leave to refer to and quote an opinion, which I put upon record on the 24th of May, 1865, in the following words t

May, 1865, in the following words: "By overthrowing the specie basis and flooding the country with a depreciated paper currency at a time when the Government was the chief purchases and sonsumer of the products of the country, it raised pri-cus on itself and unnecessarily angmented the public debt, which will be a burden upon the industry of the contry. Did the people grant ito their Representatives the power to do this thing? They granted the power to fundamental law did they grant the power to takoit away? If it be true that war cannot be carried on without paper money, it is not true that war requires paper money to be made a legal tender. Our Govern-ment has carried on esceral wars, foreign and domes-fic, and a commerce that has pencirated every part of the globe upon a paper currency, State and Federal, having a sound for the assumption, that these acts of Con-gress were demanded by the exigencies of our civil at all congress borrewed gold and silver chong at carrent rates to maintain the specie basis of our paper currency the debt of the country had been less than haif what its its day, and no effart of the Govern-ment to subdue the rebellion woul. have lacked energy are the subment were chair and no effart of the Govern-ment to subdue the rebellion woul. have lacked energy are the subment were the subment of the Govern-ment to subdue the rebellion woul. have lacked energy are the subment were the country had been less than hair what its its day, and no effart of the Govern-ment to subdue the rebellion woul. have lacked energy are the subment were the the subment were the subment have the subment were the subment were

These, Mr. Chairman, were my convictions three years ago, and subsequent observation and reflect have tended to of these views are the observations of Secretary McCulloch in his late report especially on page 15. He there says in terms Why are a hundred millions of the peocountry has been suffering for some years when public debt and taxes are weighing past, to say nothing of the dangers which labor down to the earth? That "reconbom up in the future ars in a great degree struction" may have free course and be to be traced to the direct issues by the glorified. This is the whole cause and rea-Government, of an unconvertible currency | son of this reckless expenditure. And by with the legal attributes of money."

When the necessities of the hour were so strongly insisted on in 1862 the evils struction is to force negro suffrage upon and dangers to which our minister of the Southern States as an entering wedge finance alludes ought not to have been with which to drive it home upon all the forgotten. A really prodent statesmanship would not have overlooked them, nor have underrated the evil consequently of impairing the obligations of contracts, of inflating prices, of stimulating rash speculations and lavish expenditures, and inducing high taxation. All these are that this criminal waste be stopped, or demoralizing agencies and forces, and they their wealth may turn to ashes. have led to loss of credit, onerous debt, the most daring frauds upon the revenue. a general deraugement of the business of the country, and a debasement of the moral sence of the people. 'Such are some of the consequences of substituting printed rags for the constitutional currency, that " idol of the Democratic heart" silver and gold, which are the measures of value throughout the civilized world, and which was our standard from the adoption of the Constitution of 1787 until overthrown by the act of Congress of 1862.

My next thought is, that if we would For printing, postage, and other continrepair the mistakes of the past and get back to specie payments we must curtail the expenses of the government. And the first and most obvious reform would be to abandon that crazy policy which, with grim facetiousness, we call reconstruction. Here are ten States, some of people, are making rapid progress in eduthem older than any of us, all of them ful- cation, in mechanic arts, and in all branly organized with legislative, executive ches of industry; and surely they ought and judicial departments after the model to be, for no white men were ever so carof a I the republican States of our Federal ed for by this Government or any other. her fair proportions, reconstruction would pay in lieu of the interest bearing promso far be intelligible; but as it does not ise he holds ! mean this, what does it mean? These free and independent States," and originally had "full power to levy war, dollar from the Federal Government for conclud peace, contract alliances, establish such a purpose. I commend to their nothings which independent States may of \$500,000 for the education of negro chilmight form a more perfect union, and the contrary, I rejoico when any human they did so under the Constitution of the intellect gains a single ray of added illu-United States. That instrument contem- | miniation, but I protest against the Federplated a permanent and irrepealable Un- al Government engaging in this work of But it so happened that it was so viola- do as the parents of white children-lated, and then those ten States, consider- bor to educate their offspring. If we had ing that a bargain broken on one side, admitted the southern States, directly the was broken on all sides, repealed their war ended, they might by this time have acts of accession to the Federal Union been able to lend a helping hand to pabrought on war which resulted in com- we have so worried and persecuted them pelling them to repeal their ordinances of with our military reconstruction that they secession, which had the effect of restor- have been unable to attend to any domes ing their acts of accession. For it is a tic interests. rule of the common law that when a stat-ute which repeals a prior statute is itself not instituted for any of the purposes repealed the prior statute is revived. Be which the Freedmen's Bureau is pursusider, every department of the Federal ing. It is misuse and abuse of our pow-Government treated the ordinances of seelers; it is an insult to the white race of the statutes which are null and void, and I warn bondholders and bankpers not to which are repealed in form by the power perpetuate this outrage by their votes. eracy, not the Southern States. Now, through all this process of secession, formation of the southern confederacy, and war, these States were alive and the war to so withdraw his army as to northern looms or sent abroad in nor- of the word.

into these questions to day, but I beg made it is apparent that readmission of Our agricultural products, which feed est point to which we can repress it, and ly have cost us nothing, but would have quarter. saved us a large and unnecessary expendi-

ture, besides bringing into productive contribution to our commerce one of the most fertile regions of the whole country. Under the ill-starred measures to which I have alluded the President tells us in his message that the payments at the Treasury on account of the service of the War Department from January 1 to October 29, 1867, a period of ten months, amounted to the amozing sum of \$109,807,0001 useful work accomplished, our coal is the excluded States are capable of yield Although all of this sum was not expend- wanted. But to mine, prepare, and trans ing ? That voice will come booming over ed in keeping the South down under the port it to sea board markets require a military beel, the greater part of it was, large outlay of money which depends for for the President immediately adds, "The its profits upon the other industrial purexpenses of the military establishment, as suits of the country. Whatever depresswell as the numbers of the army, are now es these strikes a blow at our great Penn- and the east; and gentlemen whose nervthree times as great as they had ever sylvania staples, Your reconstruction es are now disturbed, by what they call been in time of peace."

oonfirm them. And it gave me great times as great as ever before in time of ry, every furnace and forge and every pleasure to see how strongly corroborative peace. Why? Why this waste? Is not steamship you stop stop so much mining of this a time of peace? Have not the reb- coal. We are so completely members one els grounded the arms of their rebellion ? | of another, the ligaments of trade hold that the " financial evils under which the ple's money thrown away upon the army sympathetic union, thatmany an infallible token it is now apparent that the whole philosophy of recon-States. Let the country understand, therefore, that one hundred millions of their money go annually to setting up the negro to rule over white men. I say this is wrong and ought to be stopped. Bondholders and bankers had better see to it

> But this is not all the negro is costing us. We have a Freedman's Bureau as part of the furniture of "reconstruction." And that we may see to what objects our money is appropriated through that ma-chine, I take from the last report of the Secretary of War ad interim the following and wounds southern sensibilities, that items :

> > 227,754 63 521,421 44

831,000 21 135,098 64

116.688 80

251,190 56

For schools and school buildings. \$553,915 79 1,460,326 28 For schools and school buildings, For subsistance stores, For transportation of refugees, freedmen, tanchers, and sgents, clorks, &c. For medical department, For quarters and fuel, For clothing, For clothing,

Total. \$3,597,397 (5

There are three and a half millions more of money thrown away upon the negro. The Secretary says the freedmen, as a Union, known at all times by the same Fed, clothed, warmed, educated, doctor- interference from us its contributions to names and boundaries they have to day, ed and carried about the country at the the national wealth would soon become except Virginia, whom we have carved in expense of a Government staggering un- what they were before the war. In 1859 twain against her consent, what reconder a load of debt and actually deliberad the whole export trade of the country struction do they need? If the proposi- ting about compelling the public creditor was \$278,392,080, of which the production was to restore the Old Dominion to to take a non interest bearing promise to tion furnished by the southern States

Sir, my constituents build their own States, according to the doctrine of the school houses and educate their own chil- imposed upon the southern industry, the profits we derived in former days from Declaration of Independence, which cer- dren. They get annually a small allow. exports of its products-including nortain gentlemen are fond of misquoting, ance out of the State treasury to aid the thern products shipped from Baltimore impossible and cortainly have and independent State and i work of education, but they never got a commerce, and to do all other acts and tice the above annual expenditure of products shipped from those ports southright do." Such States may confederate, dren. Now, sir, I complain not of the 1867 full one half of the exports of the and they did confederate. Such States education of children, white or black. On country. on, because it did not anticipate any in- educating negroes at the expense of white document bearing directly upon the finanfractions or violations of its provisions .- men. Let the parents of colored children cial questions of the day. and passed ordinances of secession. That | rents in this noble work of education; but cession as null and void. Ordinances and country; it is intolerable despotism. Again

these fully-constructed States into the Un- New England operatives, and our coal and then we make that cost us more than it lon, at the close of the war, would not on- iron, suffer when labor languishes in that returns to us, so that raising cotton under reconstructive legislation, instead of help-It has been said that whenever man at. ing to pay our debt, is 'really increasing

tempts to do anything great he begins by it and impoverishing the country. building a fire. The pure anthracite of Do gentlemen imagine that the people the great coal fields of Pennsylvania is his of the North, East, and West are going best fuel. Whether ships and steam to long endure this unnatural state of boats are to be propelled; cotton, wool, or things? Will they not soon say, in a paper manufactured; iron wrought into voice of thunder, that, seeing how grievthe thousand forms in which it is made to ously we are oppressed with taxes, we subserve human wants; railroad transpor- ought to have, and will have, the rich contation sustained; or any other great and tributions to our financial resources which policy has done us incalculable injury in Military expenses and numbers three this regard. Every mill and manufactodistant communities in such, intimate and ter, will not serve our purpose in these

"Any link you strike, Tenth or ten thousaudth, breaks the chain alike."

Nor will the West fail to reap bitter fruits from reconstruction. Hitherto vaper money has kept up the price of agricultural products though it has kept up also the price of all the farmer has had to buy, but to a great extent the depression of manufacturing labor in the eastern States injures the markets of western agricultural products in the same way it touches our coal trade. The great mischief, however, which reconstruction is doing to the western farmer is that it is destroying his southern market and raising up rival farmers among the growers of cotton, rice and tobacco.

Now, sir, all this loss and suffering in the various sections of the country, past, present, or future, are chargeable to that unfriendly and unwise legislation that treats southern States as conquered provinces, that keeps them out of the Union, that threatens confiscation, that taunts forces the negro into relations and responsibilities for which he is unfitted, that disfranchises free white American citizens. Such legislation breaks up the relations which God and nature established between men, dislocates the joints of society, and cramps and cripples the whole body politic. No arithmetic can compute the cost of it, no prescience can foreast all its evil consequences.

The importance to us in a financial view of a settled condition of affairs in the southern States cannot be overrated. The vast capacities of that fertile region are gested the line of policy which I believe all needed to pay our debt and reduce our taxes, and if the people could be permitted to settle their internal political affairs, and to regulate their industry without amounted to \$188,693,496.

And even for the year 1867, notwithstanding all the embarrassments we have all laws that deprive us of the immense and New Orleans - amounted to sixty nine impossible, and certainly have no

Hontrose Hemocrat

A. J. GERBITSON, Editor.

MONTHOSE, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868.

Judge Woodward's Speech. The speech of our Representative, to which we alluded last week, appears in full in our columns to-day. It is worthy of the great mind from which it emanthe Rocky and Alleghany mountains; twill people. It must be read to be fully apswell up from the valleys of the Mississippreciated; and as it argues the great fipi, the Ohio, and the Susquehanna; it will nancial issue of the day, it should be penome riding on the blasts from the North rused by all. The press of the country groes. speak of it in deservedly eulogistic terms.

The Fenians.

" screechings" for the Constitution, will

ses of the hour, and that have served so

good a partisan purpose in the dreary

years of war and reconstruction, will be

the walls of their banks.

restoration of the ten excluded States as

be more startled to hear that this trifling The Fenian excitement still continues with the great interests of the nation must stop-that vociferous speeches about treain England. Late dispatches from "the sop and Sumter, well enough whon men seat of war" indicate renewed activity had to be stimulated to fratricidal slaughof the champions of Irish freedom, and men were subsequently arrested as having show that John Bull's great scare is indays of debts and taxes, when we need creasing every day. Mrs. Partington all the resources of all the States-that the negro, a fit object of our sympathies tried to sweep away the sea from her door and our care, is unfit for political partnerwith a broom, but she failed., The Britship with the white man-in a word, that ish authorities have just about as easy a this sham called reconstruction and all its artificers and engineers are dismissed to task in attempting to suppress the rising the oblivion that shall be eternal. When tide of Irish nationality, by wordy proclathat day of truth telling comes the disguimations and harsh prosecutions.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

torn off and rent into atoms. The people, A bill restoring the charter of the Pittsno longer blinded by pretenses of excesburgh and Connelsville Railroad has sive loyalty and patriotism, will see that passed both Lranches. An act to estabthe war, fought by the soldiers for the lish a free railroad law is again pending. honest purpose of restoring the old time Union, was overruled by the politicians to An act creating a new judicial district prevent that restoration, to perpetuate diout of Lycoming county has passed the vision, estrangement, and ill will, and that Senate. reconstruction means nothing more or

less than negro suffrage. Let the bond Bills to repoal the charters of the "Gett) sburg Asylum" scheme, and "Washing-ton Library" association are pending. The bogus lottery system to which these con-cerns have been prostituted, is fully appa-rent, and should have been forescen. Frank Miller's Leather Preservative and Water Proof Oll Blacking, for Boots and Shoes. Frank Miller's Prepared Harness Oll Blacking. Frank Miller's Prepared Harness Oll Blacking. Frank Miller's Polish Oil Blacking. Frank Miller's Doits Oll Blacking. Frank Miller's Contract Constant St. N. Y. holders and the officers of the sixteen hundred and fifty national banks be prompt to learn these truths. These highrespectable and powerful classes oi noneyed men have, for the most part, hitherto, thrown their votes and influence rent, and should have been forescen.

havor of the devotees of negro suffrage. The "Private Calender" system-a big Will they continue to do so? Will the snake's den, has been abolished in the tinsel of epaulettes, or the lighter metal of loyal speeches still attract them in the Senate.

same direction ? Then, sir, they may An attempt to repeal the act forbidding write "Ichabod" upon their bonds and railroad companies to set apart separate cars or seats for negroes was defeated by Mr. Chairman, I have not time to day the radicals.

to day to discuss negro suffrage. I mean Mr. Armstrong, one of the nine bolters, to take an early opportunity to express my views on that subject. Having sugwho were "bought in" to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker, has would heal the wounds and restore the asked for the election of two additional prosperity of the country, I conclude by transcribing clerks-stating that he had saying that the constituents whom I represent, as loyal men to all the true interbeen promised a choice of one clerk. This gave rise to a sharp debate, and may yet ests and glories of the country as the sun | in the heavens shines upon, are opposed reveal the secret means by which the Radto all schemes of repudiation, for repudiaicals convinced the bolters of their dutytion would be a stain which they would or interest. feel worse than a wound. They demand

Congressional Review.

The radical majority in Congress seem to have no care for the people, no desire to benefit the country. The restoration perity is no part of their program

So it would seem that the revolutionists are for impeaching men for not endorsing their acts.

Both branches have finally agreed upon a repeal of the tax upon cotton, to apply to all grown in the United States, af. ter Jan. 1, 1868, also to repeal the duty upon all foreign grown which may be im. portd after Nov. 1, 1868.

The proposition declaratory of the rights of naturalized citizens is under consideration. Democrats support it beates, and will enlist the approval of the cause they believe it is right; radicals pretend to give it support in order to keep np a show of friendship, while legislating to reduce foreigners to the level of ne.

> Most of the time is wasted in discuss. ing the "preconstruction" and other mis. chievous measures.

-Nearly halt a ton of powder was carried off by a party of men who, entered a gunshop yesterday in Dublin. Twelve been engaged in the affair. They are all reported to be Fenians.

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white States and not particolored. They demand a repeal of the cotton tax and of that great staple. They want no restora-

madness.

ries of barsh and vindictive measures that troubles that encompass us we shall find equal in some instances to three and four could only be carried out by a standing we have paid more dearly for our whis-army and could result in nothing but the than ever whistle was paid for before. and from the protective tariff. From Democracy a glorious victory. domination of the negro over the white New England, largely profited by the these causes, most of which belong to re-race. And these destructive measures are war, can afford to rest awhile upon her construction, we have managed to render what are called, by a great abuse of lan-gunge, reconstruction. Upon the plain her manufactories and ship building im-statement of historical facts which I have pairs the industry of the middle States. We keep down its production to the low-releasing the prisoners.

per cent. of our whole export trade. If a liberal deduction were made for northern ern productions furnished for the year

I have obtained from the bureau of statistics a table of the exports of cotton from the United States for the past twelve years, which I introduce as an instructive great resources of our magnificent conn-

Exports of cotton from the United States from July 1, 1855. to Jane 20, 1866, inclusive, as stated in the Re-ports of the Register of the Treasury on Commerce and Navigation, and tor the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, as shown by the records of the bureau of sta-tistics:

| During the year ended | Pounds. | As reported in curren- | Gold |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| June 80. | Lounds. | cy. | value. |
| 1856 | 1.851,481,701 | | \$128,382,351 |
| 1857 | 1,048,282,475 | · . i | 131,575 859 |
| 1858 | 1.118.624.012 | | 131.386.661 |
| 1859 | 1.886,468,5561 | | 161.434.923 |
| 1860 | 1.767.686.398 | | 191.806.555 |
| 1861 | 207.516.099 | | 24,051,483 |
| 1862 | 5.010.011 | \$1,160,113 | |
| 1863 | 11.384.986 | 6,652,403 | |
| 1564 | 11,992,911 | 9,895,855 | |
| 1865 | 8,894,874 | 6,835,400 | |
| 1866 | 650,572,829 | 281.385.223 | |
| 1867 | C66.578.814 | 202,911,410 | |

See, sir, how quickly the war brought down the production of cotton from 1,that passed them, are as if they had never If we were out of debt, and taxation were 767,686,338 pounds in 1860, valued at been passed. They impaired not the vital-light, it would be a gross perversion of \$191,800,555, to less than 400,000,000 ity and integrity of the States. What the public funds, this expenditure on the pounds in 1861, producing less than war overthrew was the Southern Confed-standing army and the Freedmen's Bu-\$35,000,000. And observe how, in 1836, reau, but in our actual circumstances it is the first year after the war, the production went up again to more than 650,000. Let no one suppose, however, that 600 pounds, a crop which, though great these large expenditures are even a faint ly less in bulk than that of 1860, sold for acting os States, with the same form of reflection of all that reconstruction has more money, in consequence of the high government they adopted from the first. cost us. Besides the hundreds of mill-price to which cotton had advanced du-Qur armies had indeed overgun them and ions already wasted in that work, we have ring the war- In 1867, though there was had suspended the civil functions of some so deranged the relation of capital and increase in quantity over the production the New York Evening Post, the Brook of their officers, and the President wisely labor in the South that southern planters of 1866, it sold for less money, because considered that, as he was the Command- are forced to turn farmers, and instead of the price had declined in the Liverpool er-in Chief, it was his duty at the close of growing cotton to be manufactured in market, which is the great cotton market

set those States on their legs again and thern ships to pay our foreign debts they I am assured on the best authority that the proposed usurpation of Congress. restore them to their normal condition.— betake themselves to manufacturing and the cotton crops of 1866 and 1867 have The manufacturing application of Congress. This he was accomplishing peacefully and to the cultivation of cereals. Thus we not quit cost, and that every northern natürally when some evil genius whisper- have destroyed our best market for nor- capitalist who has invested in cotton planed into the ear of the legislative depart- thern manufactures and agricultural pro- tations has suffered disappointment and ment that reconstruction belongs to them, ducts. The injurious consequences of loss. This has resulted from the disorand straight way legislators set about im-peaching the President and enacting a se-felt, but before we get through the sea of from the high rates of interest for money,

our own, which they think is large enough now, but they want to live in union with the white people of the South, to obliterate as fast as possible the bitter memories of fraternal strife, and to be coworkers with them in redeeming the credit of the try. All legal tender laws that substitute

paper for gold, and all reconstruction laws, so called, that sacrifice the industrial interests of the country to negro suffrage, they would, dismiss to the winds; and each State fully restored, with no miserable test oaths, to remind us of common sins and common misfortunes, they would leave negro suffrage and all other domestic questions to the unconstrained will of those respective States. Thus, sir, I represent my constituents on this floor to day, as I believe they would have me repre

sent them. -Hartford thief named James Brown contempted the Court Monday, and was ordered to jail thirty days for it. The thief facetiously and profanely told the Judge probably misunderstanding him, committed him for six months.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is "a combination and a form indeed," for healing and curing diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. It cuses a cough by loosening and cleaning the lungs, and allaying irritation; thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the disease behind.

-The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, lyn Union, the New York Times, the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, and the New York Commercial Advertiser, all leading Republican organs, refuse to support

The waning popularity of General Grant with the people, since his recent duplicity in the Stanton imbroglio, is every hour becoming more apparent.

-The announcement of the official vote of Maine shows that the Democratic gain in that State last year was 16,348. The

-Burke, the Fenian, who was confined as Clerkenwell when the explosion took

the contrary, the permanent continuation of discord is their evident aim. To this end the whole tenor of their proceedings points to the annihilation of free gogernment for white men, the establishment of a military despotism, and the forcing of negro suffrage upon the people without heir approval and against their solemn protest.

On Monday last, Thad. Stevens introduced a bill to allow negroes to vote in all the States, in violation of constitution and laws. As Thad, is usually in advance of his party, but always forces it up to his standard, this obnoxious measure will yet become the acknowledged creed of 'Republicans; and if the people would repudiate the doctrine, they must defeat radical candidates for office.

On Tuesday, Senator Edmunds introduced a bill to regulate action in cases of impeachment. It proposes that if charges be found against an officer he shall be Judge to make it ninety days, but the deposed from office during trial of impeachment. The Constitution prescribes removal from office upon conviction. This is a revolutionary act; for under it'a party majority of Congress could upon mere charges oust the choice of the people from the Presidential chair, and exclude him for his whole term, before announcing his acquittal. If such a mon-

strous act be put in force elections would be void, and the people denied a choice of public servants.

On Wednesday Senator Buckalew delivered an able and logical speech. describing the existing organization of the governing power, and showing the gross inequality of representation, and argued that

whether he was not liable to be impeach-ed and removed from office for so stating ! WANTED.-SALESMEN to travel for a Manufac-HOWE dis Company and sell by sample. Good waters are gnaranteed. Address, with stamp, HARILTON & HOWE dis Chestant St. Thiladelphia, Pa

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quality of representation, and argued that the present scheme of. "reconstruction" was an attempt to establish a military dictatorship by arbitrary use of ill gotten power. On Thursday, Mr. Schofield moved that inquiry be made to ascertain whether a judge of the Supreme Court had stated that he thought the reconstruction nots