



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

O. E. ANDERSON, Editor

BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2, 1867.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

Union Republican State Ticket.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. Henry W. Williams, Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY:

JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.] GEO. S. WESTLAKE, } MERCER CO. DAVID ROBINSON, }

TREASURER: HUGH MORRISON.

COMMISSIONER: CHARLES HOFFMAN.

JURY COMMISSIONER: CHARLES M'CLUNG.

AUDITOR: J. CALVIN GLENN.

Be Active.

But a short time now remains in which to work for the success of our ticket. We entreat our friends to be active and diligent.

We should have an increased majority in this county and nothing but a criminal indifference on the part of ourselves can possibly make it less than our old-fashioned majority. There is everything to encourage us and make us zealous in the good work. Let us do our part to words swelling the Republican majority in the State. It is entirely to soon for the resurrection of the Democratic party. Let us postpone it indefinitely. They have rested under the condemnation of the people for seven long years. It is too soon by at least seven years to relieve them.

The "Herald's" Reply.

The Herald has visited us in time with its "reply."

1st. And as we expected, it objects to keeping a standing army in the South. So did Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy from the first. "Let us alone," was then the cry, and now it is the same. We certainly have no right to govern these Rebels and subdue their riots.

2d. A nice thing to bail Jeff Davis.

3d. We know nothing about that Suit in Boston. We have heard of a suit from Oakland township. Better talk about something our people are acquainted with.

4th. If this war was not right we are responsible for this debt—if it was right then the Democratic party must take the responsibility.

We are upon the side of the country.

5th. Did the Editor of the Herald think that if this is an assumed Congress then, his new appointment, must be a gross assumption.

6th. History now written denies your assertions on this point, and we can prove the contrary by any Democratic paper published during the war.

We clip the following from the Press, published by Wm. Haslett:

"THE REPUBLICAN TICKETS have been printed at office, and placed in the hands of JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, Esq., who will tend to their proper distribution. We don't intend, if we know it, to permit Mr. Haslett, or any other man to make such statements to the public, for the purpose of creating a false impression on the minds of the people. The truth is, one-half of the Republican Tickets was printed in the "Press" office, and the other half in the CITIZEN office; and were all placed in the CITIZEN office for distribution under the supervision and control of Mr. M'JUNKIN.

Considerable disaffection we understand exists among the Democracy of this county on account of their ticket. The idea of voting for a soldier is exceedingly distasteful to many of them. They still keep alive their animosity to "Lincoln's hirelings."

It was only for the purpose of keeping up appearances and if possible catching some votes from the Soldier's friends, that ed them to nominate one soldier. Read their record and then say, who is the soldier's friend.

There are few able jurists in this State than our candidate for the Supreme Judge ship—Hon. Henry W. Williams. By those who have taken the trouble it has been found that during the last fifteen years fewer of his decisions have met with a reverse in the Supreme Court than those of his competitor, Judge Sharswood. The reports will moreover show that more of his opinions have been adopted by the Supreme Court, as the laws of the State, than those of Judge Sharswood.

The Election.

TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER, is the day of the Election in Pennsylvania. Upon this day we expect to elect a Loyal man to take the place of Judge Woodward, the Rebel Democrat, who decided that a soldier had no right to vote. No Union soldier will therefore, forget that his Country calls upon him once more to fall into ranks and show a solid front to the enemy now trying to outflank us by the votes of pardoned and perjured Rebels under the lead of Andy Johnson, the accidental and traitorous President.

Let an honest recollection of the untold sufferings of the past stimulate us to renewed efforts, that victories won by our blood and treasure may not be lost by our failure to go to the polls.

The legions of the Rebel host are led in this State by Sharswood, who, in the midst of the bloody conflict, declared our Nation bankrupt,—our money, stamped with the great U. S. Seal, worthless. But history records, that in this hour of our Nation's peril, the Republican party stood firm, and by their own blood, made good those promises to pay; and, therefore, we vote for her candidate, Judge WILLIAMS—the Soldiers' friend.

Fellow Soldiers, there are associations binding us together, such as bind no other class of men. The common sufferings of the camp, the battle field and the prison—all make us of one mind wherever we may be. Why did the Rebel Democratic Judge, Woodward, rule that we had no right to vote? Why did the rank and file of the Democratic party of this State, say at the polls in 1864, that we had no right to vote? Why did they deny us the right that they now claim for the bloodiest of Rebels?—These questions can only be answered by saying that their principles, their hope and their purposes as a party were part of the rebellion itself; and that the men that fought for the Union, could never vote the Rebel Democratic ticket. Let no lethargic spell keep a single Union soldier from the ballot box NEXT TUESDAY; but think once more of the past. You lost perhaps over four years of the prime of your life fighting this rebellion. Think of the change it has made in your circumstances—the condition of your family—your own health, perhaps lost forever, or your limbs maimed or amputated. Think of all this, and if the sufferings of Bell Island, Liby and Andersonville—of the scenes of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chickamauga, &c., and then resolve, so long as you live, it will be your first and highest duty to vote for those who sustained the flag under which you then fought, and oppose the party of Valandigham, Woodward, Sharswood, Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Jefferson Davis.

As soldiers, we are but a remnant—the God of battles and the Father of Nations has called our comrades home, and we shall never again meet until the great day, when it shall be our proudest recollection that we belonged to the Army of the Union—that we fought for the natural rights of man—that we conquered the Slaveholder's rebellion and defeated the Rebel Democratic party.

Citizens who can read that our National debt is now Twenty-seven hundred million, will spare one day every year, rather than see the Government slide into the hands of the party that robbed our Treasury, our Armies and Navy Yards, and then, by continued opposition to the war, the draft and the Government, brought this burden of debt and taxes upon us, and who now seek to make us pay the Rebel debt, contracted to burn our cities and murder our brothers.

The great mystery to the philosopher and philanthropist is that a political party should exist in the Loyal States of this Nation to-day with the record of the Democratic party. That men should be found so lost to every sense of honor as to accept a nomination at its hands, and that voters should be found so blind to their own interest and the interest and the purpose of their existence as to support them. But such is humanity that no theory however wicked, unjust or oppressive, once made a party principle or sectarian dogma, but it will have its advocates, even to the destruction of Empires, like Assyria, Babylonian and Carthaginian; or the destruction of armies like the hosts of Pharaoh, Alexander, Hannibal, or Jeff. Davis.

The principles that laid the foundation of all our late troubles were taught by Calhoun over thirty years ago. That the National Government was no Government—but a compact, out and from which any State had the right to withdraw at any moment. This theory was at once adopted as the ultimatum of the Slave power, and was re-echoed by the Democracy of the North from time to time in the cry, "Give us Missouri, or we will dissolve the Union,—Give us the Fugitive Slave Law, or we will dissolve the Union,—Repeat the Missouri Compromise, or we will dissolve the Union,—Give us Kansas and Nebraska, or we will dissolve the Union,—Give us compensation for our Slaves, or we will dissolve the Union,—Do not elect an anti-slavery President, or we will dissolve the Union.

During all this time they sought by their three-fifth representation—by political corruption in the repeal of the Missouri compromise—by Judicial error in the Dred Scott decision—and finally, by secession and force of arms to rule or ruin in this the last home of freedom, and the last experiment of free government.

After four years of conflict this error of Calhoun was buried and the flag of the Union planted in triumph over its bloody grave. But no sooner had our loyal soldier returned, and the sound of the last cannon died away, than the Democratic party of the rebellion, made sanguine by the treason of Andy, come forward and demand that the Calhoun doctrine of State Rights be applied to the Reconstruction of the States. That all the results of the war be practically lost. That Congress shall pass no Constitutional Amendment—no Freedman's Bureau—no Civil Rights bills—that Calhoun's rebels shall again rule our National councils—and the only friends the Union had in the land of Rebeldom shall be left to the mercy of their former masters, who, instead of a three-fifth, will come to Congress with a five-fifth representation for their colored population and again place this nation under the control of the identical spirits that ruled ten years ago and brought upon us the dark days of the rebellion of 1861.

This would not be earth, if we had not error to contend with, and we would be unworthy of an existence if we did not meet it at all times as men should do who love the right. Show your faith by your works and vote for Williams and the whole Republican ticket. The following record of the two parties will assist in refreshing the mind in regard to the action taken by the two parties during the period therein mentioned.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD. 1854. Repealed the Missouri Compromise, and cried, "Give us Kansas to Slavery, or we will dissolve the Union." "I will yet call the roll of my Slaves from the top of Bunker hill."—TOOMBS. "The Negro has no rights the white man is bound to respect."—TANEY. The right of property is older than the Constitution, and Squatter Sovereignty carries slavery into all the territories.

1855. Perpetrated and defended the worst of crimes in Kansas, all to force that virgin territory to the embrace of slavery. Elections controlled by mobs. Settlers driven from their homes; towns burnt; citizens murdered; preachers tarred and feathered; secret societies organized; respectable citizens, like G. W. Smith, Esq., of Butler, arrested on charge of treason, and confined for months.—Gen. Geary removed and read out of the party, because he would not serve such cruel masters. Charles Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, brutally stricken down by a nameless South Carolina Rebel, and the whole Democratic party, even down to Butler county, applaud the assassin. Brooks presented with many caims. All the Free State printing presses in Kansas destroyed.

1856. Pennsylvania's Favorite Son—the impotent monster, "Ten cent Jimie," nominated and elected President, and Rebel Gen. Breckinridge, Vice President. All the heads of Departments are given to the Rebels, lest they might become dissatisfied and dissolve the Union.

1856. Made a gallant fight under the banner of Free Speech, Free Press, Free Kansas, and Fremont, but was defeated because Fremont had set down to rest on the top of the Rocky mountains and accidentally crossed his legs.

1857. Jimie reminded of his Ostend Manifesto and the Cincinnati Platform—tries to keep up his preponderance in the Gulf of Mexico—grows fat and sleek and prepares for a big bust. Cries of Nigger.

1858. The Little Giant—Stephen A. Douglass, gets on a tall horse and gets badly thrown in the canvass for U. S. Senator. Cries of Nigger.

1859. HANG JOHN BROWN,—TAN AND FEATHERER A YANKEE SCHOOL MARM—CROWN COTTON, KING. Cries of Nigger.

1860. Threaten to divide the Union. Divide at Charleston and set a good example of Secession. One claims Federal protection for Slavery in the Territories—the other claims Squatter Sovereignty. Douglass and Breckenridge run from place to place and cry "Nigger."

1861. South Carolina always Democratic and always Rebel, was the first to secede. One Democratic State after another seceded and organized the Southern Rebel Democratic Confederacy; and then declared that the Loyal States had no right to coerce them. Jimie sent all the Guns down South to keep up the preponderance in the Gulf of Mexico, and all the Ships to Africa lest the Slaves might get shipwrecked—counted out his Ten cents a day and prepared for separation—had no Constitutional power to coerce a State—would not reinforce Fort Sumpter—Cass leaves the Cabinet—The new Democratic Confederacy grows strong seizes all the Ports, Navy Yards and Military Stores in the Democratic States. Fort Sumpter taken—Bull Run won—Rejoicing in the Democratic Districts—Butler, "The Beast" defeated at Great Bethel. Democracy jubilant. Cries of Nigger.

1862. Judge Woodward decides that the Soldiers of Pennsylvania have no right to vote. McClellan and Fitz John Porter proving themselves very acceptable functionaries to the Southern Confederacy at once become popular in the Democratic party. Cry of Peace, Peace, when there is no peace. Cries of Nigger.

1863. Can never subdue this Rebellion—Run Vallandigham for Governor—Donounced Legal Tender as Unconstitutional—Emanicipation as unconstitutional—Confiscation as unconstitutional—The Draft as unconstitutional. The Protost Marshall as unconstitutional—The Battle of Gettysburg as unconstitutional—The New York Riot Constitutional—Vallandigham Constitutional—Resistance to the Draft—Constitutional. Cries of Nigger.

1864. "Never can take Richmond—Depopulating war—Four years of war a failure—I hope to God you never will conquer them." Peace on any terms—Let the South go—Do you know where I could get a Negro substitute? I will give one thousand dollars—175,000 Democrats go to Canada, and many hid in the mountains and in the wilderness.

1865. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln as the last hope of the Rebellion—Rejoicing of Northern Democracy over the death of "Tyrant Lincoln," and the treason of the Vice President, Andy Johnson. Rebel Democrats apply for pardon. Democrats return from Canada and the Wilderness. Democrats who said we never could conquer the South, now say the Rebel States were never out of the Union, and have the same rights as loyal States. Cries of Nigger.

1866. Andy reconstructs the South. Some Democrats return from the Wilderness not having heard before that Richmond was taken and the war ended.—Many of them got back in time for the fall election, and demand that their votes be received because they never were convicted. Andy swings around the circle, and quarrels with the boys, Says he is a good Tailor. Cries of Nigger.

1867. Andy outraged at the Union men governing the Country; grows angry and pardons all Rebels; and appoints Rebels to rule; removes Generals Sickles and Sheridan.

None but Democrats can receive appointments, and none of them, unless they cry—NIGGER.

From the preceding Record it will not be difficult for the reader to understand to which party Rebels belong, and where their sympathizers are to be found and who was and is now to blame for the misery and bloodshed through which our country has passed; and who were the immediate cause of our National debt, and the taxes of which we have heard so much lately from our Democratic neighbor. It is too late for a party occupying the position of the Democracy to deceive the people with the cry of Nigger and Peace.

Loyal voters have not forgotten who were responsible for our late troubles and who have been and are now standing in the way of a speedy, satisfactory and lasting settlement of all the questions that enter into and are connected with the reconstruction of the Rebel States and the restoration of peace and harmony throughout our entire Country.

VOYER I am opposed to Nullification and Secession? Then vote against Sharswood who has endorsed both. VOYER I look over the names composing the Republican ticket. Every man of them is "worthy and well qualified" to fill the position for which he is nominated. Keep it before the people that the Democratic party is the only party in the country now opposing the prompt and immediate restoration of the Rebel States. READER I do you realize that a vote for Sharswood would be equivalent to a declaration on your part in favor of breaking down the financial system of the country?

1857. The principles of the Little Giant—Squatter Sovereignty,—and of the GREAT GIANT—Calhoun, with their consequences laid before the people.

1858. Abraham Lincoln declares, "This Country cannot exist permanently half slave and half free!"

1859. Abraham Lincoln in his great speech at Cooper Institute, explains the true position of the Fathers of the Republic on the question of Slavery in the Territories.

1860. Abraham Lincoln elected President upon the Platform of the Constitution.—"That Freedom was the normal condition of the Territories and that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved."

1861. March 4th in his Inaugural, Abraham says: "You can have no conflict with this Government, unless you are yourselves the aggressors." 75,000 men called for three months to go out and repossess the Government property; but not to hurt anybody—Must not interfere with slavery—return the Slave to his Master and protect Rebel property.

Call for 300,000 men, 200,000 to protect Rebel property and the balance to take Richmond with great strategy on Gunboats by way of Centreville and Malvern Hill, under Little Mac.—but the weather being to inclement for Dress Parades the movement was deferred until the South Carolina Democracy could evacuate. Soldiers all furnished with white gloves.

1862. Vallandigham sent to his friends. McClellan removed—Porter court martialed—Slaves are elected Contractors, and employed to labor and drive team &c. Abraham gives the insurgents one hundred days to return to their loyalty or he will set their slaves free.

1863. January 1st Emanicipation Proclamation issued—Rebels defeated on the Soil of Pennsylvania; Fort Hudson and Vicksburg taken; Curtis re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania—New York Riot Subdued—Wounded Soldiers sent to the battle to their homes to vote. Day of Thanksgiving for our victories.—Negro regiments to the amount 200 organized.

1864. Grant, 40 days in the wilderness: "Will fight it out on this line." Sheridan promoted—Abraham Lincoln re-elected—The Union soldiers, after three years of suffering, stand in trenches and vote to continue the war—Republicans buy Government Bonds, and having faith in Abraham's motto that, "Right makes might," they pledged the last dollar and the last man to sustain the Government.

1865. Richmond captured; Rebellion broken up; the miserable, starving, naked Rebel horde fed and clothed out of the National Treasury. Abraham Lincoln embalmed with the tears of a bereaved Nation. His assassin killed. Army discharged.—Widows, orphans and wounded soldiers pensioned. The Union dead at Andersonville and other Rebel prisons, and on the battle fields, decently buried. Jeff. Davis captured in petty coats and fed on roast beef and all the delicacies of Adersenville.

1866. Amendments to the Constitution comprising and securing the results of the war, proposed and carried over the veto of the President. Andy reappointed. Gen. Geary elected Governor of Pennsylvania; Civil Rights, Freedman's Bureau and Reconstruction Bills passed over the veto of the President.

1867. This party, checkmates the President, makes him almost powerless for evil, and will continue to do so until the people elect a Union man to take his place; or until he is impeached and removed, as he certainly should be.

Are you in favor of a reconstruction that disenfranchises hundreds of thousands of loyal men, because they were not loyal to the Republic, and enfranchises men who have no claim upon the Government except condign punishment for their crimes? If you are, vote for Judge Sharswood and the Democratic County ticket.

Voters should bear in mind that under recent legislation the manner of voting has been changed. At the coming election the ticket will consist of two slips, on labeled "Judiciary" (which word must be folded out) containing the ballot for Judge of Supreme Court; another labeled "County," (which word must also be folded out) containing the ballots for all the other offices to be filled.

Let it be remembered, that in 1864 the Democratic party opposed the restoration of the Union by war. It declared the war a failure and taxed its ingenuity to invent objections and obstructions in order to make good its declaration. While the enemy kept up the fire in the front it operated in the rear. The war being over, it opposed a restoration of the Union by law. The pacification of the country would have been accomplished long ago had it persisted in its ill advised opposition. It is the only obstruction to day in the way of a peaceful and happy solution of all our troubles.

The New York World again spurs Mr. Johnson, and declares that "he is neither responsible for it nor for him." It avers that he has not chosen to dispense his patronage to Democrats, but sought to corrupt the party in dispensing Executive favors. But if Mr. Johnson wishes to join the Democratic party, it gives him notice that "the doors are open." The World concludes by asserting its disbelief that "there are any Democrats of any standing who desire a Cabinet office under Mr. Johnson, or could accept it without a complete sacrifice of influence if they did." And thus, like a queered lemon, the World pitches Mr. Johnson into the gutter. Nevertheless it is for the promised success of the Democratic party that he waits before proceeding to execute the scheme of revolution which the party stands ready to applaud.

Will Butler Co. Take the Flag? The Republican Executive Committee of Butler county met, on Monday evening, John W. Brandon, President; James B. Story Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we urge upon the party of our county the great importance of the coming contest considering the Presidential election, and as Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union.

Resolved, That Butler county make an effort to take the flag offered by the State Committee, and that if said flag is taken by this county it shall be presented by this Committee to the township increasing its vote in proportion to last year's vote for Governor Geary.

Resolved, That we earnestly request every township to join in the effort to secure this valuable prize and trophy to Butler county, believing that we have an equal chance with any other county in the State. J. W. BRANDON, Pres't. J. B. STORY, Secretary.

The People Warned.

The following article clipped from the Pittsburg Commercial needs no comment it speaks for itself. Republicans should be prepared for every emergency.

We are obtaining additional proof every day of the desperate purpose of Andrew Johnson—not rammer merely, but proof to which no man should close his eyes, and that should startle the country as did the first gun aimed at Sumpter. At a late meeting in Cincinnati, Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, made the following statements on his own responsibility:

I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the present purpose of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress. I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress or when assembled, if the House of Representatives pass articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, "How can he do such a thing?" You recollect that six months ago Governor Swann of Maryland was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterward he declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieut Gov. Cox of that State could not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There is today a standing army in Maryland, an organized Militia force, such as no other State in the Union has, officered mainly by returned Rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, under some pretense Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under martial law, and call upon Governor Swann to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except when the issue comes that his his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming elections it will embolden him to carry out his purpose; and I hope that you, the people of Ohio, will be warned in time, and so cast your votes as to rebuke and prevent the mad designs of this bad man who is now acting President of the United States.

This accords perfectly with our information through reliable private sources from Washington. Every outward indication as well as the recent course of Mr. Johnson tends to confirm its truth. And to such testimony nothing should be required to rouse the people to act as one man to insure that which will arrest the danger—the defeat of the Democratic party.

We were gratified in being able to assure Republicans every where that within the last ten days our prospects in Pennsylvania have materially brightened, and that the State is sure if they continue to work as they are now doing down to the close of the polls. The attitude of the President, and the fact that he waits for the result in Pennsylvania to encourage him to put in practice the revolutionary scheme he has formed has awakened thousands of lukewarm Republicans and set them at work. And the exultations of the Democrats in advance have given an impetus to the work which nothing else could. To our friends every where we say, keep doing as you are now, and all will be well!

In Earnest.

There are low mutterings in the air. The stagnation of a week ago is broken by occasional bursts of passion. Gusts of public opinion sweep across the land, stirring the sentiment of communities into visible life and action. Men are talking in workshops, over counters, in the streets, of the posture of our national affairs and deepened distrust of our rulers and advisers is manifested. Discontent, soon to become anger, is rapidly rising. They who, but now, were lukewarm, are vehement in denunciation. It is too apparent, at least for hesitation, that the bold, and man who occupies and disgraces the Presidential chair meditates the speedy consummation of his infamous plans.

The failure of the constitutional amendment leaving the vital question to be meant to settle still at issue, the continued restlessness of the insurgent communities; their manifest dependence on the aid of Johnson for countenance and support in withstanding the will of Congress; the incessant, varying attempts of the President to weaken and divide loyal men by threats, bribes, sophistry, lies and hypocrisy; the factitious and disloyal efforts and utterances of the so-called Democratic party in the North and the consequent protraction of our troubles are all considered afresh and together, and are regarded as furnishing good ground for anxiety and alarm.

Men see that to this there must be an end, as they remember that but two years ago the visible causes of the present dangers were not only not in existence but were not apprehended, and that to the voluntary meddling, the deliberate usurpations of a single man, we owe all the perplexity, estrangement, difficulty, and delay, which have hitherto embarrassed and which now impede, they are ready to assert the prime necessity of achieving a peace by his civil detraction.

The partisan, who signalled his accession to office, at an hour when millions were weeping for the great man fallen, by the boorish declaration that "he would not be Abe Lincoln's administrator," who reminded a Southern deputation, with a chuckle, that he and they like the Roman Augustus, could not exchange looks without laughter, has amply redeemed his word in the one case and proved the fitness of his self appreciation in the other. He has not been the administrator of the policy of the late President, nor of the people's for they were identical. Piqued by a desire to evince a petty smartness which doubtless, adorned him when a tailor, soldierman, he has created confusion by his wish for change—eager to achieve at last, a place for himself in the charmed, social circle of the aristocrats who despised, humiliated, and insulted, him, by affecting a community in imposture and by actively endeavoring to secure for them safety from peril and continuance of power, he has played with the interests of a nation as with the baubles of a child. He has exhibited, throughout the servility of a sycophant, but wrought through the effrontery and mendacity of the demagogue. Happily he has, measurably, failed in his most cherished purpose.

Rebels, as a body, are not quite as yet the equals of loyal men while living, nor are they to the full as esteemed when dead. But who doubts that the author of the Amnesty Proclamation and the eulogist of the mouldering traitors by the banks of Antietam, would find work their common restoration to power and respect? No honest man doubts it, no honest man but will spurn the intriguing who seeks to accomplish these ends. The measure of Andrew Johnson's iniquity, we think and hope, is full. The people whose confidence he won by false pretences, whose powers he usurps, whose will he thwarts, whose interests he betrays, whose hope he mocks, and whose repeated warnings he will not heed, have no resource left but to declare in assembled Congress the vacancy of the office he has prostituted, the lapsing of the power he has abused. Such is, unmistakably, the popular will. These are the mutterings which fill the air.—Franklin Repository.

We were the happy recipient of some very fine coupons on Saturday last by Mr. Joseph Burkhardt. Our thanks to the donor: may his shadow never grow less.

Accident—On Friday evening of last week Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison, of Penn pt., and widow of Mathew Morrison, lately dead, accidentally fell and broke her left arm between the Elbow and wrist and dislocated her wrist joint.

Time's first footprints are wrinkles and gray hair, and although nothing has yet been discovered to eradicate the former the latter may be easily obliterated by the use of Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia. We know that it will restore gray hair to its original color and remove from the scalp all itching or irritation. Weather caused by dandruff or humors, at the same time imparting to the hair that glossy and beautiful look so much desired.

Mental anxiety of excessive thinking tends to deaden the vitality of the scalp fits effects are to produce a feeble affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and although gray hairs may be honorable in old age, yet a premature blanching, or loss of hair in young or middle-aged is to be regretted, and as it is natural for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above manner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Siccilian Hair Renewer. This preparation will soon change gray and brassy hair to its original color, and make it of silken texture; and will create a new growth when it has fallen off, as it furnishes the nutritive principle which nourishes the plants of the hair, filling them with new life and coloring matter, and giving a healthy condition to the whole fibrous mass.—Dramatic Chronicle.