

The Compiler.

Published Monday Evening, Feb. 12, 1866.
H. J. STAHL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEGROES.

A negro delegation, headed by Fred. Douglass, visited President Johnson on Wednesday, with a view to settling forth the claims of the negroes to civil and political equality. After speeches by Douglass and Downing, the President responded at some length. We are sorry that want of space prevents us from giving it in full. He stated that in taking the side he did in the war he had periled everything—life, liberty and property—that he thoroughly understood the negro question—that the abolition of slavery was an incident of the war, not the object—and that the right of negroes to vote did not necessarily follow their emancipation. The question was wholly for the States, and in no case was it right to force negro suffrage upon the people against their will. To so force it would lead to a war of races, which would probably result in the extermination of one or the other. He suggested emancipation as the best thing for the black race.

In short, the President gave them a very plain and sensible talk, and when the delegation left they were very glad to be in his ears. Douglass wanted to argue the question, but the President would not come down to that. Douglass therefore said they would go to the people and get their rights.

The President replied that he had great faith in the people; that they would do what was just and right; and hoped that question would be submitted to the people for full action.

"The signs of the times" are brightening. With Andrew Johnson at the helm, there is hope for the whole man yet!

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN LANCASTER.

The Democrats of the city of Lancaster achieved another handsome victory on Tuesday last, re-electing Hon. George Sanderson to the Mayoralty for the seventh time, by a majority of 181. The Republicans nominated their strongest man—a man of great personal popularity—and expected, with the addition of a liberal use of money and other infamous appliances, to elect him. Old Thad, and his followers were especially anxious for success, because in that event they intended to claim the result as an endorsement of his numerous negro schemes. But they were beautifully floored, a fact which must be gratifying to every white man in the State.

The *Intelligencer* thus comments on the election:

The result of the election in this city yesterday must be exceedingly gratifying to every right thinking conservative in Lancaster. The Democratic policy was sought, and his friends threw all their energies into the contest. They fairly dragged Mr. Livingston before the people, because they believed he could secure some Democratic votes through his personal popularity. They raised a large amount of money and used it most judiciously. No slander was too vile for them to utter through the columns of the *Express* against the Democratic candidates. They resorted to every known or conceivable device to carry this good Democratic city. They were petty confident of success. Neither Mr. Livingston nor his friends would believe he could be beaten until the day of election. A few hours trial of the temper of the Democracy was sufficient, however, to satisfy them that they were in for such a fight as they had never seen in years. They fought with more resolution than they had ever before, and they saw them before. In vain had they declared the Democratic party dead. Here it stood confronting them as proudly, as defiantly and as resolutely as ever before. It showed its former spirit and exhibited the same indomitable courage for which it has so often been noted. Yesterday it was the Democratic party in Lancaster city that the Democratic party is still a living reality. They found it fully prepared to meet the vital issues of the present day. The energy displayed by it yesterday's election will mark the beginning of a campaign for Governor on the 5th of March next. We give our opponents fair warning that we intend to elect a Democratic Governor next fall and to turn out the radical members of Congress who voted for negro suffrage. We shall go to the fight fully determined to win, and with a confidence in the good sense, the honesty, the patriotism and the just pride of race which characterizes the white men of Pennsylvania.

Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced in the Senate, on the 31st, a bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, by provision of which, it persons unable, by age, infirmity or poverty, to pay a special poll-tax of one dollar, shall be exempted from payment; and process shall only issue against those who are assessed for real and personal property. This is a new "wink." Negroes are to be allowed to vote without paying taxes, while white men, everywhere, can't vote without regularly discharging their tax obligations. We call this "discriminating or account of color," and the worst kind of discrimination, at that.

The shoddy loyal leaguers are feeling the people on negro suffrage and equality by circulating petitions all over the State for signatures to King Congress to pass an amendment abolishing all civil and political distinctions on account of race or color, in all the States. Let the working men of the country return the "feeling" by signing in the face of every "loyal" thief who asks their signatures.

Hon. A. J. Glasbrenner, because of his Congressional engagements, has retired from the Philadelphia Age, and is succeeded by James M. Robb, Esq. We part with Mr. G. from the "profession," which he has so long adorned, with much regret. The Age, however, is compensated by the fact that Mr. Robb is a gentleman of much ability and business capacity, and that under his new form, (Weiss & Robb) the Age will lose none of its vigor or usefulness. Continued access to it!

The *Caroline Volunteer* comes to us in a drop of new type, and enlarged to seven columns per page. The *Volunteer* has always been a good paper, and will, if possible, be better under the joint management of Messrs. Bratton and Kennedy. The Democrat has been united with the *Volunteer*, so that there will hereafter be no jarring between two rival Democratic papers, and a consequent increase in the number of subscribers. We wish every Democrat to be united with the *Volunteer*.

MINORITY REPORT

On the Contested Election Case between Messrs. Duncan and McConaughy.

We publish to-day the Report of Hon. David B. Montgomery, the only Democrat out of seven on the committee to which was referred the above case. In the language of another: "The Report actually tears the mask from the majority of the committee, who so lately justified themselves; nullified the State laws; surrendered the reserved rights of the State; disfranchised and outlawed a number of citizens of the State without due process of law; and denied to the people of a portion of the State a Representative of their own legal choice. He shows that the 21 real deserters, represented to have voted for Duncan, were not sufficient to elect McConaughy; that the 43 votes for Duncan, whom it was represented had absented themselves from their draft district, do not come under the law, and the meaning of the act of Congress; and that the decision of the committee in favor of McConaughy rested solely upon the 72 votes of non-reporting drafted men alleged to have voted for Mr. Duncan. According to the decision of Judge King, (Republican,) of the Franklin county court, such voters could not be disfranchised without due process of law. The declaration of a provost marshal, it was held, is not sufficient proof of the crime of desertion, within the intent and meaning of the act. In addition to this the act was designated to be prospective and not retrospective; for which reason the committee are amenable to the charge of making the law, in that case, *ex post facto*. In addition to these facts, Mr. Montgomery states that Mr. Duncan offered to show that McConaughy received the votes of eighty non-residents, non-taxpayers and aliens, and the votes of more than fifty deserters. To this, however, the committee turned a deaf ear, as to be expected of mere political partisans, and the outrage was consummated by giving Mr. Duncan's seat to the usurper McConaughy. Let none of our readers fail to carefully peruse the report. It is replete with sound and incontrovertible constitutional facts and reasoning."

WHO TOLD THE TRUTH?

When the Democratic papers, previous to the last State election, charged on the Republican leaders that they would attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white man, the Republican papers denied it and declared that the charge was untrue. John Cassin, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued an address to the people of the State, assuring them there was no such issue before the people and that the Republican party intended nothing of the kind. Now, what are they doing? Stevens, Sumner, Wilson and others have introduced at least forty propositions into Congress to break down the barriers God has established between the black and the white man. They are attempting to do it in the District of Columbia and in all the Southern States, and they will try it in the Northern States as soon as they can. Sumner has even introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate to allow negroes to sit on juries with white men. Our white laborers and mechanics, many of them at least, may not see the danger they are in until it is too late.

PARTISAN LEGISLATION.

A bill has made its appearance in the Pennsylvania Legislature, which, should it become law, will practically undo the District Attorney of Bedford county. This is another despicable shoddy attempt to get control of the courts and to secure the political lead in Democratic counties. It is a part of the "Police Bill," which is designed to give the Democratic domination to the entire county of Bedford. It is a part of the "Jury Commission" scheme, which is to divide juries equally between the two political parties in all the Democratic counties, and leave sixteen or eighteen of the largest Shoddy counties to the entire control of the "loyal" leaguers. There is certainly a desperate and despicable set of "loyal-patriots" in the Pennsylvania Legislature. They seem determined to carry out their oath of proscription and persecution of Democrats with all possible violence and devilishness. They are not content with the "loyal" leaguers, but they are making the most desperate efforts to acquire ascendancy in this and other Northern States before the admission of the Southern States to representation.

The "loyal" leaguers fear a coming together of the Northern and Southern people upon a constitutional Union basis, which would prove a death-knell to negroism, and hence the "rump" legislation maturing in Congress and the various State legislatures. Let the people observe the midnight conspirators well and meet with wise—force with force.—*Parrot & Uman.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The most noticeable event of yesterday was the conversation between the President and Fred. Douglass and a colored delegation, in relation to what he suggested to him that the Executive informed them emphatically that he is opposed to negro suffrage in any shape; that it would lead to a war between the races, most destructive in its results. The "delegation" came off entirely disappointed, and their friends in both Houses are equally incensed at the refusal of the Executive to sign the bill on negro suffrage. The question of negro suffrage by Congressional action anywhere, any where, is considered settled, so far as the President can do it. The conservative men are in the spirit over the result. Day is beginning to break at last. The long night of darkness is rapidly disappearing, and the country has cause for congratulation in having such a President.

NEGROES.

Niggers, white and black, will rejoice to learn that the Reconstruction Committee of Congress have agreed, almost unanimously, to report an amendment, "so-called," to the Constitution, giving Congress control over all the political rights of citizens of all the States. It is to enable Congress to make Leagues, Judges and Congressmen of niggers, and play off of white laboring men. We say to white men, it is time to organize for self-defense.—*J. Garrison.*

MINORITY REPORT UPON THE McCONAUGHY-DEANAN CONTESTED ELECTION.

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned respectfully begs leave to present the following minority report from the committee of the Senate elected to try the contested election case between Calvin M. Duncan, the sitting member, and David McConaughy the contestant. The petition complaining of an undue election of the sitting member, Calvin M. Duncan, contains sixteen distinct averments. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth, alleged that fifty votes to have been cast for Mr. Duncan, which were illegal on account of the non-residence, non-taxation and non-payment of taxes of the voters. The eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth averments of the petition complained of one hundred and forty-one votes cast for the sitting member, which were illegal under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the 3rd day of March, 1865, entitled "An act to amend the act of the 18th of March, 1862, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces, and for other purposes."

The answer of Mr. Duncan denied and traversed the allegations contained in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth averments of the petition. He also set forth in his answer over eighty illegal votes of non-residents, non-taxpayers and aliens which had been cast and counted for Mr. McConaughy. In addition to this he alleged that over fifty deserters had voted for the contestant. In order to avoid a tedious and protracted investigation into questions of fact by the committee, Mr. Duncan agreed to resign his seat to the sitting member, and to the right of the "deserter vote," as it was called. The contestant, with apparently great reluctance, and after a long and bitter struggle, acquiesced in the proposition and in that shape the case came before the committee.

There were three distinct classes of persons who were charged by complaint to have been disfranchised by the act of Congress, to wit: non-residents, non-taxpayers and non-payers of taxes. Those persons who had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the provost marshal of the 16th district, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain forty-eight votes.

2d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain seventy-two votes.

3d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

4d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

5d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

6d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

7d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

8d. Those who have been actually inducted into the military service of the United States, and who were ordered to report to the provost marshal, or beyond the limits of the United States to avoid a draft, were ordered; and this class is said to contain twenty-one votes.

This is the chart of powers granted by the States to the Federal Government, and besides those therein enumerated, the undersigned knows of no others.

[The report then cites the prohibitions upon the States.]

It will thus be observed that outside and beyond the powers delegated to the Federal Government and prohibited to the States there is a large class of subjects which relate to the domestic economy and policy of the States, which are expressly admitted by the States to the United States, to have absolute jurisdiction and complete control. In searching for the domain of Federal and State jurisdiction respectively, we must not forget the rules of interpretation, which have been applied by all distinguished jurists to the Federal and State Constitutions.

[The report then defines the relative powers of the State and Federal legislatures, confining the regulation of the right of suffrage to the State authorities alone, as follows: "The right to make legislation, in this respect, is exclusively State, and yet who ever supposed that Congress would interfere to change the rule adopted by the people in regard to it? Why, then, attempt to control it here?"]

We know that in these latter days an opinion has prevailed, that States have the right to prescribe the qualifications of the electors in the several States. But this notion is based solely upon the dogma that these States are out of the Union, and are to be treated as conquered provinces. The very basis of this doctrine is pregnant with the most dangerous consequences to the application of a State that never seconded. Is there any one so bold as to assert that Congress has the constitutional power to declare that none but negroes shall be allowed to vote in Pennsylvania, or that no white man shall be allowed to vote here until he has attained the age of 30 years?

President Johnson has recently, on more than one occasion, declared, in most emphatic terms, that the whole theory of our government surrenders this entire subject of right of suffrage to the exclusive and absolute control of the States. No Statesman of any high rank has ever contradicted it since the earlier days of the Republic.

The report pronounces the act of Congress disfranchising deserters as in the nature of a bill of attainder or an *ex post facto* law, which is prohibited by the Constitution, because it changes the punishment and inflicts it retroactively. It is a bill of attainder, because it punishes a crime which has not yet been committed; alters the legal rules of evidence, and receives less or different testimony than the law required at the time of the commission of the offense. The act itself declares that "in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military service of the United States, the Congress shall have power to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, to declare that no person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and that any person so subject, for the same offense, shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

The report also quotes the 6th article: "Our forefathers regarded these provisions as important bulwarks against the oppressions of power, and therefore incorporated them into the organic law. It was among the worst acts of infamy of the late Congress to pass a law which totally tore down and scattered to the winds all these safeguards of the citizenry. No citizen is to be held in this case, that Congress meant that the failure of a drafted man to obey a draft notice and report to a provost marshal, was to be conclusive evidence against him of the crime of desertion, and that he should be disfranchised in consequence thereof. The result of this act is that a man is held to answer for a crime, or is twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Upon the argument of the case before the committee, the counsel for the sitting member read a clear and forcible opinion of Judge King, recently delivered in the contested election case for the District Attorney in Franklin county, in which excellent questions were raised and decided. The high legal attainments, pure character and fervent loyalty of Judge King, entitles his opinion to great weight and respect. He held that deserters could not be disfranchised under the act of Congress, until they had been tried and convicted by due process of law.

In the committee, the counsel for the sitting member proposed to rest this question with the Attorney General of the State; which was not allowed.

If additional reasons were needed to convince the undersigned that he was right in not signing the majority report, they are to be found in the facts: 1st. That after the sitting member had proposed to rest the whole case upon the legality of the "deserter vote," the contestant at first wholly refused to accept the issue thus tendered; and 2d. That the contestant, after a long and bitter struggle, acquiesced in the proposition that the fact of a man's trusting his own legal question to a committee composed of six members belonging to his party. 2d. Although the sitting member repeatedly declared his willingness to have the committee take the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, yet he refused to do so, and he frequently absent, admitted that he was afraid of the light that good lawyer might cast upon the case.

It will be observed that in the foregoing report the undersigned has quoted largely from the Constitution of the United States. He has done so, not because he is in these latter days that sacred instrument has been almost worn away by the fierce and ceaseless attacks of *negro* discovered *negro* powers and the open plea of military necessity. The undersigned is not ashamed of the Constitution of his country; for it is a powerful and noble instrument, and the only one that has ever been adopted by the people of the oppressed and enslaved citizens from the usurpations of tyranny and the chains of fanaticism.

Respectfully submitted by
DAVID B. MONTGOMERY.

THE JURY BILL.

The State Senate, on Wednesday, passed a bill to compel the people of Adams, York, Fayette and Washington counties, to constitute a jury which was provided since their creation.

McConaughy, without the people's asking, has had his hand upon the bill, and he has been busy in getting up a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It comes with an ill grace from McConaughy, an impudent impostor upon Democracy. If he were himself honest and upright, he would at least induce Franklin county in the bill—only the two counties comprising this district. If the system be good, why apply it to West Jersey counties, then to apply it to Adams county? These bills do not treat them both alike. Are the people of Franklin more honest than those of Adams? No man will believe that. Why, then, apply it to Adams county? Why not to Adams county? Why not to Adams county?

It is not those who vote with him were not governed entirely by political motives, they would, if they desired a change at all, make the Jury Commission law general, applying it to every part of the county. It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

It is not those who vote with him, who would not have a bill to the effect of every Democratic Jurymen, and cut reproach upon the intelligence and sagacity of the county generally.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. Jacob Pennings, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss MARY VA. MYERS, of Philadelphia, to Mr. HENRY VA. MYERS, of Philadelphia.

On the 2nd inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 3rd inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. J. B. Smith, in the city of Philadelphia, was solemnized the marriage of Miss ANNE SMITH, of Philadelphia, to Mr. J. B. SMITH, of Philadelphia.

DR. TOBIAS' VANILIN LINIMENT.

MOST TESTIMONY! This is to certify that for the last five years I have used in my family Dr. Tobias' Vanilin Liniment, and in every instance have found it fully equal to my recommendations. I have found it to give almost instantaneous relief in cases of toothache, group, bilious colic, sore throat, pain in the chest and back, and rheumatism, and I cheerfully recommend its trial to every one afflicted with any of the above named evils.

James H. Wadsworth.
Hartford, Conn., Oct. 16th, 1861.
Sold by all druggists. Office, 55 Courtlandt, New York. [Feb. 12, 1866.]

BRANDRETT'S PILLS.

Costiveness, Diarrhea, &c. They are taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every part of the body. If the pain affects the joints, a single dose produces remarkable benefit. And the same fluid 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 free. Spasmodic asthma is often cured by a single dose.

CRUOP NEVER KILLS.

We mean to say that crup never kills when it is properly attended to. It certainly does kill a great many children who are neglected under proper treatment; but we do not credit people to show that the best of physicians of the country have failed to cure crup, when it is properly attended to. We know it from experience. We have witnessed such cases in numerous instances. The crup, therefore, is not a fatal disease, as so many have so lately complained when you see a child with a crup, it is not a fatal disease. The vomiting of mucus of a yellow color from the throat, &c., or accumulated phlegm, but it is a fatal disease, if not attended to in its early stages. It is a fatal disease, if not attended to in its early stages. It is a fatal disease, if not attended to in its early stages.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff. This snuff has been proved to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Catarrh of the head and face.