New ORLEANS, January 24. The steamship Victor arrived this morning from Vera Cruz on the 19th inst. She brought the remains of Ex-Governor Allen, of this State.

The French transports had arrived and

The French transports and arrived and moves expected to depart in a few days with the French troops. A regiment of Egyptians had left on the French mail steamer a few days before.

Maximilian issued another proclama-

tion, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of General Sedgwick in tak-

the conduct of General Sedgwick in tak-ing possession of Matamoras Both the French and Mexican flags were over the fort and Custom House at Vera Cruz. The liberals are camped within twelve miles of Vera Cruz. No hostilities had taken place up to the departure of the Victor. A train with £3,000,000 had arrived for either the French or Maxi-milian milian

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—Collma advices by the Constellation to January the 12th, are received. The city is still in possession of the Imperialists. Guadin possession of the Imperialists. Guadajajara was evacuated without a battle by Imperial forces, and occupied by the Liberals. Lagode forbids the passage of Coranas' troops through his territory.—Four French war vessels are in the harbor of Acapulco It is reported that the fort will be evacuated on the arrival of the floration Victoria. the flag-ship Victoire.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, January 20 .-Guerataro, where Mejia retreated from San Luis Potosi, is to be evacuated by him as soon as the Liberais advance upon that

imposed on and between three citizens, and a monthly prestamo of \$50,000 upon the city, to replenish his treasury.

Preparations were making at San Luis State

Pstosi for the reception of Juarez, who it is said, will establish the seat of his Gov-

ernment in that city.

The vegro patriot "Garb," at Downsville, killed a citizen and a policeman on the evening of the 16th inst.

Mexican politicians are certain Ortega will soon be President of the Republic of Mexico if Maximilian leaves.

New York, January 24.-Mexican New York, January 24.—Mexican, mews via Havana, gives a report that Maximilian, seeing the impossibility of calling a national congress, has determined, in accordance with the French, to convoke a meeting of notables, to declare to them that the empire is a failure, and to base upon that declaration his abdication and withdrawal. The Church party, seeing the instability of Maximilian, are now trying to make their peace with the

naw trying to make their peace with the Liberal party, and refuse to advance. Miramon is at Querctara. His life was attempted twice in the towns he passed through, many of which he obliged to

declare for the Empire, threatening otherwise to burn the hour s.

It is considered a settled thing that Maximilian will leave with the last of the French. The greater portion of the merchants of Mexico have invited Porfor Diaz to occupy the city as soon as the fire Diaz to occupy the city as seen as the French leave, and have already raised two hundred thousand dollars to maintain

this troops. The Imperial General La Mandrid was defeated and killed in an action near

New Orleans, January 24.—The Matamoras Ranchero, of the 20th says: A great movement of reformation in the Roman Church is being inaugurated through Mexico. Rev. Rafael Diase Manidez has been elected Bishop of the new Catholic National Church of Mexico. co. The object of this movement is to break off from the old church, for the reason, as charged, that through Romish influences came the French armies which have invaded Mexico, and debuged that land with Republican blood. Rev. Father Hernandez was captured by the Imperialists, and shot by them after suffering unheard of atrocities. A charge was made against him of being of Liberal tandencies, and wishing to break off from the Church of Rome. the Church of Rome.

isg Campeeo. Tevorino is in San Luis recruiting. Mejia marched to the protection of the city of Mexico. Eighteen thousand Liberals surround Caernavaca and the city of Mexico under Avareze.

Personed by Tobacco Juice.—The bllowing cases, related by M. Marchant, Personen by Tobacco durce—The following cases, related by M. Marchant, will remind many consumers of tobacco of the tax which they paid in great sickness, and prostration after their first use of this narcotic. A smoker, in drawing air serongly through a pipe partly stopped up, in order to make it mere open took it into his mouth and involuntarily swallowed a dislodged plug of thickened tobacco juice. In a short time his head became heavy, his thoughts confused his speech indistinct he had noises in the ears, a disagreeable feeling in the pit of the stomach, and dryness of the throat. Believing that the open air would remove the stomach, and dryness of the carrows these feelings, the patient went on; but the headache and guidiness increased, and he at last fell dawn insensible, in which condition he was, after sometime, found by a passer by and carried into his house. Copions and repeated vomiting then set in, consciousness returned, but house. Copions and repeated vomiting then set in consciousness returned, but the patient fell into arestless, sleepy state. He had severe headache, general uneastiness and faintness during the whole of the next day. The spontaneous receiver in the faintness during the whole of the next day. The spontaneous receiver may be attributed either to the small amount of nicotine (the active principle of the source) contained in the plus or to the imperfect absorption of the poison in the latest and the state of the same present that the same yet become President.

to set said a spropriated a nortion of his state and serviced as

Supreme Court and Military

The decision of the Supreme Court, of the Constitutionality of Military Com the Constitutionality of Military Com-missions, occasions, as might be expect-ed, considerable enxiety among those of-ficers who, during the rebellion, were members of such Commissions. If, as is alleged, the decision can be applied to make them responsible for their action in such cases, their position is by no-ments a pleasant one. They will, upon that ground be light to proceed the that ground, be liable to prosecution, and to we know not what populities. And, from the natural impulse of revenge, as well as from the actual exhibitions of resentful passions, made, by sentful passions, made by many of the late rebels, we may be sure that such prosecutions will be eagerly made when there is the slightest chance of success, and that they will be urged as long as they furnish any gratification to resentful passions. There are hundreds of persons who have been arraigned and tried before such military tribunals, who would think themselves but too happy could they have the opportunity of retaliating on the officers who ordered their arrost or participated in their trial.

That anxiety is felt on this subject is averred by an authority that should be sentful passions, made by many of the

averred by an authority that should be well informed on the premises, the Army and Navy Journal, which also suggests some of the difficulties that might be encountered by officers involved in prosecutions of the sort referred to, and expresses the opinion that Congress should promptly devise a remedy for the case, that will seeure to officers relief and indemnity. One of the difficulties that would in some cases be sure to prevent a fair trial is that the offense charged would carrie under the invalidation of State come under the jurisdiction of State courts. In a State court of Virginia or or on the 17th inst. He is at the head of the largest Liberal army ever got to gether.

Berriozabal Succeeded in raising several thousand dellars from merchants of Matamoras, and sent more.

North Carolina, for example, what chance of a fair trial or of a just verdict could a loyal officer have, on a charge of assault and battery, or of false imprisonment?—In view of this, the Journal says:

"As a prestical service of the country of the

several thousand dellars from merchants of Matamoras, and sent money, &c, to Carlida on the \$24th inst., with orders to proceed at once to Nictoria. Cortina, who is recruiting and arming all the rancheros, is still in the vicinity of Matamoras. He says he will be Governor of Tamaulipas. At all events he will be likely to pronounce for Ortega.

Benito Juarez arrived at Durango on the 26th alt. A fine of \$240,000 was imposed on and between three citizens, and a monthly prestamo of \$50,000 upon shall be commenced in a State Court, then, upon the certificate of any United States Commissioner that the act com-planned of took place during thelate re-bellion, while the defendant was clothed bellion, while the defendant was clothed with military authority, the suit may be removed at the defendant's opinion to the United States Courts. It is true that, even in this case, the facts would have to be tried before a panel from the vicinage. But it would, dowbtless, be possible in some cases to avoid local prejudices by this assertion of United States jurisdiction, and if any such advantage be possible, it should be secured at once to our loval officers. The great gain, however. loyal officers. The great gain, however, would be in settling the question of jur-isdiction. Instead of the action being carried up from court to court in the gra-dations of State judicature, it would be carried into the United States Courts."

We can scarcely think the cases con-mplated in these sentences should ever the subject of such formal review and award hy civil courts. But if they are it is of course proper that they should not be submitted to State Courts at the will of the prosecutor, for that would be to ensure unjust decisions, made under the instigation of rebel prejudices against loyal men. But we think Congress should it lie within its prerogative, do more than secure just trials, to the loyal, hon-ost and brave men who may, by this ex-traordinary decision be brought into dif-ficulty. The Journal makes the following further suggestions :

"Three things, then, remain for Congress to accomplish by legislation. To vindicate the national jurisdiction deriv-ed from military authority, now ques-tioned by the courts; to provide for the trial of these cases in the United States Courts, and to arrange pecuniary indemnities in case the decisions shall rightfully be adverse to the officers. This action will ward off any hurtful consequences of those praise worthy acts of military authority which resulted from the state of war."

That the men who have faithfully pertary commissions or in any other way, should now be subjected to vexations and revengeful prosecution by malignant reb-els, appears to be such a monstrous prop-osition, that it requires a very strong ar-Escobedo had arrived at San Luis.—
The old Church party pronounced for the Republicans. The Liberals are fortifying Tampeco. Tevoring is in Sen I. gument or a weak mind to give it credwith the assassination of Mr. Lincoln— It subjects them to pains and penalties for doing what the country and the world believed to be right. We are persuaded that justice and right do not place men that justice and right do not place men in such a position, and that the people of the United States do not wish, and will not permit their true and loyal men to

> -The Oil City Register says there was almost a murder at Franklin the other almost a murder at Frankin the other day. A Jew storekeeperstruck a customer over the head wich a poker, because the latter was trying to steal an umbrella. The customer started for home, several miles out in the country Presently a man caure into town and reported that the fellow who had been hit with the poker was dying from the effects of the blow. The son of Abraham was arrested and locked up in jail for the night. The next morning a party was sent to the supposed murdered man's house, and found him faeding his pigs. apparently the supposed murdered man's house, and found him feeding his pigs, apparently

as sound as ever. -It is said that Morrissey is a con The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON. - - - Editor.

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30, 1867 "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One inseparable."-D. Webster.

Storm Stayed. For several days past it has been almost impossible to travel, on account of the depth of the snow. In almost every part of the country at certain points the roads are completely blocked up with vast bodies of drifted snow, to such an extent that people are generally compelled to remain at home. In some places the snow is piled up to the depth of from 6 o 10 feet; fences being entirely covered On Monday, the mail carriers from Butler, after laboring hard and faithfully to reach their different points of desination were compelled to return to Bat-

ter. The Morcer mail, which usually arrives early in the morning, did not reach Butler until late in the evening of Monday, and this was only accomplished by the persevering effort and determination of the carrier, who was compelled in many places to make a read through the vast piles of snow, and by traveling through fields and forest, making a zigzag and circuitous route to the point of destination. Some faint idea may be had of the labor, fatigue and almost superhuman exertion necessary to accomplish this task when it's known that it took 23 hours to travel from Mercer to Butler, a listance of 31 miles. At the present writing, Tuesday, 11, A. M., the Monday's mail from Pittsburgh, has not vet arrived.

Resolutions of the Union Na-

The Union National Committee held meeeting at Washington City on the 18th inst., for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of effecting such a thorough organization of the true Union men of the country as will give to the loyal sentiment everywhere, its due influence in the work of restoring the late rebellious States to the Union. In addition to the members of the Committee. several prominent friends of the Union cause were present among whom were Horace Greeley of New York, and Mr. Johnson of Arkansas. After a full comparison of views the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :- [Ex.

WHEREAS. The desertion by the Preswhereas, the described by the Fresident of those whose generous confidence placed him in high trust has brought the National Union Party into a new and autried position at a time of great trial to the Government, thereby calling for the exercise of the greatest vigilance, firmness and patriotism on the part of firmness and patriotism on the part of those who would uphold the principles and sustain the measures which have car-ried the nation through the war; theres

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed and authorized to make a thorough organization for the future to confirm the success of the past, and to secure the fruits of our fairly won and to secure the fruits of our fairly won triumphs, and for that purpose they may establish their head-quarters in the city of New York, appoint a Secretary and such assistants as they may deem prop-er, and take such other measures as may be necessary to give effect to this resolunecessary to give effect to this resolu

Resolved That members of the Union party in every part of the country be requested to correspond with this Committee by addressing its Chairman at the headquarters of said Committee, giving information as to the state of affairs in their several localities, with the general condition and requirements of the Union

The following resolutions were also

Resolved. That the Union National confident hope and carnest desire that the acts of admission by Congress may be promptly accepted by them, placing themselves thereby on the true ground of equal rights to all men as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved. That this Committee cor Resolved, That this Committee congratulate the country on the steady growth and progress of National and patrictic sentiments throughout the Union, evidenced in our last State elections, and look with confidence to the Union party and especially in the so called seceded

Resolved, That anxiously desirious that the States lately in revolt shall be restor-ed to their forfeited position in the Union and to representation in Congress at the earliest day consistent with national in-

The Jast of Grand & Traverse Jurors for the March Court, will be found in this weeks CITIZEN.

Communications.

The U. P. Presbytery of Butler, met in Butler on the 15th inst. The opening ermon was preached by S. Keir, on the subject of intercommunion. Delegates vere chosen to the next General Assembly. Presbytery ordered all her congregations to take up a collection on behalf of

the Freedmen's schools at Knoxville, Tennessee The pastoral relation between Rev. S. C Reid and Centreville congregation was dissolved, and the whole of his time given to Springfield

S. Kerr resigned the office of Clerk and Rev. J. M. Donaldson was elected to S. KERR. that office.

MR. EDITOR: -In the Citizen of last reek I noticed an article headed, "An Immoral Business." This phrase, if nothing more had been said, would be sufficient to indicate and point out the matter referred to. The serious consequences resulting from the distillation and sale of whiskey and other intoxicating drinks, are so palpable, that the mere mention of these things should be a sufficient argument against this "immoral business. It is not only immoral, but wicked. Why is it, that men will persist in following business that leads to such dreadful consequences? The depravity of man's heart, is no doubt the pri nary cause, because, good men, christian men, will not engage in that which is wicked, and fraught with such dreadful consequences as result from the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Another, and not the least reason, why men engage in this bu siness, is the love of filthy lucre, which of itself, has ruined thousands, not of the sterner sex only, but many of the fairer. So wide-spread and general have been the evil consequences, which have sprung from and grown out of this "immoral business," that scarcely a family circle, has escaped its baleful influences and effects, and yet, strange to say, it not unfrequently happens, that men, and even women, are to be found, who will engage in the manufacture, sale, and use, of intoxicating liquors, which Seneca calls "a thief. let in at the mouth, to steal away the brains"—and which the inspired writer tells us, "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise, and drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God," and a very plain inference teaches us that drunkard makers will be shut out. Then, there is another class, who call themselves temperate, and to a certain extent advocate temperance as they understand it, but they apologize tor upholding and even defending the "immoral business." Others there are who are strictly temperate, but stand aloof, and take no part to stay the tide of intemperance which is sweeping its thousands into a premature grave, and quiet their slumbering conscience by folding their arms and resting in carnal security, by saying that they are clear of any blame in this matter. Such persons do more by their course to perpetuate this "immoral business" than the man who engages in the traffic. If they do not act against, they must act in favor of this

dle ground here. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." It is high time that men should be aroused to a just sense of responsibility to themselves, their neighbors and their Maker. Remember, that you have a duty to perform, which you cannot shake off, and for the performance of which you will be held to a strict and scrutinizing account on the great day of assizes, when the actions of all men will to mal: known, and impartial justice will to meted out according to the deeds done in

destructive business. There is no mid-

For the Cirizes.

MR. EDITOR:—As some friend of progress in "good old Centre," has seen fit to follow the example of Slipperyrock, by communicating to the public through the Committee congratulots the people of Nebraska and Colorado on their admission by Congress into the Union as States, and they would respectfully express to Clay, will not be uninteresting to many condition of affairs in that township, I of your readers. It received its name from one of the greatest statesmen of the present century, and we trust, as friends of education, that we are not dishonoring the name. I presume that there is not a township in the county that maniests a greater interest in education, and in all public improvements, which have for their object the good of our common country. It cannot boast of its " ancient glory;" but I think it can boast of its

present prospenity. Sunbury, the only town within its borders, is located on the graded road leading from Butler to Franklin, ten miles north of the former, and is as large as any earliest day consistent with national integrity and national security, and disclaiming all impulses of vengeance or resentment, we would respectfully submit to Congress and the country this avowal of our earnest conviction that no reconstruction can be safe or just which does not secure impartial suffrage to all loyal people of those States.

The Committee adjourned sine die. village of the same size in the county.the surrounding community is at no loss to have any kind of labor performed, or ahead in this line : we have five in number; of these, two are Presbyterian, one M. E., one U. P., and one Lutheran.

Our schools, I think, are all flourishing

as essential to the prosperity of the country as the iron horse.

Our oil territory has never been tested, or, rather our territory has never been ested for oil, and who knows that it does not exist here in abundance -only awaiting development to enrich the populace. Many of our citizens have advanced large sums of money for testing oil territory lsewhere, some of whom expect to realize handsome dividends, yet, if they never receive an equivalent for what they have expended, it is better to have it in circulation than deposited in a drawer where it can benefit no one, not even its possessor. I think the investment is only econd to N. W. R. R. stock.

In conclusion, I would say, that we claim to be social beings, designed to be such by the Creator, and I think an exchange of sentiment beneficial. So hoping to hear from other townships, I will say adies. HOPPER.

January 27, 1867.

A Highly Important Financial
Measure Reported.
"WASHINGTON, January 18.—The bill
reported to the House to day, by Mr.
Randall provides that after its passage it
shall be unlawful to issue as money any
notes or bills not authorized by Congress;
that the Secretary of the Treasury is an that the Secretary of the Treasury is an thorized to issue not exceeding three hundred millions in United States notes, bearing interest of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars; each of which shall be lawful money and legal tender; said notes to be used only in excuange for national bank issues, and for the purchase of such issues, and for the purchase of such amount of United States bonds as may be amount of United States bonds as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act. All circulating notes of national banks hereafter paid into the Treasary shall not again be put in oirculation, and the Secretary may pay out an equal amount of United States issues. National banks must redeem, within thirty days, their notes thus retained in the Treasury, where said amounts are not less thanand present them to the secretary for can-cellation, who will return to them the proportionate amount of United States bonds deposited as security therfor. The

bill contains other provisions, but the foregoing are its main features.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney General, Secretary of the Interior, the Treasurer and Comptroller of Currency, are appointed Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by the bill scheme divine from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund by the bill scheme divine from the commissioners of the Sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking Fund by the bill scheme divined from the sinking from th the Sinking Fund by the bill, whose duty it shall be to receive from the Secretary all bonds and other evidences of indebt-edness purchased, p operly stamp them and receive the interest accraing upon and receive the interest accraing upon them till their maturity, said interest to be invested in bonds or other interest bearing debt of the United States, and part of the Sinking Fund.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette of the 26th just has the following article upon the subject-

MR. RANDALLS BILL

MR. RANDALLS BILL.

The bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Randall of Philadelphia, (of which we gave a spuopsis some days ago.) to gradually supersede the National Bank currency by an additional issue of legal tender notes, is attracting increased attention in Conguess and in financial circles. The committee and in financial circles. The committee to which it was referred have reported favorably upon it, and the closer it is ex amined the more it will grow in esteem. The leading idea is to cancel all Bank notes that come into the possession of the government by giving gieenbacks in ex-change for them, at the same time passing a proportionate amount of national bonds held by the respective banks whose notes are thus redeemed, into a Sinking Fund, designed to extinguish the public indebt-edness.

We never have been able to comprewe never have been able to comprehend the policy of issuing government, bends, bearing interert; of allowing banks to deposit these as security for circulating notes, and the Tyrol divided in itself and Spain, who it was feared might offer culating notes, and then drawing interest. themselves. The National Bank Notes in credit mainly because of confidence in the national bonds hypoth-ecated for their redemption. These bank notes occupy a place that might just as well be filled with greenbacks. If this scheme had been adopted the government rould have saved annually the interest would have saved about your linerest tion.

on so many of its bonds as are now entering into the capital of the national banks,

3. Even thus making a clear saving sufficient to absolute liquidate the entire public debt in a commate it.

paratively short period.

The only substantial reason we ever heard assigned did not relate to the policy itself, but to extraneous circumstances.

The domestic capitalists thought they domestic capitalists thought they The only substantial reason we ever heard assigned did not relate to the policy itself, but to extraneous circumstances. The domestic capitalists thought they had the government in their power, and dictated terms to suit their private agreement; the government acquies

dictated terms to suit their private ag-grandizement; the government acquies-cing because it did not see how it could do better.

Since then the case has bravely changed.

The government is now master of the situation, and can do what its interests dietate. But, it will not do to forget dictate. But, it will not do to forget that the government has no interest separate and apart from the masses of the people. It is apparent what effect the proposed measure will have in economizing the exposures of the Treasury Department. The saving will amount annually to a vast number of millions. What have of the proposed of the

finely under the supervision of a competent corps of teachers. We have also an acadeary, which, I think, offers superior inducements for mental and moral transing, and all who are thirsting after intellectual attainments are respectfully invited to come and quench their thirst at this fountain of knowledge.

I suppose I will have to follow suit and say something about railroads. I will only remark that if we have none, we have plenty of rails and roads, and are well supplied with tumber and territory to make more when needed; and those are as essential to the prosperity of the countries as the iron have.

Saving of interest by the government, and a necessity laid on steckholders in the untional banks—to invest a portion, at least, of their expital, in some other way. Will this change in the form of investment create an unfavorable disturbance of the money market? It would seem that the natural effect must be to make money more abundant. The banks would not be sikely to let them remain unemployed.—Either they would loan them upon some kind of real or personal security, or would expend them in enterprises of their own. In either event they would speed ally flow into the ordinary channels of circulation.

The heads of their expital, in some other way. Will this change in the form of investment create an unfavorable disturbance of the money market? It would seem that the natural effect must be to make money more abundant. The banks are watched by a detective force.

—The New York, dry goods clerks are watched by a detective force.

—The German Imigrant Society has just issued its annual report, from which was placed in the form of interest an unfavorable disturbance of the money market? It would seem that the natural effect must be to make money more abundant. The banks are watched by a detective force.

—The New York, dry goods clerks are watched by a detective force.

—The German Imigrant Society has just issued its annual report, from which was not a single locomotive in Europe.

—The German Imigrant Society has

If the Western State.

The bankers are savarally opposed to the contemplated change. We do not blame them. Any other body of men, situated as they are, would object to being interfered with as stronuously as they do. Human nature is about the same in most men. If there is any difference it is a little more human in some than in others. The bankers have a "good thing," as the case stands. Employment, respectability and a comfortable measure of profits. No wonder they are seatent. Nor have we any antipathy to them or their calling. Banking is as laudable a pursuit as any other, a certain class of pursuit as any other, a certain class of political economists, who take a narrow view of what constitutes production, and who are producers, to the contrary not-

measure is said to meet with disapproba-tion. This ought to be far enough, in itself, from determining the matter. On what grownd is objection made? If there is real reason to fear the new movement is real reason to fear the new movement would bring on a financial crisis, then it ought not to be ventured upon at present. As already stated, we do not see what tendency it can exert to that end. Panies are not easily created. Capitalists in New York have recently endeavored, by the combined use of predigious ists in New York have recently endeavored, by the combined use of predigious
sums, to manufacture a stringency that
should send the current values down with
a run: but their most skilful and jadustrious efforts ended in failure. When a man feels in every limb and articulation that he is strong, it is a hard task to make him believe he is weak and power- has since died. It is stated that one of the men shot by Mr. Cooke, has since died.

cumspectly in this matter. So far as the government is concerned the advantages of the proposition are palpable enough. Let it next be certainly ascertained that the people are not to be seriously incommoded or exposed to heavy loss. this point shall be satisfactorily settled, longress cannot act too speedily.

MPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND TEACHERS.

ne man, whatever may be his future calling Measurest into J. C. Manuford a fusioness and references follege that must be thoroughly practical, and work a evolution in commercial instruction in all schools bax-ng pupils enough so that it may be introduced. Uning upils enough as that it may be introduced. Unfortunetely this system of instruction can only be carried out in a few of the larger schools in the United States, as it requires for its successful operations great number of students is daily altendance. This course is receiving the encouragement an I enthusiastic support of the leading business men and cilicators through out the country, and is deaving for this College patronage from nearly every State in the Union. The practical arrangement of every department makes it profitable for young men to come hundreds of milesteries and the state of the country in another of the country of the country in any wise compares with it, and data one pursues a method somewhat the same but gashap not as fully developed.

Same a seport from Rev. Alexander Circle is strong

at as fully developed.

Such a report from Rev. Alexander Chrk is strong Such a taport from Rev. Alexander Cirk is strong pickence of the character and standing of this school. The College from its plan of instruction, invites the attention of the masses, and as it issues many publications explanatory of its working, which are mailed free of charge, we suggest that those interested in education tend an application for elevature, as they will no doubt be furnished immediately, on receipt of request, Address J. C. Mumford, Philadelphya, Pa.

Jan no 6, 2mo.

1. That the first phenomenon, produ-1. That the first plienomenon, produ-ced by cold is a contraction of the capil-lary vessels to such an extent that a glob-ule of blood cannot enter, these vessels, therefore, remain completely empty. 2. The second phenomenon is an al-teration of the blood globules, which amounts to their complete disorganiza-

recover.

6. But if, on the contrary, the frozen part is of considerable extent then the mass of altered globules brought into circulation when the part is thawed, rap-

nine soholars.
—Some of the boys at Russian public

schools at Moscow, Petersburg, Kiew and Kasan have sent Count Bismark a warm letter of thanks for having so greatly fa-cilitated the study of the most difficult with standing.

In financial circles in New York the measure is said to meet with disapprobation. This ought to be far enough, in

the degenerry of the race, begause he has had to pay \$16,800 revenue tax ou

less. Much the same is it, when business men know they are rich and increased in goods, and able to meet all just demands upon them, to make them shake with apprehension over anticipated bankruptey.

Still, we trust Congress will act circumpactly in this constant. midway between the ears, but a little be-low them. If the shot has been a tome one, he will fall dead instantly, and probably without the slightest sensation pain. He may then be bied at once.

-Mr. Cullen, a Senator from Rush county, Indiana, has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of depriving habitual drankards of the control of their estates. The In-dianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Times thinks the bill a good one, but susceptible of wholesome amendment. says, "for instance it might be we enough to add devotees of the fare table, speculators in oil-lands, contributors to the Stephens and for the liberation of Ireland people who attempt on the slighest provocation, to establish daily newspapers, and, in fact, all reckless, ne'er doswells, to the list of those coverel by the humane provisions of his bill. Whey-ever it is manifest that a fellow is squanever it is manifest that a fellow's squandering his substance in riotous fiving of any kind—on dogs, billiards, fast houses, gay app rel, wine or women, let him be taken before the inquisition, and have a guardian appointed; or better still, confiscate his estate, give it to the mission fund, and condomn the culprit to a term of servicine." term of servitude."

THE GENERAL ARMING OF EUROPE.

A letter by the latest steamer says:—
While the Italian army is to be reduced and organized on a more economical basis, other nations appear to be preparing for war, rather than entering upon a period of peace. England, with Fenianism in Ireland to put down, is preparing against possible invasion from other quarters; France is organizing a force of 1, THE GENERAL ARMING OF EUROPE. against possible threshold from other quar-ters; France is organizing a force of 1, 000,000 of men, including National Guards, most of whom will be held in reserve, but ready to be called out-when required; Prussia, while allaying herself required; Prussia, arbite analying necessive with Russia, is menaced by rebellion at home as well as in her newly acquired dominions; the Turkish subjects of Caudia are making a bruve resistance to their diameters. How a Man Freezes to Death.

M. Pouchet lately read an interesting particle of the Vienness and South Germannian Company is the Vienness and South Germannian Company in the Vienness and South Germannian Company is the Vienness and South Germannian Company in the Vienness and South Germannian Company is the Vienness and South Germannian Company in the Vienness and South Germannian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness and Californian Company is the Vienness and Californian Company in the Vienness m and protecting againt Victor Emanuel, on the verge rebellion.

-The Judiciary Committee is said not The Judiciary Committee is said not to be making much if any progress with the impeachment investigation, and it now seems probable that the preliminary investigation, as well as the proceeding amounts to their complete disorganization.

3. Every animal completely frozen is absolutely dead, at d no power can reanimate it.

4. When only a part is frozen, that part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen be not extensive, and only a fire discovering the proceeding timest, will be bequeathed to the next congress. According to Mr. Sunner, the whole North is eager for the impenchment, but if we may judge from the part is destroyed by gangrene.

5. If the part frozen be not extensive, but only a gangrene. chance of impeachment as one in a hun-dred, and the shance of conviction as one in a thousand, which we think is proba-bly a fair estimate of the extent of Mr. Johnson's risk. We may add that we doubt if Mr. Summer is helping my cause by delivering such tirales as he poured on Mr. Johnson last week. All he says idly kills the animal.

7. For this reason a half frezen animal may live a long time if maintained in this condition, since the altered globulit explores rapidly as soon as the frezen part is thawed.

8. In all cases of congelation, death is due to the altereation of the blood globules, and not to any effect on the nervous system.

9. It results from these facts that the less rapidly the frezen part is thawed, the more slowly altered globules find their way into circulation, and the createst than "expessing" Andrew Johnson Mr. Sohnson has put himself beyond the reach of the moral censure of wise and good and even decent men. Anybody who "swung round the createst and the reach of the moral censure of wise and good and even decent men. Anybody damage, if any, will result to private en-terprise? It is difficult to see how any damage can accrue. The volume of the eurrency will not be diminished, nor will the reliability of it be lessened. All the effect, so far, would seen to consist in a