspiring to the highest honor in the gift of the State, and each striving to succeed. One has been to some extent concerned in the military affairs of the country, and who will claim some support for so doing—whether worthily or not, it remains for you, my fellow-citizens, to decide. The other claims your support in part on behalf of his unwavering support of the administration, which is now striving, despite the rabid opposition of the radical leaders, to restore our country to its former proud and happy position as a united people. The effects of the influence of the radical party is seen in the late riot at New Orleans, where a portion of a defunct convention assumes power to come together for the performance of Constitutional measures. We see it in their attempts to place the late untutored, ignorant freedmen on a level with the whites, and to confer upon them the choicest boon of an American freeman—the right to vote. We see it in their passage of bills whereby large sums of money are appropriated to support the negro in idleness. We see it in their persistent efforts to keep out of the councils of the nation those who have an inherent right to be there, in order to retain unlimited control of the affairs of the government. And we see them to-day denouncing the man who a few weeks ago they were loud in praising. And all because he will not bow submissive to the dictates of their vicious will.

All of the above evils we see the radical party attempting to force upon us; and we know that the candidate they support endorses them in their actions. On the other hand we see a party endeavoring to sustain the hands of the administration, to help build up the walls that are broken down, and re-unite all sections in a bond of Union.

Will you support a man who approves any of the above-named evils, because he may have some military prowess? As a leader we admired whatever he did which was worthy and heroic; and we could support him were it for nothing more than military governor of a defenceless town. But we cannot vote for him when he repudiates the actions of the administration we are all called upon to support; and we urge all good, loyal, conservative men to come out, repudiate radicalism, and support Johnson, Clymer, and the Union.

FREE THINKER.

SAFE ROBBED.—The safe of A. Pardee & Co., Hazleton, Pa., was blown open and robbed on the 19th of $15,000. There is no clue to the burglars.

—At Williamsport Pa., the Johnson Republicans have just started a new paper, conducted by D. S. Dunham, Esq., a talented and experienced editor. The Republican party in that county is completely split in two.

—Nicholas Foresinger, of York Co., Pa., recently accepted a wager to drink ten glasses of lager beer in ten minutes. He drank the beer, and was laid out on his bier the next morning.

OBITUARY.

REV. HUGH MONAHAN.

Seldom does an individual pass away so universally regretted as the subject of this brief eulogium. Rev. H. Monahan, the respected Vice President of old St. Josephs College, formerly in Choconut, is no more. Disease, like some fell shadow, beckoned him to the grave, but the voice of God welcomed him to Heaven.

Father Monahan was a priest in the genuine acceptation of the word. His talents were of the highest order. In him were united a sound understanding, a rich and vigorous imagination, and a logical precision of thought. His learning was extensive, critical and profound. Child-like in simplicity, and unostentatious in his varied attainments, all his productions were deeply cast, symmetrically formed, and beautifully developed. His divinity was not merely speculative, nor merely practical; it was the blended influence of thought, feeling and action. He had studied divinity as a scholar, taught it as a professor, felt it as a worshipper, and diffused it as a faithful pastor. His genius and his virtues were understood; for the wise bowed to his superior knowledge, and the humble caught the spirit of his devotions. His love and solicitude for those entrusted to his care flowed in the purest current, and his piety caught a glow from the intensity of his feelings.—Rigid and scrupulous to himself, he was charitable and indulgent to others.

To youth, particularly, he was indulgent and fatherly. With him the tears of penitence washed away the stains of error; for he had gone up to the fountains of human nature, and knew all its weaknesses. Many relieved from vice and folly can bear witness how deeply he was versed in the science of parental government, that science so little understood, and for want of which so many evils arise. It is one of the characteristics of a great mind not to be soured by misfortunes, nor narrowed by any particular pursuit.

Father Monahan, if possible, grew milder and more indulgent as he approached the grave. The paroxysms of sickness had broken the heart of the man, but out of its wounds gushed the tide of sympathy and universal Christian charity. The miseries of life crush the feeble, make more languid the dull, and more vindictive the proud; but the great mind and contrite soul are expanded with purer benevolence and warmed with brighter hopes by suffering, knowing that by means of tribulation and anguish the diadem of the saints is won.

To him whose heart has sickened at the selfishness of mankind, and has seen the low and trifling pursuits of the greater proportion of human beings, it is sweet and refreshing to contemplate the philosopher, delighted with the visions of other worlds, and ravished with the harmonies of bustle around him; but how much nobler is the course of the moral and Christian philosopher, who teaches the ways of God to man. He holds a holy communion with Heaven, walks with the Creator in the garden at every hour of the day, without wishing to hide himself.—While he muses, the spirit burns within him, and the high influences of inspiration force him to proclaim to the children of men the deep wonders of divine love.

But this contemplation must give angels pleasure when they behold this pure and elevated being dedicating his services not to the mighty, not to the wise, nor to the powerful, but to the humblest creatures of sorrow and suffering. Have we not seen our friend leaving these sublime contemplations and entering the habitations of want and woe, relieving their temporal necessities, and administering the consolations of religion to the despairing soul in the agonies of dissolution? Yes, the sons of this chilling climate, the tenants of the hovel, the erring and the profligate, can bear witness with what patience, earnestness, constancy and mildness he labored to make them better, and to walk in paths of perfection.

His piety had recommended him to the notice of a most eminent dignitary, who, in recognition of his worth, placed him in a position of trust and responsibility—Vice President of St. Joseph's College.—To that office Father Monahan seemed providentially adapted. An accomplished gentleman, he won the confidence of his superiors, and the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. But he has passed away. I never can forget his paternal voice, with its silvery accent, which fell like music on our souls; he who freed us from sin's foul bondage, or the hand so often extended over us in benediction. No tears will be shed for thee, Father Monahan. We do not wish to call thee back; but by imitating thy illustrious example, we may meet thee in Heaven. The writer of this sketch offers the following intimation as a faint and rude memorial of the virtues of the man whose character he venerated. Time must assuage the wounds of grief before those who loved him most and knew him best can attempt his epitaph.

When on a visit at St. Josephs, I can assure you it caused me much pain when I gazed on the rough grave of that once beloved, esteemed, and revered man, who, I may say without hesitation, met with a premature death, caused by over exertion in administering to the wants of his people. Yet here is the gratitude they have shown toward that noble, generous, and self-sacrificing man, who now lies mouldering in the silent abode of the dead nearly a year without erecting a tomb-stone to his memory. In order then to remove this mark of ingratitude from the mind of the visitors at St. Josephs, the writer suggests the names of the following gentlemen to meet on the fifteenth of August at the residences of our friend's successors, Rev. Hugh Garvey and M. Hennessey; to make arrangements for collecting funds and erecting an appropriate monument to the memory of Rev. Hugh Monahan. The names are as follows: Silver Lake—James McCormick, Thos. Gahagan, sr., Timothy Sullivan, and Thomas Kain; Choconut—Michael Hickey.—Friendsville—Christopher Byrne, Robert Winters, and Michael McManus.

A handsome marble monument can be had for about $400, which would stand about fourteen feet high, with a marble cross set in the top of it, and a granite base. The entire cost of such an one will require but little money from each parishioner. Then when it is erected, each one will feel that he did something to perpetuate the memory of his friend. Let no one make this or that excuse; our friend never offered an excuse when called on by any of you, no matter what the state of the weather might be. It is hoped then that the good people of Silver Lake, Choconut and Friendsville, will unite in contributing toward the monument, which will be testimony of their honor and respect to the memory of him whom they loved in life. They may also confide in the aid of the Rev. gentlemen of St. Josephs.

J. McC.

Fighting with the Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3d.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special dispatch says the Indians in Idaho are getting troublesome, and made a raid July 1st on Boulder creek and Ruby city. They were pursued by the troops, and a fight occurred in which seven soldiers and thirty Indians were killed. At the latest advices Capt. Jennings, with forty men, was surrounded by four hundred Indians and fighting desperately. Reinforcements are hastening to him.

Release of the Fenians in Canada.

D. Thurston, U. S. Consul at Toronto, under date of July 28th, informs the Department that Dillon, Ellis, Carney and Kirk were a few days since discharged.—These parties were American citizens, arrested at Fort Erie on the charge of being engaged in the Fenian raid, and discharged on the evidence submitted of their innocence.

☞ **Storming the Strongholds of prejudice** and misapprehension, and carrying all before it Cristadoro's Hair Dye pursues its march of success. Like those of the Union, its colors are the cynosures of every eye, its victories leave no stain. It turns thousands of heads, and charms innumerable hearts. Containing no caustic element, it cannot injure the hair or blemish the skin. Manufactured by J. Cristadoro, No. 6, Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. jy15 1mp

☞ **Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Liniment.** In pint bottles, price one dollar. Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—I have been in the livery business for the last twenty years, and during that time have used all the various liniments and lotions of the day, but never have found an article equal to your Venetian Horse Liniment. I have fairly tested it on my horses in distemper, sprains, cuts, calks, swellings of the glands, &c., as also for rheumatism on myself, and have always found it an invaluable remedy.

540 Main St. Hartford Conn. Respectfully yours, V. LITCHFIELD.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street) N. York. jy15 1mp.

☞ **Brandreth's Pills, Costiveness Diarrhea.** They are taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every par of the body.

If the pain affects the joints, a single dose produces remarkable benefit. And the same rule applies to costiveness, diarrhea and dysentery; though with the last named they may be required night and morning for some days before decided relief is obtained. In affections of the lungs, throat, head and pleurisy, the relief is certain; the excretory organs throw off with ease the phlegm, and the breathing becomes freer. Spasmodic asthma is often cured by a single dose. jy15 1mp.

☞ **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

☞ **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 1ysmp

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The Great Invention of the Age in

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J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX (double)

ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THIS Invention consists of Duplex [or two] Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom break or bend, like the single spring and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility, great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the duplex elliptic steel spring skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

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☞ **Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.** jly21 2m

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CHEAP FOR CASH.

Summer Dress Goods, Silks, Grenadines, Challies, Printed Cambrics, Lawns, Muslins, Prints, Delaines, Poplins, Hats & Caps, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c. &c.

WEBB & BUTTERFIELD.

Montrose, May 22, 1866.