

Banquet to Gove, Curtin and Geary.

The Boys in Blue of Harrisburg, gave a complimentary supper to Gove, Curtin and Geary on Thursday evening last, which was attended by a large number of distinguished guests. The following among other regular toasts were offered:

First regular toast was "Washington and Lincoln—the Father and Savior of the Republic." Drank standing and in silence.

Second. "Congress—the hope of a loyal people, the anchor of liberty and the safety of the nation." This toast created great enthusiasm.

Hon. David Fleming, Speaker of the last Congress, responded in glowing terms.

Third. "Our Flag—proved Symbol of Universal Liberty."

Prof. J. P. Wickersham replied in a lengthy and eloquent speech, filled with high eulogiums on the American soldier.

Fourth. "The Hero—Gen. U. S. Grant." This was drunk standing, and with cheer upon cheer.

Fifth. "Maj. General John W. Geary, the Governor elect of Pennsylvania—the hero of two wars, the champion of freedom, the statesman and orator, whose past glorious record gives high promise of a brilliant future, and justly merits the high office to which the people have elected him. His honesty, integrity and fairness are sure guarantees for the success of his administration." This was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Gen. Geary, though invited, and the invitation acknowledged in a dispatch announcing his intention to be present, was called elsewhere on important private business, passing through here at eight o'clock P. M.

Sixth. "Gov. Curtin—His Administration of the State, both civil and military, so guided by statesmanship and impartial justice to all, and so tempered by mercy as to leave at the close of his eventful term of office no issue for adjustment by the people, is the cherished legacy of the State, and his name is a household word with her people; the first among the sentinels of liberty to give warning to prepare for war, to pledge the faith and support of our good old Commonwealth to the lamented Lincoln; to push forward troops to the scene of the expected struggle; to organize an army in reserve, which after the disaster at Bull Run saved the nation's capitol and honor; and to care for and educate the children of our fallen comrades; he is entitled to the thanks and recognition of the citizen soldiers and the people he has served so well."

The applause which greeted this toast was general and unbounded. Demonstration upon demonstration ensued, and the enthusiasm was prolonged for several minutes. Gov. Curtin rose and said:

Getlemen:—Our hearts can reply even in the accompaniment to that happy toast. Thank God! we are now at peace. The war that has so long desolated our country has closed. No longer is the soldier exposed to the dangers and perils of the field; to the long vigils of the outpost and the picket. God grant we may long remain at peace, and that we may fill our ranks with wisdom that they may be enabled to transmit to their children and their children's children, the blessings of a lasting peace. No man who has been connected with the army desires this country again engaged in war. When we reflect that all over this land there are widows and orphans, wretched with sorrow, care and anxiety, every true man will desire that our country may remain in peace. Give us no war. It means that civilized people shall relapse into barbarism. It means neglected homes and the buried hopes of thousands, and we should all desire to avert calamities so fearful to our country.

We pledged our soldiers that they should be cared for. All the people cared for them when they were sick and wounded, and sore and weary. The whole nation stood aghast when they read the list of killed and wounded. All liberal, true, patriotic people at home were engaged in sustaining the army in the field. Rich men poured forth their wealth, and the women toiled by day and by the light of the lamp for the soldier. It was not only the hero in the field who strove to sustain the Government—there were heroes at home. [Applause.] If there be a man before me to whom you can bow down in respect, it is the private soldier of the Republic. His funeral march was not accompanied by the pomp and pageantry of rank. Give praise also to the wife, the children and the friends of the soldier. For the man who stormed the battlement, who faced the enemy, and who took part in the battle charge, is no more a hero than the woman who, at home, knit stockings for the man at the front, who, morning and evening, prayed for him. [Applause.] Ay, at day time and at eventide, in the still silence of the peaceful night, there were going up prayer for your safety. They could not be with you but they asked God to be with you. [Applause.] For you struggled for a free Government—the Government of a civilized and Christian people. It was not the citizen that you rallied to. It was the citizen that rallied around you.

Soldiers of the Republic you were the first to enter the field. And now you were the first to enter the field in this political contest. You gave in nomination a distinguished and gallant soldier. You placed your candidate in nomination and the citizens rallied around you, and the election was the result. [Cheers.]—Your thoughts were upon your home; and now that peace has brought you back, by the omnipotence of the ballot box you once more declare for your country.— [Applause.] New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and the great States of the West join hands with you, and there is now all over the loyal North an echo, and re-echoing answer to your noble call—a North that rallied around you in the daily breath—a North that poured out its life like water for the honor and triumph of law and Government. [Applause.] The loyal North has declared that the people waged war, and we, of the people, by our representatives in Congress, must see to it that its triumphs are garnered.

And you, by the ballot, have declared

that the Rebels shall accept its conditions. [Cheers.] That is our ultimatum. Congress will stand by the amendments in good faith. [Cheers.] Never in the history of the world, did the people of this or any other nation offer such just and magnificent terms. And I would have my Government patient in allowing the Rebel to accept these terms. Trust we will act in good faith on that covenant. But if they fail to adopt these amendments, Government must rest upon somebody in the South, and it will be the duty of Congress to find some people who are loyal and true without a peradventure, and then rest that Government upon them. [Great cheering.] Justice and liberality to all mankind, of all colors, races and climes, and our flag, I trust, is the symbol of that Christian spirit of justice and liberality to all.

Three cheers were then given for Governor Curtin.

WHAT IT COSTS TO REBEL.—One of the editors of the Selma (Ala.) Messenger writing from Tuscaloosa, says:

"A little business in the court house led me to inquire into the financial condition of this country, and I learn that sheriff's sales are becoming so common that almost no purchasers are to be found for the valuable lands and other property exposed for sale. A gentleman informed me that some twenty farmers had been sold out lately, their lands bringing less than one dollar per acre. A sad instance of the reverse of fortune produced by the war was mentioned in the case of old Mr. Prewett, of this county, whose estate was sold out on the first Monday of this month. At the breaking out of the war he was the wealthiest citizen of Tuscaloosa County. He owned three hundred and sixty slaves, and large tracts of land. He had large sums of money out at interest, secured by mortgage of negro property and land. He was a homespun, economical countryman, who bought everything at the lowest price for cash.—He paid his physician's bill before the doctor left the house. When Gen. Croxton came to Tuscaloosa, he took from this old man some forty head of horses and mules, all his money, provisions, etc., which was his first calamity. Next came emancipation, which swept his slave property. Next came the breaking up of all the men to whom Prewett had loaned money, or for whom he stood security. Finally an execution was levied on his property for a few thousand dollars, and all his real estate was sold under the sheriff's hammer for six hundred dollars!"

DRUNKEN CHILDREN.—The reprehensible practice of supplying children with intoxicating drinks for their own consumption is still carried on by many publicans and beer sellers all over the country, and we are glad to notice that in the metropolis an effort is about to be made to enforce a clause in the police act against supplying with drink children under sixteen years of age for their own consumption. A correspondent of the Star says the extent to which beer shops, public houses, and gin palaces are frequented by mere children for the purpose of drinking is simply frightful. On Monday morning the magistrates of Liverpool had before them twenty boys and girls under the age of seventeen, "all of whom had been found heavily drunk in the public streets on Sunday, and incapable of taking care of themselves." On a given Sunday the publicans of Manchester had the pleasure of seeing 22,000 children enter their premises. A clergyman entered a room in a Manchester beer shop at about one o'clock in the morning, and found it full of boys and girls drinking. In Derby mere children have been found drunk in the top room of a low house.—In Salisbury a gentleman saw a crowd of young people, some of Sunday school scholars, imbibing beer in the back premises of a beer shop on Sunday morning during church hours. So great is the evil of juvenile drinking in Middleboro that the chief constable has thought it his duty to issue a police notice in reference to it. Near Portsmouth is a sort of public house fair, and from it young people have been seen rolling home drunk at seven o'clock in the morning, they having been drinking and dancing all night. In Scotland, also, this sad evil prevails.—*Liverpool Times.*

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine!

Dr. MAGGIE'S is the founder of a new Medical System! The quantarians, whose vast internal doses enfeeble the 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 violent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all-healing Salve. These two great specifics of the Doctor are fast superseding all the stereotyped nostrums of the day. Extraordinary cures by Maggie's Pills 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. Maggie's Pills are not of the class that swallowed by the dozen, and of which every box full taken creates an absolute necessity for another. One or two of Maggie's Pills suffices to place the bowels in perfect order, tone the stomach, creates an appetite, and renders the spirits 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 diseases are literally extinguished by the disencrusting power of Maggie's Salve. In fact, it is here announced that MAGGIE'S PILLS, DYSPEPTIC AND DIARRHEA PILLS, CURE where all others fail. While for Burns, Scalds, Chills, Cuts and all abrasions of the skin, MAGGIE'S SALVE is infallible. Sold by J. MAGGIE, 43 Fulton Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cts. per box.

For Sale at Dr. GRAHAM'S Drug Store, 900 Agents in Eutaw Pa. (May 9, '86)

The American Citizen.

As has been seen, Mr. Johnson, by Proclamation, set apart the 29th inst., as a day of National Thanksgiving. We suppose, at the time of the promulgation of this Executive request, the President still hoped to be able to feel thankful for the indorsement of "My policy" by the people. This pleasure has been taken away by the unruly people, by "Northern rebels." While, therefore, the President may be at somewhat of a loss to know what to be thankful for, the loyal people of the Nation have much for which they can give thanks. First, they can give thanks that we are still a united and free people; that we are unquarred and unquearable; that, by the largest popular vote ever given the people have renewed their pledges to their God and each other, that civil liberty shall be maintained in this land over all opposition, either at home or abroad. Besides this we should be thankful that prejudices of east are giving way; that, under the soothing influences a progressive civilization, benevolence and religious impulses are being developed. Learning and Religion advanced; the head and heart of the nation enlightened, where by the whole human family will ultimately be benefitted, the down-trodden relieved and universal liberty secured on the whole earth.

Besides this we can be grateful for the abundance which the harvest has furnished for the wants of all. The country is full of provisions, for man and beast. The necessities, indeed we might say the comforts of life are within the reach of all; labor being in good demand and well rewarded. Let there, therefore, be a strict observance of this day which has also been set apart by the Governor of our own State. Let worship be had in all the churches, and in every proper way let the people manifest their gratitude to the Giver of all good for His many and various mercies bestowed upon the children of men.

—The Norfolk (Va.) Old Dominion, has the following:

"Southern ladies do not talk to anything like the same extent as in former years. What does it mean? Are we wrong in classing this phenomenon among the signs of the times? We believe it is the result of a mysterious solemnity that has in the last few years of trial and mighty events crept over the world.—Levity is not as wide spread. Men and women look now more in earnest, and work harder, do more towards carrying out the end of their being. We may be wrong, but such are our convictions in spite of the wickedness abroad in the land!"

Communications.

For the Citizen.

MR. EDITOR:—In reading over the advertisements in your paper, I notice one by the Directors of Butler Borough, offering for sale the "Square of ground, fronting on North st., having thereon erected a two-story brick building now used for school purposes," and inviting sealed proposals until the first of December next; possession to be given on the first day of April next.

From this, it will be seen that said Directors have determined to sell said school-house and lot, and as far as the citizens of the Borough are informed, this sale is to be a private one, made upon "sealed proposals." Are there private parties who desire to purchase this property below its real value? Or do our worthy Directors believe that they can procure more for said property by accepting sealed proposals than selling the same at public outcry? No doubt our Board of Directors are fully competent and well qualified to discharge all their duties, and we do not desire to be understood as even intimating that they intend to do otherwise; but we may be permitted to say, that we are of the opinion, that the property which they propose to sell, should be disposed of at Public outcry, and sold to the best and highest bidder, whether the same be upon a sealed proposal or at a public bid.

Another important inquiry arises here based upon the proposed sale, and is as follows: Do the Directors intend that we shall be without schools during the summer of 1867? If not, where are the schools to be kept? It is also, of some importance to the citizens of the Borough to know whether the directors intend putting up a large and substantial building the coming summer for school purposes, and where the same is to be built? It will be admitted by all that a good and commodious building for our public schools is very much needed; but when we take into consideration the fact that labor of all kinds and especially mechanical labor is extremely high, and that materials of all kinds necessary for building purposes are proportionately high with that of labor, it becomes a question of considerable importance to the tax payers of the Borough who will have to foot the bill; whether it is expedient at present to undertake so large a contract. All are interested in this matter, and whatever is done, should be done understandingly, satisfactorily and as unanimously as possible, so that when action is taken, all may be prepared to act together, that everything may move along smoothly. Will the directors enlighten the tax payers of the Borough on these matters? A CITIZEN,

Thanksgiving.

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The Law of the President's Succession.

The talk of the impeachment of the Vice President, acting as President of the United States, starts the question:—Who would succeed Mr. Johnson, if he were removed by death or impeachment? We answer in this form letters of inquiry on this subject:

The Constitution of the United States says that Congress may, by law, provide for the removal by death, resignation or inability of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President elected.

March 1, 1792, Congress passed an act to provide for every case of a vacancy both of the offices of President and Vice President. In Story's Commentaries there is a suggestion of the possible unconstitutionality of the act but there seems to be little doubt that it will stand the test.

As is generally known the law provides that the President pro tempore of the Senate shall succeed the President, and if there is no President or Vice President, the Speaker of the House shall act as President.

In the present case, the Hon. Lafayette Foster, of Connecticut, is President pro tempore of the Senate, and would succeed Andrew Johnson in case of his death. If Johnson and Foster were both dead or disabled, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax would act as President.

But it happens that on the 4th of March next, the term of the Hon. Lafayette Foster in the Senate expires, so that it will be necessary for the Senate, this winter, to elect a President pro tempore. The term for which Mr. Colfax is elected Speaker also expires with the Thirty-Ninth Congress, on the 4th of March.

It has been customary, when the Senate reorganizes for the Vice President to absent himself temporarily, that there may be an election of a President pro tempore of that body. On the 7th of March, 1865, the clerk of the Senate, Col. J. W. Forney, called the Senate to order, announced by authority the absence of Andrew Johnson, the Vice President; and the Hon. Lafayette Foster was elected President pro tempore.

It should happen that the Senate neglected to elect a President pro tempore until the 4th of March, when Mr. Foster's term expires, that body would be without a presiding officer, and Mr. Colfax's term having also expired, the process of securing a successor to Andrew Johnson, if he should die or be disabled at that juncture, would become a very delicate one.

But we presume the Senate will provide against the possibility of such a chance for disorder by the resignation of Mr. Foster some days before the expiration of his term, when some Senator will be elected President pro tempore whose present term of service, whether re-elected or not, will not expire on the 4th of March. This will secure the continuity.

The question is, however, how long would the President pro tempore act as President if the Vice President, now acting as President, should die or be removed. The law is (Sections 10 of the Act of March 1, 1792, vol. 1, U. S. Statutes at Large, page 249):

"And be it further enacted, that when ever the office of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers published in each State, specifying that the electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty days preceding the 1st Wednesday in December next ensuing; provided there shall be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March, next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notifications, that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen; and the electors shall meet and give their votes on the first said Wednesday in December."

After the meeting of Congress there cannot be the thirty-four days that the law provides before the first Wednesday in December, and the impeachment and deposition of the President would require a good deal of time. Therefore, if the President is impeached and removed from the office this winter, his successor for the unexpired term would not be elected earlier than in December, 1867. And if Senator Wade, who has two years of his present term to serve after the 4th of March next, should be elected to succeed Foster as President pro tempore, and the President should be impeached and removed, or die, Wade would serve as President until the first Wednesday in December, 1867.

Congress is, however, competent to change the law of 1792, and provide for a more speedy means of filling a vacancy in the Presidential office, but it is not probable any change will be made, for it is unlikely Senators would object to having one of their number, elected by themselves, to fill the Presidential office for nearly a year, as would be the case if the law were unchanged and Mr. Johnson should be removed early in the coming session.—*Exchange.*

METEORIC SHOWER IN CHICAGO.—Chicago is bound to be ahead. On Monday they had a meteoric shower there; there was none—so far as heard from—anywhere else. Professor Safford, of the Chicago University, was assisted in noting the phenomenon by some sixty students, who were divided into two reliefs each relief doing duty two hours. The meteors appeared to come mostly from the constellation Leo, and to move in a nearly horizontal direction, though many fell obliquely and perpendicularly, and the direction varied as the constellation changed its position.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, It hath been the good and worthy custom of this Commonwealth to set apart, annually, a day for the special acknowledgement of the goodness of the ALMIGHTY, and for expressing, by the whole people, at one time, and with a common voice, the thanks and praise which throughout the year are springing from the hearts of men; and therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do, by this my Proclamation, recommend that the good people of the Commonwealth observe THURSDAY, the 29th day of NOVEMBER next, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and do then assemble in their respective churches, and places of worship, and make their humble thank-offering to ALMIGHTY GOD for all His blessings during the past year. For the abundant gathered fruits of the earth; for the thus far continued activity of Industry; for the general preservation of Health; and especially for that in His DIVINE MERCY, He hath stayed the threatened Pestilence.

And, moreover, that they do beseech Him to continue unto us all His Blessings, and to confirm the hearts of the people of these United States, that by the lawful force of their will, Deeds of good Justice, Wisdom and Mercy may be done.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and of the Commonwealth the sixty first.

By the Governor: B. L. SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FACTS vs THEORIES.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs," says Medicine, "of the oldest 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 their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery and the adjuncts of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday as fact to-day, and all the old-time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst 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 me ancient Medicine 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 beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggic, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhetic Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGIE'S Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought that many others of our brethren of the craft agree with us. We would earnestly counsel that all families provide themselves with Dr. Maggic's Preparations at once, and keep them ready at hand, so as to use them at the most opportune time and as occasion serves.—*Valley Stream.*

PARTIES IN CONGRESS.—The New York "Herald" dispatch says: There are parties in this city, who are neither radicals nor conservatives, who are closely watching the course of events preceding the meeting of Congress. These gentlemen say, that when Congress meets and the radicals view the situation they will not, as a body, support the movement of an attempt to impeach the President; that there will be three parties in Congress on this question—the out and out radicals, the radically democratic and the moderates—and that the latter party will be able to manage the other two.—These gentlemen are of opinion that there will be no necessity for impeachment. What they mean by this may be more than the mere words express.

NOT GOOD POLICY.—An effort is being made in England by a Captain Bedford Pym, to intend aid from the Government there toward a plan for opening up a route to the Pacific through Nicaragua.—Lieutenant Maury is Pym's committed. We would suggest to speculative operators on the other side of the Atlantic, that a sure way to invoke the hostility of the United States to any of their schemes, is to put forward, as prominent among their managers, unregenerate ex-rebels of the Maury stripe. It is not a wise policy.

NEW JERSEY U. S. SENATOR.—New Jersey has two Republican United States Senators, Governor Ward having appointed F. T. Frelinghuysen to the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Wright. Mr. F. is a man of excellent ability, and has for six years filled the office of Attorney General of the State. Within one year New Jersey has been redeemed in every department and that, too, in the face of the worst home Democratic forces to be found anywhere, and the efforts of Johnsonism to keep her in the Copperhead nest.

The New York papers announce the breaking up of various speculating movements in the necessities of life in that city. Pork has fallen four dollars a barrel, wheat from five to eight cents a bushel. Buyers, it is reported, even at these reduced figures, are very scarce.

The Prince of Wales has shot two stag after they were driven to him by the keepers. Blood will tell.

—Gen. W. B. Franklin has been brevetted Major General in the regular service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DEVOTED TO CHIEF LITERATURE, including Poetry, Novels, Tales, and Moral Essays, &c. &c.

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FOR Children when Teething!

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DEMOCRATS' YOUNG AMERICA.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLUBS.