The location The tele rath informs us that President disclaims those question which he was reported to have sent to the Attorney General, and upon which we make some remarks yesterday. We entertained and expressed some misgiving as to the authenticity of the report at the time; but thought it better, for the time is but thought it better, for the time is but thought it better. For the time is the time is but thought it better. It turns out, however, that the report was a mischievous canard, and we are glad that it does so turn out.

The effect of the publication in New York was to run up the price of gold some four per cent. This, doubtless, was

some four per cent. This, doubtless, wa the object of the parties who originated it. But how did it happen that a baseless story of the kind could have such an effect-so alarm the whole country and shake the money market? Because it was so much in accord with the previous utterances of the President. Peo nle had not forgotten his speeches where in he declared that this was only "an assumed Congress, and not the Congress of the Constitution" to be the Congress of the United States-"hanging on the verge of the government," and many oth er similar expressions. It was these outrageous but well remembered declarations that gave point, force and effect to that which would otherwise have been instandy branded as an absurd and ridi culous capard.

It is new stated on the authority the President, that he will yield to the verdict of the country as expressed in the elections. This is well. His prom ises hitherto have not been well kept but we think he will keen this one. We may calculate now that he will treat the representatives of the people with decent respect He has tried the experiment of playing the part of a dictator; but finds that he cannot do it. He excited expect erions in the minds of the rebels, which have turned to bitter ashes, and now they will hate and despise him. He leaped into the democratic boat and sunk it: so they will probably cut loose from him. He tried to corrupt the party that elevated him to power by means of the vast governmental patronage at his dis posal; but not a man who was worth the powder to blow him up would accept his bribes or bend the knee to his image; and now, forsooth, in otter helplessness and abandonment, without a party, without anything to lean upon, without any to love him or trust-him, and crushed un der the tremendous weight of a nation's wrath, he cries out, "I submit." As powerless and partyless as John Tyler and with a record darkened by teufold more outrages, wrongs and follies, he is left to wade through the remainder of his term as best he can. Thanks to God and to a gallant people, he is no longe capable of doing serious mischief .- Pitt Guzette.

## Intermeddling Abroad

Few countries are so blessed with abundant natural advantages in climat in soil, and in Mines as Mexico. No white races have made so wretched use ot splendid gifts as the Mexicans. They seem to sink from bad to worse as by law of gravitation. When a looker or imagines the bottom has been reached and that whatever farther change occurs must be an improvement, a fresh chast opens, and beneath the Jeep abyse appears one still more profound.

Most forms of government have been tried, and found equally anavailing .-The elements requisite to the existence of a well ordered State are manifestly wanting Imperialism and republicanism make feeble protes's against the congeni al anarchy, and both are speedily whelmed by it. Governments of force and governments of opinion are alike fu-Unrest and insecurity, the two conditions under which social and pro ductive improvement are impossible, are perpetually present.

A few years ago the Emperor of the French conceived the idea that the defect was not so much in the essential charfect was not so much in the essential charadministration of public affairs. By an inconceivable succession of accidents or mischances the wrong men had been mischances the wrong men had been placed at the tong of the government under all the various forms essayed. If the right men could be placed at the tong, and kept there awhile, order would be volved out of chaos, and an era of prosperity would commence. Upon this idea he acted. More conspicuous for his astuteness in detecting character and in molding men to his uses, than in any other of the high qualities of rulership, he selected his agents for Mexican regeneration, and chose his opportunity. In some important particulars events conspired to aid his enterprise. The rabel
the right men could be placed at the top, and kept there awhile, order would be the creof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with one remembrance that in flis temple joth every man speak His Honor. I recommend also, that ou the solemn occasion, we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to ur National councils, and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can load any nation into the way of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications we have the divine assurance that "The Lord remainenths King forever.

The the right men could be placed at the top, and kept there awhile, order would be the consument of the tour present mode of electing a President and Vice President, (by electors) is the result of a compromise between those who advocated a pure Democracy and those who doubted the capacity of the people for self-government. Be this are the roughly and devoutly implore Him to ur National councils, and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can load any nation into the way of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises, and supplications we have the divine assurance that "The Lord remainenth King forever. The people to govern themselves and make their own laws, that they adopt placed at the head of the government portant particulars events control of the form of the spired to aid his enterprise. The rebelon in the Southern States shielded him from interference on the part of our auarmy, which made an easy conquest of of the fortified places, and estab lished itself in the capital. The expedition cost him many valuable lives and t amount of treasure. He set up auch a government as he thought adapted to the work to be done. All the arts of negotiation were tried in attempts to conate or ov we the population. Some

all ared by if I by displays of power;

political society to give thoughtful men, anxious for the prosperity of free insti-tutions, great disquietude. We have a sufficiency of Mexican politics in our Southern States already, without formally Southern States already, without formally incorporating, or taking under guardiauship, a vast additional territory, with a population still more mixed and dissimilar to our own, and perplexed with inoradicable alienations, which would increase beyond measure the prolific discontent which agitates this republic now, and beffler out best accompanies.

baffles our best statesmanship.

If we had no divisions of our own to If we had no divisions of our own to adjust this Mexican adventure would be traught with serious perils, which common prudence would admonish our rulers and people to avoid. In the actual condition of our affairs its prosecution would be little short of national suicide.

What ulterior ends the conservatives have in view in urging this proposition at this particular conjuncture, it might be uncharitable to specify. If a renewal of the war for the independence of the Confederate States is really contemplated. Contederate States is really contemplated, as many reports seem to render probable, this Mexican project, fully embarked in would enhance the chances of the rebellion. It may be that in the future dispensations of Providence this country has a mission towards Mexico; but there are manifold and transcendant indications that the first duty of American statesmen and patriots is to settle the affairs of thi country on an enduring basis, coincident with justice and humanity, before seeking fresh engagements beyond our own boun daries, whose results must evidently en tail uncommon risks and may involve calculable calamities.—Pitt. Gazette.

-It is a matter of just exultation for Mi Curtin, that during the canvass recently brought to a close in this Commonwealth. either Republican journals nor orators were called upon to defend his adminis tration. For almost six years-and covering the whole period of the war-he had occupied the gubernasorial chair; and yet for no act of his administration was he or his party arraigned at the bar of oublic opinion.

While it must be admitted that th popular attention was absorbed by matters of superior importance to the details of State administation, this admission does not cover the whole case. It is un doubtedly true that questions of the very highest moment entered ioto the canvas s questions in comparison with which all the ordinary topics of political discussion sink into insignificance—but the adadministration of Curtin stood correlated to these questions. It was natural that the Democrats, in resisting the continunce of the Republicans in tower, should seize upon every coigne of vantage, an resist with the utmost effect they could They made no essay on this point, feel ing that on the whale the administration had been justly acceptable to the people.

—Pittsburgh Gazetle.

## NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

A PROCLAMATION

Almighty God, Our Heavenly Father has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that national life ch is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progre s. That year oreover, has been crowned with many culiar blessings. The civil war that peculiar biessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquility has im proved, sentiments of conci-ation have largely prevailed, and affectio of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly. Our mining industy has dy. Our mining industy allowed to extend our railroad system far comary activity in foreign seas. These

men corrusted with the
f public affairs. By an
Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson,
President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th of November next, be set apart and observed

States the ninety first.
ANDREW JOHNSON. WM H. SEWARD, See of Su

ehr American Cifisen.



The Largest Circulation Paper in the County. THOMAS ROBINSON. - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1866; to "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, Ont

The Right to Instruct. That all political power is vested in the copie, that their chosen rulers are on'y their servants, and subject, at ali times, to their instructions, has been so fully recognized by all political parties that ave enjoyed any considerable amount of opular confidence, that we are so newhat touished to find any of the Republican our als of the country attempt to deny its soundness, or question the policy of a strict adherence to its exactions.

Recognizing the correctness of this view of the subject ourself, and having observed with pain the shameless man-ner in which the best interests of the ation were trifled with, by those whose duty it was, under the constitution, to elect United States Senators, as early as February last, we wrote a short article n the subject, and took occasion to suggest that the better way would be to give expression to the popular will in State Convention. Just as we do for Goveror or other State officers. To this sug gestion our neighbor of the Gazette say fit to object. It subsequently favored its readers with a series of articles from a well-known pen on the Senatorial subjecssuming, or seeming to assume that this subject was one specially belonging to Representatives themselves, and not, in. any manner belonging to the people .-When, at a later day our country, in Corvention assembled, passed a resoluon of instructions on the subject, the Gazette again manifested some ness, to which we demurred at the time

It is but just here to say, that in what ttle we have in said this matter, we have been actuated by a desire to see reform accomplished in this hehalf and not for the purpose of controlling our own representatives, for whose integrity we can most cheerfully vouch , and who so far as we know, are personally, in har ony with their instructious.

The Gazette has again broached the ubject, as it seems from a perusal of its rticles for the purpose of persuading Representatives to disregard their in structions, knowing the position which hat journal once occupied, and feeling ersonally solicitous that it should con inue to earn and retain public confidence. we would have much prefered to see it espouse the cause of the people, than that of their Representatives if we may so speak, although it might be more prop r to say the cause of the people against hose who hope to control the action of a quajority of their representatives. While we would have much prefered that our ne ghbor had taken a different view of the subject we have no desire to raise any nestion as to its rights in the premis We have heard it claimed by some of his lmirers here, that the Gazette was a known friend to an aspirant for Senatorial honors, who, though very successful with legislative bodies has never seen fit to est his standing with the people. Those desirous of promoting his interest caunot do so more foreibly than by excluding the people from all say in this matter. them it is not only consist nt, but wise, to avoid the popular veice, why any oth ers should do so we are at a loss to know

Waiving, for the time being, all these nsiderations and ignoring whatever ef feet it might have on the approaching Senatorial election, is not the principle of instructions right? Most certainly it is, it a democratic form of government

It is said that a portion of the people, at the time of the formation of our Government, were loth to trust the people with political power, it is even claim ed the system of representation, but be ause of its convenience, its practability

Never did the people, for a moment surrendered their rights to influence the legislation of the country by their expressed judgment on any given subject—the passage of a law, the election of a United States Senator, or any other subject legitimately coming before the legsuppose that adopting our constitution wishholding this right from the people-?

it is not because we assume that a Rep- their construction, and this at a ntative is any wiser than the rest of when Northern capitalists would his fellow citizens that we have adopted been slad to purchase and pay for them the representative system; but symply at fair prices. He has abused the par-because it is inconvenient for all the cit. zens of a State to meet together, and, n person express their will. Being then, impossible for all the citizens of a State so large as ours, to meet in person, have they not a right to make their will of the President, nullified. He has abused known to those they intrust with their it in the case of Monroe whom he allowed business? Most certainly they have .-Nor is this a new assumption on the part ernment of New Orleans, against the reof the people. From our earliest recol- peated protest of Gen Sheridan, and to lection it has been customary for them to the detriment of the loyal people still exercise this right. Even during the last summer County conventions, in various parts of the State instructed their representatives in favor of a free Rai Road law; and not a single complaint was heard from any quarter, not even from the Gazette, that the people were thus assuming too much power, or that they were leaving too little to the discretion of their representatives. At an earlier day in our history similar instructions resulted in procuring the passage of a free banking law. Was this wrong?-Certainly the people have never yet been convinced of the error, if such it was.

But again, if the people have no right to instruct their representatives, by what authority do those representa ives undertake to instruct our ropresentatives in the United States Senate? A Senator may have been elected wears before the election of the legislature that under- which under the constitution he had any take to instruct him, and yet the right of the legislature thus to instruct him has rarely been questioned. As long back as '47, the legislature of Michigan instructed Gen. Cass-then in the Senate treme wickedness and folly of the Presto vote for the Willmot proviso. In his place in the Senate he called attention to the fact and fully conceded their has promised military interference right to instruct him. Indeed, it is not with the elections in Missouri and Mary within our recollection that any public man refused to obey instructions, or at change I his purpose in these matters is least to recognize the right of the people yet to be seen. Should he still persist in to instruct, except two recent casesthose of Senators Dooiittle and Cowan and for this offence on their part they have been kicked out of their party and consigned to their political graves .-Should their examples be a warning to others the sacrifice will not have been made in vain. But having said as much as we have room for at this time, we shall leave the subject for the present. Should him; that we might have trouble in his we find space we may on a future occasion take a brief view of the history of the nomination and election of some of our United States Senators, for the purpose of ascertaining whether we have been so sign in Missouri and Maryland. successful under our present custom as to forbid any effort at improvement in this progressive age.

## Impeachment.

President is being freely diseased both by statesmen and Journalists, is a humiliating evidence of the low depths to which Mr Johnson has reduced the Presidential office. While all the loyal Journals of the country seem to agree as to the power of Congress in the premises, they differ, as yet, as to the expediency of exercising that acknowledged power

The offences of the Executive have been so many and various that it is hard to settle definitely which is the greater. The base uses for which he has used Federal patronage is one grave cause complaint. But in our judgment, this would not be sufficient cause for resorting to the ordeal of impeachment Congress has a working majority of two thirds op posed to the President's Policy. On me-ting in December, that body could in twenty four hours run through a bill remodling the whole appointing power to last at least to the end of his a cidency's term. By this means every patriot ic (!) gentleman who took office under Mr. Johnson, at the sacrifice of their principles, their manhood-eould be reached and all their places given to those who indignantly scorned to accept office at the price of honor.

Another charge commonly prefered against the President, is that he has oken of a co-ordinate branch of the Government, in such a manner as to weaken the confidence of the people in them and their enactments. It is cer- ern sentiment, as to the question of restainly a grave offence, to attempt even to induce the people to believe that the body who have been passing our laws Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, have moved the for the last four years, was but part of a Southern mind to acc. pt the situation Congress, "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," Still judging from the manner in which the people have journed from Congress to the battle-field responded to these goings out we must consider that they have not been very damaging, at least at home.

The President's private character is nother just ground of complaint, yet having stood the shame we could even outlive this also,

If it is thought best to impeach the If it is thought best to impeach the President at all we are strongly inclined to the opinion that he should be tried executed with their whole programme. Our belief is that the South is not only islative department of the government.

The provided States Senator, or any other legislative department of the government.

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The provided States Senator or any other legislative department of the government promises to pap for them, although they tion of his airies at the South to bad over the nation millions of money in the country into another civil war.

country, by pardowing Gen. Humphreys and allowing him to assume Executive control of Mississippi, where, to-day, the laws of the nation are, with the consent to preside over the Executive city govremaining in the city.

He has outraged loyalty, in offering

and actually paying \$100,000 for the ar-

rest of Jefferson Davis as one of the accessaries, before the fact, to the assassination of Lincoln, but has refused to risk his safety by allowing him to be tried, as was the other assassins, by t court-martial or military commission, re taining him in custody only to protect-him from the vengeance of an outraged peo-He threw the whole weight of ple. his official influence against the loyal people of Louisiana in convention assembled on the 30th of July last, putting himself in communication with the Rebel Mayor of New Orleans and with subordinate officers of the State Government, in clear violation of the constitution, ignoring the Legislature and the Governor, the only departments of the Government with right to correspond, or hold official relations. We might refer to the lamentable consequences of all this, as also to Memphis and elsewhere to show the ex dent's doings in this behalf. In addition to all this there is no doubt that he land, whether the October elections bu carrying out his nefarious purposes by overawing the loyal voters in these State then indeed, his iniquity will be full and his countenance in the Executive Mansion, past the holidays would be public nuisance. But some think it bes to avoid further agitation by simply letting his accidency alone, and running the Government, as can be done, without removal &c. Our feelings are not strong or very decided as to what is the better course, unless as we have already intima ted, he should carry out his original de. We have no fears, however, as to its effects should Congress in its wisdom determine upon his impeachment. Nor are we cer tain but that the experiment would be useful as an example for the fature. It would be a striking illustration that every part of the constitution can be inforced without revolution.

But five short yeers ago and a party was found in this country, bold and bad enough to tell us that if we attempted to coerse their Southern brethren," tha the Union would at once be severed. At a later day we were told that if we al lowed the negro to carry the musket we would have a counter rebellion. Still la ter and we were told that if Lincoln is sued his promised proclamation of Eman cipation, our cause was lost. Again we were told that if Little Mac was from command of the Potomac Army, it would at once mutan ze. All these and many other matters of a kindred charac ter were done, however, and none of the evil consequences predicted ever attend-And should the Senate of the ed them. United States in its wisdom come to the conclusion that Mr. Johnson should not he would be found retiring to the wilds of Tennessee as obscurely as Fitz John Porter retired to Oregon after his dismissal from the army, from whence him to leave the country.

Beginning to Lose Confidence. The Atlanta (Ga ) Intelligencer is a vigsheet that has never been able to se even the probability of a change in South toration,, until very recently. The re sult of the late elections in Pennsylvania and the Intelligenver is becoming greatly and re-adjourned to pongress, will suffe a more ignominous defeat than before du It says : "It is pretty well settled tha the radicals will retain their two-thi-de majority in Congress, and that their pow er in that body is secure for two years to ceme. It the South should divide upon sustained in this determination by a ma-jority of the whole American people despite the threats of the "humble icdi

EDITOR CITIZE". The following article und in the Pittsburgh Gazette. meet the hearts approbati n of all in this county who know Mr. Purviance. We seall of it and desire its publication. The West rolled up the majorities at the late election and why should it not have the next U. S. Senator, when we can fill the seat of the faithless Cowan with a man like Somuel A. Purviance?

MANY REPUBLICANS

Hon. Samuel A. Purviance. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Among the names which have been presented tor the U.S. Scuatorship, there are, we are sure, none which would be so acceptable to the State of large, and none which would bring to the currells of the nation more starting. the councils of the nation more sterling weight and worth, than the name of Sam

uel A. Purviance.

As a Representative from the 33d District for two terms, in the National Congress, he exhibited marked administrative

gress, ne exhibited market administration ability, as well as unswerving patriotism, to the country and devotion to the right.

As Gov. Curtin's Attorney General he developed a character for energy and honesty which was but too little appreci-

in a word, Hon. Samuel A. Purvianee is just the man that Pennsylvania wants in this crises—a man who would not towau-like betray his party nor sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. We so Cowan-like betray his party nor some birthright for a mess of pottago. We do not propose to discuss, here, the relative claims of the prominent aspirants for election, among whom are John W. Forney, Simon Cameron and Audrew G. Curtin. Suffice it, they are Eastern men, and we want a western man. We want a man too, whose garments are unsul a man who would never prove reci ould never prove recreant In Samuel A. Purviance

a man who would never prove receast to his trust. In Samuel A. Purviance we have such a man—a man who has been tried and not found wanting.

In calling attention to Mr. P. we have done so without consulting him, and do not know that he desires to be a candidate. But, taking into consideration the But, taking into consideration the claims of the west, and the importance of having a true and tried man so represent our State in the Senate of the United States, we have taken the liberty of thus presenting the name of Samuel A. Pur-

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT. Allegheng, October 26, 1863 \*\*\*\*

The U. P. Pesbytery of Butler, met a Union Church, on the 16 h inst , and was opened with a sermon by Rev. W. R. Hutchison, Moderator, from Matt. 6-10. A call from Evansburg for one half time from Mr. J. H. Martin, wassustained, and the clerk was directed to forward it to the Presbytery of Allegheny for presentation

Mr, R. B. Robertson was received on ertificate as a licentiate from the Presbytery of Monongahela and Messrs Kerr and Bradin were directed to assign him texts for trials, with a view to ordination Messrs. Kerr, Dick, and Bradin were ap pointed to examine him at our next meet

Messrs. Dick and McElree were an pointed a gounnittee on devotional exer cises for one year.

Rev. Jameson was appointed stated supply te West Unity Congregation, one third time for one year. Mr John Me Elree was taken under our care as a stu dent of Theology and preached an excel lent discourse from 2 Tim. 1-9.

Presbytery adjourned to meet in Butle on the 2d Tuesday of January, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES KERR, Clerk Harrisville, Oct, 26, 1866

The Duty of the Community t Individual Members.

In a recent address, Mr. Beecher spoke Men say often to me, what business i it of yours how I act? What business

is it of yours if I have immoral exhibi tions in your city? I have three reasons -my oldest son, ny next ollest, and my youngest. And I have a right to demand in the name of justice and of God, that longer disgrace the Presidential office, in that community in which I am going to bring these your men up shall not be contaminated. And I have a right to defend them and myself by all lawful and rational means against the temprations we believe public sentiment compelled and allurements and corruptions of those men that make their gis by reying upon the souls an 1 of the young. There is not a man that has a daughter that is not interested in it, because her history, her virtue, her character and her happiness will largely depend upon the character of the young man with whom she is herself to be affianced, and whose wife she is to become If he drinks, if he gambles, if he be corrupt in the essential elements of integrity, she bad better never have been born .-Tell me not of battle fields, point me not to lavar-houses or prisons for instances of wretchedness; show me that young and trusting spirit, born and bred to love whatever is transcendent in purity, and ideal in excellence, and that in a trusting hour made troth and pledge to one that at heart was unworthy and corrupted .-For one bright day or month that vision holds, and then, as from the tapmost heaven down to the lowest depths goes her hopes. And woe is she, for if she maintain her integrity intact and her aspiration, her life is one perpenual cross, and she hangs upon it a victim. Or worse yet, if she tones down her sensia right to defend my daughter against with us. We would carnestly marrying such a mae; and I have a right that all families provide themse marrying such a mae; and I have a right to keep such young men from tempta to keep such young men from tempta keep them tendy at hand, so as to use tion, and to purge the community from them at the most opportune time them at the most opportune time them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves - valley Sentings.

ness to endeavor to cleanse and purif the community, and so exhort every other man to do the smile. And every one of you that loves purity and fidelity and ho-nor and social integrity, upon you I do charge it, not as a political duty, but as a duty of God's house, and a day of judgment responsibility, to see to it that in the pending election, good men of a party that means reformation, are put in office and that men that wink at corruption, and that mean to turn back and corrup again reforms, are kept out of it,

The Roman Catholies and the

The Philadelphia Telegraph conclude, n article on the action of the Roman Catholic Council touching the evangilization of the late slave population of this country, as follows:

Finally, the almost entire neglect of the various American Protestant Churches to occupy the field so invitingly thrown open to them by the abolition of slavery gives the Romish Church a fine oppor tunity to enter it and take posses-sion of it. We know that something has been done by the Protestant Churches in this direction, but not a tithe of what the importance of the work demands. Here are four millions of people at our very doors, read , and eager for education , auxious to receive the Gospel. And yet, how little has been done for them!

This prompt and energetic action on the part of the authorities of the Romish Church is in accordance with the farsighted sagacity which they have always exhibited. It is apparent to every reflect ing observer that, at no distant day, the masses of the black population of the South will be invested with all the rights South will be invested with all the rights and privileges of citisenship. They will then form a most influential and important cleaned in early one half the States of the Union. What if, before that time the masses of that population shall trave been safely gathered within the fold of that Church whose head is at Rome 2.—
There is food for reflection in this suggestion for these Persecutive in this suggestion. gestion for those Protestants who believe their form of Christian'ty to be the great butwork of civil and religious liberty. The conversion to Roman Catholicism of the black population of the South will be a long-stride towards making that Church the dominant power in this country. A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine

Dr. Maggren is the founder of a new Medical System: The quantitarians, whose vast internal doses cufceble the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary Pills, and cures the most virulent sores with a box or so of his wenderful and all healing Sulve. These two great sparifies of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nestrams of the day. Extraordinary cures by of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggiel's Palls and Salve have opened the eyes of the public to the inefficiency of the (so called) remedies of others, and upon which people have so long blindly depended. Maggier's Pills are not of the class that swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an isolute necessity for another. • One or wo of Maggiel's Pills suffices to place the lowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, creates an appetite, and reader the spi its light and buoyant! There is no griping, and no reaction in the form of constipation. If the liver is affected, its functions are restored; and if the nervous system is feeble, it is invigorated. This last quality makes the medicines very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive discases are laterally extinguished by the disen-fectant power of Maggiel's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIEL's fact, it is here abnoying and Diagrica Bilious, Dyspeptic and Diagrica Brills cure where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chilblaina, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, Maggiel's all abrasions of the skins Maggieri's Salve is infalliable. Sold by J. Mag Giel, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. perbox For Sale at Drs. GRAHAMS & HUS-

ELTON'S Drug Store, sole Agents

## FACTS TO THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the says Archinedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicus, of the olden times "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans.—.

They knew there was no place to rest lever on, either to n backward state, and the medical profess ion was but another name for sorcery and Il the adjuncts of magic filters charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days nave us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their madest philosophy. In these days of practical what was theory of yesterday philosophy. In these days of practi-science, what was theory of yesterd as fact to-day, and all the old-time notic become as bubbles in the sun, and bu-nned break with every breath we draw.

and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and, we will find a resting for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beek.

Refined in the labratory of Dr. Maggiel, the fluest materiels known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diar rhea Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salvq operates with magical effect upon burns,

operates with magical effect upon burns scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the

In fact, we think MAGGIEL'S Pills and worse yet, if she tones down her sensi-bility to her condition, she gains peace by selling her womanhood. And I have others of our brother of the craft agree