E F City subscribers, served by carrier, will be charged gity cents per year extra Persons who fail to receive their papers regularly well confer a favor by not! lying us of the same. We prefer to have all subscriber who can conveniently, procure their papers at the office of publication.

All Advertisements, Job Work and Subscriptions publishers, must be nord in advance.

Federal Generals and their Employments. The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate a list of all general officers in the service of the United States on the first of January, 1885. It comprises 60 major

generals and 276 brigadiers, making a total of 342. Of this number 245 are in command, 200 of whom are brigadier generals. Eight major generals, and twelve brigadicr generals are awaiting orders and that he was not disposed to find obstacles one major general and fourteen brigadiers in forms. He would send commissioners are off duty on account of wounds and sickness. These are Gens. Sickles, Ricketts, Asboth, Barlow, R. O. Tyler, Schemmelfennig, Paul, Gresham, Underwood, Connor, McIntosh, Bradley, Long, Egan and Standard. Two brigadier generals (Hayes and Duffle,) are prisoners of war. Gen. Hayes is now released on parole for the purpose of attending to the distribution of supplies sent to our soldiers in Confederate prisons. Generals Banks and Lee are before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and Generals John Mc-Neil, Francis Spingla and Thomas N. Sweeney, are under trial by court martial. A view to the restoration of peace to the The remainder are on court martials and military commissions and awaiting orders.

THE NATIONAL DEET .- The Boston He ald, an Abolition paper; begins to realize the financial situation. It says, January 25: "It is not to be denied that the National debt is capidly increasing, and that it will amount by July to nearly three thousand millions of dollars. On the top of this, bills come up for settlement for property destroyed, amounting to nearly as much more. If one-half of these claims are allowed, it will swell the indebtedness of the nation to four thousand five liundred millions of dollars !- with an annual appenditure of at least two hundred millions in time of peace, besides paying the interest on the public deld. These figures are startling, and should claim the attention of stateamen, as they will the attention of the people when the tax gatherer comes knocking at their doors."

If we add to the above an equally large sum for State and town d bis, and a enormous pension list, we shall see abun dant canne to startle any one who expectto be a party in the payment of these debts.

. THE SENATE have very | polit stricken out that provision of the Ento the nt Act which allowed northern St. - t flit their quotas by enlishments of Negroes at the South. As will be perceived by the debate which preceded this action of the Senate. it was a direct vote of censure upon Mas sachusetts. It weems Gover or Andrew not staisfied with the small quota demanded by Fry of his State (only 1306 recruits being called for) actually mad a sur, load of darkies secured as substitue from Savannah, which Mr. Lincoln, with extreme good nature, agreed should be counted on the ridiculously small quota of that State. The same State, it seems has been allowed credits for 16,000 three vears' men. These figures will account for the outrageous quots of Pennsylvania, which must supply her own as well as New Eugland's share of 300,000 men called for by the President's proclamation.

Tax formalities of the Presidential election were completed on Wednesday, the 3th inst., by the counting of the Electoral votes by Congress-no State which has ever been fully in the power of the secessionists being included. The votes as

For Lincoln & Johnson (22 States),...213 For McClellan & Pendleton (3 States). 21

Majority for Lincoln & Johnson,...192 Whereupon Abisham Lincoln, of Illinois, was declared duly chosen Presiden. and Andrew Johnson, of Tenn-seee, Vice President of the United States for a term of four years from the 4th day of March. on which day they will be inaugurated in due form. The joint meeting (over which Vice President : Hamlin presided) was * then adjourned.

Ms. Prentice on Prace.-Geo. D. Prentice, commenting on a passage of Gov. Jacob's recent letter in regard to the sentiment and condition of things at the South. makes the subjoined statement. It is interesting and valuable as coming from one who speaks of what he has actually observed and scen :

It is true-as Governor Jacob savsthat the men of the South think that they have nothing under Heaven to hope from ty approached the discussion rather indiour Administration's present policy .-They put hard questions. They ask, what segorical demands or tender formal stipulaare they to expect or hope, if their slaves tions of absolute refusals, nevertheless are to be let loose in their midst and all the rest of their personal property config. during the conference, which lasted four We agree with Gov. Jacob-oh how re-

luctantly !-that there is yet to be a long and dreadful war.

The Boston Courier publishes the official documents showing that Joseph McDonald, who was one of the gunners of the tien of separation upon which the war Moniter in the memorable fight with the was waged, and a mutual direction of the Merrimac and lost a leg in the action, has reflects of the Government as well as those been denied employment in the Charles of the insurgents, 10 some extraneous ton Navy Yard by Com. Stringham, although recommended by Assistant Secretary Fox and the Chief of Bureau of Yardi and Docks. Stringham alleges, over his own signature, as a principal reason for both sections be fresh ned not beth sections be fresh med not beth sections be fresh med not beth sections. denying the maimed gunner employment, that, "I am reliably intormed that he such postponement we might now have voted against the present administra-

Tus Delaware Legislature on the 8th tory adjustment of political relations beinst. rejected the proposed amendment tween the Government and the States, to the Constitution by a three fourths section or people now engaged in conflict vote in the Senate, and a san thirds vote with it. The suggestion, though deliber-

had by the President as one of armistice THE HAMPION ROADS MENTE or truck and he announced that we can Northern and Southern Oficial Statements agree to no cossistion or suspension of In answer to a resolution of Congress, he President last week sent in a special message furnishing the correspondence and other information relating to the late.

MR. SEWARD'S LETTER.

be received.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

The President therefore on the 18th

day of January, addressed a note to Mr.

Blair, in which the President, after ac-

knowledging that he had read the note

of Mr. Davis, said that he was and always

should be willing to receive any sgent

that Mr. Davis or any other influential

person now actually resisting the author-

ity of the Government, might send to

confer intormally with the President with

Mr. Blair visited Richmond with this

letter and theh again came back to Wash-

ngton. On the 29th instance were ad-

vised from the camp of Lieut. Gen. Grant

that Alexander H. Stevens, R. M.T. Hun-

ter and John A. Campbell, were apply ing

for leave to pass through the lines to

Washington, as peace commusioners to

confer with the President. They were

permitted by the Lieutenant General to

come to his headquarters to await there

the decision of the President. Major

Eckert was sent down to meet the party

ters. The Major was directed to deliver

to them a copy of the President's letter

to them and signed by the Major, in which

they were directly informed that they

should be allowed to pass our lines. They

named letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair.

If they should express their assent to this

was disected to give them safe conduct

o Fortres Monroe, where a person com-

me from the President would meet them.

It being thought probable, from a re-

General frant, that the Richmond party

would, in the manner pressilled, scept

the conditions mentioned, the Secretary

of State was abarred berthe Fresident

with the duty of representing this Govern-

ment in the expected informal confer-

ence. The Secretary reached Fortress

Monroe in the night of the lat day of Feb

rusry. Major Bokert met him on the

norning of the 2d of February, with the

come from Richmond had not accepted

was allowed to give them conduct to For-

But at this juncture Lieutenant General

turn to Washington.

the night of the 2d of February.

transport, during the day, and the trans-

port was anchored in Hampton Roads on

the morning of the 3d. The President

attended by the Secretary, received

Messrs. Stephens. Hunter and Campbell

The conference was altogether informal

There was no attendance of Secretaries.

clerks or witnesses. Nothing was written

earnest and free, was calm, courteous and

kind, on both sides. The Richmond par-

rectly, and at no time did they make cat-

to favor was a postponement of the ques-

policy of scheme for a sesson, during

which passion might be expected to sub-

side and the armire of setting oil bus obis

at it was suggested by them that through

ately considered, was nevertheless regard.

on board the United States steam traus-

port River Queen in Hampton Hoads.

condition in writing, then Major Ecker

to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed

people of our common country.

collegially, and in subordination to the conference near Fortress Montper Acproposition which was thus appounced. companying it was the following letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, in which The anti-davery policy of the United the matter is summed up is a condensed form, and which will probably prove more the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had interesting to our resilers than if we prinheretofore assumed in his produmation of emantedithe entire message. It will be seen that cipation and other documents, as these positions the statement we gave last week of the were reilerated in his annual message. proceedings of the Conference, on the authority of a correspondent of the New

It was further declared by the President York Times, was nearly all guest work ; that the complete restoration of the national authority everywhere was an indisreneable condition of any assent on our Washington, Feb. 9, 1805. Frant to whatever form of peace might be part to whatever form of peace might be ago, Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, Jother party that while he must adhere to obtained from the President simple leave these positions he would be prepared, so to pass through our military fines without far as served was lodged with the Execudefinite views known to the finternment. tive, to exercise liberality. Its power, Mr. Biair visited Richmond, and on his however, is himsted by the Constitution, return he showed to the President's letter and when peace is made Congress must which Jefferson Davis wrote, that Mr. necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of repre-Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Mr. Davis was now, as he sentatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party yere then inalways had been, willing to send commissioners if assured they would be received, formed that Congress had, on the 31st or to receive any that should be sentult., adopted by a Constitutional majority. a joint resolution submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and that there to confer with the President, with a view is every reason to expect that it will soon to the restoration of peace between the hoo countries, if he could be assured they would be accepted by three fourths of the States so as to become a part of the organic law.

The conference came to an end by mu hial acquiescense, without producing an agreement of views upon the several man ters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them in auswer, in courteous and not untriendly manner. am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Southern Report of the Late Conference To the Senate and House of Representatives

the Confederate States of America: Having recently received a written no tification which satisfied me that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally with unoffi ial agents that might be sent by me with a view to the restoration of peace, I requested Hon. Alex H. Stephens, Hon. R M. T. Hunter and Hon. John A. Campbell to proceed through our lines to hold conference with Mr. Lincoln, or such persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit, for the informafrom Richmond at Gen'Grant's headquar. Ition of Congress, the report of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the enemy refuse to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or to give our people any other terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on any other basis than our unconditional submission to would be understood as coming for an their rule, coupled with the acceptance informal conference upon the basis of the afore. of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the Constitution for the emancipation of negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Conrelations between the white and black population of each State.

Such is, as I understand, the effect of the amendment to the Constitution which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States. JEFFERSON DAVIS. port of the conversation with Lieutenant

RICHMOND, Feb. 5, 1861. To the President of the Confederate States : Siz-Under your letter of appointment of the PSthult, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted, and took place on the 30th ult., on board a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon. Mr. Saw ard. Secretary of State of the United information that the persons who had States. It continued several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President in writing the condition upon which he Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly tress Monroe." The Major had given the and distinctly his sentiments as to terms, conditions and method of proceeding by same information by telegraph to the which peace can be secured to the peo President at Was hington. Un receiving ple and we were not informed that they this information the President prepared would be modified or altered to obtain a telegram directing the Secretary to rethat end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to an ultimate settle The Secretary was preparing, at the ment would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confedesame moment, to so return, without waitrate States, because that would be a recoging for information, for the President .nition of their existence as a separate nower, which, under no circumstances Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of would be done, and, for like reasons, no State, that the party from Richmond had such terms would be entertained by him reconsidered and accepted the condition from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised tendered them through Major Eckert would be granted or allowed, without satand General Grant surgently advised the isfactory assurances in advance of a complete restoration of the authority of the President to confer in person with the Richmond party. Under these circum-Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the stances the Secretary, by the President's Confederacy; that whatever consequences direction, remained at Fortress Monroe. may follow from the re-ustablishment of and the President joined him there on that authority, must be accepted, but that the individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United State The Richmond party was brought down might rely upon a very liberal use of the the James river in an United States steam power confided to him to remit those

pains and penalties if peace be restored. During the conference the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st uit., was brought to our notice. This provides that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime. should exist within the United States of any place within their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have the power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation. Of all the correspondence that preceded the conference herein or read. The conversation, although mentioned and leading to the same you have heretofore been informed.

Very respectfully, Your old't servants, ALEX. H. STEPHENS, R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

THE Clearfield Republican, shinks that hours, the several points at issue between "enough is now known from the temthe resident of the United State, and produced
the Confederates to conthe will endersed by the President, as folthe G wernment and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, in the conjector in the G wernment and the insurgents were per evinced by the Conjectorates to conjectorates to conjectorates to conjectorate to the way of an honorable peace, as among the first of his official acts. If the war continues, it is agreed upon all hands. that the next six month, will exhibit the most Herculean efforts on both sides, and the mightiest and bloodiest battles everreadily calculate what it has lost by fallmitting him to be chested out of the election."

immediate Bases, with some not very ident Lincoln's New Year's reception, certain, prospect of an ultimate satisfact says:

uniform courteousness,much to the grati- During the time that the Stuarts, particularly Buz RIMAN-On Saturday, the 11th instant, Scation of the sable race.

The movement made of the British days
General Grant's army was less effects
Warren's and Humphrey many. The Many locations General Grant's arthy was burger Warren's and Hemphrey's corps. hostilities expept on the basis of the distotal number of troops engaged was about bandonment of the insurgent forces and fifteen thousand. Gen. Meade commanded the restoration of the national authority the force in person. The troops moved throughout all the States in the Union on Speday morning, the 6th inst., in two columna. Humplicey's corps was upon that the Pantient la supported in his action the southern flank; Warren's upon the the kind I refer to the cases of northern fluidi. Humphrey payched yest States was reviewed in all its bearings and from his camp, crossing the Weldon rail road at Ream's Station, and advancing four miles westward along the Waughn road to Hatcher's run. Warren mayed along parallel roads three miles north of the Yaughn road. The skirmishing with the Confederates has been reported Already, and it is stated that the Foderal loss in these contests will amount to meanly four hundred. On Sunday night the Federal troops halted on an intrenched line facing northwest and crossing Hatcher's run at right angles. Warren's northern flunk was six miles southwest of Fetersburg, and three miles from the Southside railroad. Humphrey's southern flank was nine miles southwest of Petersburg, and

seven miles from the Southside railroad

The Contederates were in strong force all

along the front. The object of the move-

ment was to control the roads leading

from Petersburg south, so that Confede-

rate troops could not be sent to oppose

Sherman.

Un Monday morning all seemed favor able, but the enemy during the night had brought up large reinforcements, and in the forenoon they disposed them for an attack. They first sent all their troops against Warren's corps. Attacked in front and flank it was forced to give way, and retreated in a somewhat broken condition nearly two miles. This retreat exposed a portion of the Sixth corps that was crossing Hatcher's run, to reinforce Humphrey. They were driven in confu sion scross the run. Humphrey then re treated, the Confederates attacking him as he marched, but doing very little damage. On Monday night the Federal troops were all on the east side of Hatcher's run. in the two days fighting they had lost one thousand men. The Confederates were in strong force on the opposite side of Hatcher's run. The movement was & complete failure; no ground was gained, and the losses inflicted had been very heavy. This is the fifth time Gen. Grant has unsuccessfully repeated this move-

ment towards the Southside railroad. Everything is quiet at Wilmington, and there is no indication that either the Yederal land or naval forces will advance to attack it. The Confederates are building a formidable work on Cave Fear river. opposite Fort Fisher. It is called Fort Anderson. A Federal gunboat shalled it vigorously for a few hours on Saturday last, but did no damage. 😘

General Lyon, who commands a detach ment of four thousand Confederates, and at the time of Hood's retrest from Nashville was believed to have been out eff by the Federal troops, has escaped. By a circuitous march he succeeded in reaching England by corrupt and fawning priests, like-Corinth, Mississippi, in the last week of that taught by the time serving and ayouphan anuary and thus opened communication with the Confederate Army of the South-

The cheering heard in the Confederate camp at Petersburg when the Confederate Commissioners passed through the lines, was caused by the announcement that General Lee had been appointed to and had accepted the position of Commander if not in themselves null, avail against his in Chief of all the Southern armies.

NEW YORK has a brilliant Governor leastwise he has made a brilliant remark In his letter to the Senate transmitting a notice that Congress had abrogated the ling extress from the petition of the Commons present Federal Constitution, he said : "The day is not far distant when the Constitution of the United States will harmonize with the Declaration of Independence." How unfortunate that Mr. Fenton did not live at the time the Constitution was framed, so as to have informed those noodles, George Washington, and James Madison how to make their acta "harmonize!"

A raw days since, a meeting was held in Washington in behalf of the destitute starving negro population of that city. It is a little remarkable that not a single member of Congress appears to have been present at this meeting, nor any man in high official position or social influence. They prefer to indulge in that high sounding philanthropy which costs nething, and is sure to get into the news-

GEN. MCULELLAN, though defeated for the Presidency, has not come off second best with any of the military or naval heroes in the reception of solid testimonials of friendship. It will be remembered that a splendidly furnished house in 31st paper has made an active demand for old street, near 5th avenue, was presented to his wife. Now, it appears that just before bought up by parties connected with the paleaving New York for Europe, some of per mills. the New York friends of General Mc - material of this kind about their houses, and Ciellan presented him with \$20,000 in their purses," which would otherwise be lost.

Habeas Corpus. ".

In the Court proceedings at Washington, on the 24th ult., we observe the following case: ilogan and Dugan were arrested in February, 1864, without warrant, but upon alleged lungs. Bronchitis is becoming a very comsuspicion of having been concerned in the mon affliction. Those who are predisposed robbery of Maj. Malone's trunk. They have to Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., should never had a hearing, preliminary or final, and are id the night air. There are many prepaby large of time were entitled to a trial or discharge, even if regularly committed. They, applied for Habeas Corpus, directing the write to Superintendent Wood of the prison. He appeared in Court without the prisoners and made return that Hogan or Dugan was in his contedy but declined to produce, him because

the officer having Hegen or Dugan in custody is directed ant to graduce his body, but to hold him in custody until further orders, giv-ing this order in his remains to Court.

"January 22, 1865. Trans. A. Lincoln." This man was encreased and imprisoned by my (the President's) enthquity "not by auwitnessed. The country can therefore Ethority of law, for a civil, not for a military offered and has been detained nearly a year ing to elect McClellan ; or rather by per- without sein in violation of his Constitutional rights as & aitises, and an express provision df.claw. Some carpers for Constitutional A Washington letter, speaking of Pres. taste to complain of this as a wrong to the Polatic and to insist that all driminal prose-The reception at the Executive Manaion in accordance with the well known laws of the to-day exhibited quite a commingling of the Caucasian and Ethiopian. The Chief Magistrate received both races with an Bumerous precedents, they are clearly wrong.

the Hogel and arhitraty propositings of their predecessors To show a similarity of action in these who exercise unwarranted power and Darnell, Corbet, Hevelringham and Hamp de, arrostali be Chartes L'and'oommitte ! !!

the Tower for refusing to pay illegal assert ments of taxes. They sued the King's Bench for their wit of Habit Corpus. The wait was granted but the Warden if the Fleet made relact that they wave bleisted by a warrant from the Prive Council informing him of no particular orige of imprisonment, "but that they were committed by the special command of his Majesty." This gave rise to the im portant question whather such a return was sufficient in the to justily the Court in remitting the parties to dustody.

The counsel for the prisoners based their argument upon the 29th sec of Magas Courts that "no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned unless by lawful juligment of his peers or the laws of the land. He ith the Attorney General replied, and argued that this commitment is not in a legal and ordinary way, but by the special command of our ford the King which implies not only the fact done but so extraordinarily done that it is encorlously his Majesty's immediate act and will that it should be so. * * Shall we make enquiries," he says, "whether his commands are lawful :--who shall call in question the justice of the King's sotions. who is not to give an account

for them ?" From the maxim that "the King one do no wrong," he argues that a cause must be presumed to exist for the commitment though it be agt set forth. In the care of a number of papiets and other state prisoners he says: "Some there were in the Tower who were put in it when very young; should they bring a habeas corpus would the court deliver them ?"

. The next case is that 'of Sir John Elliot Holles, Selden, Long, Strode and other emi nent members of the Communa who had houn active in opposition to the King's (Charles I wishes during the preceding Parliament. They were committed, some to the Tower and some to the King's Banch Prison, and their papers seized. Upon suing for their habeas corpus, a return was made ther they were detained for notable contempts, and for stirring up sedition alleged in a warrant under the Kinu's vigu manual."

I apprehend that these precedents (not authorities) will be sufficient to quiet any qualms of conscience that may trouble any squeamish breast as to the propriety of the President's action; and for further authority refer to the declaration of Berkley, one of the judges of the King's Bench in 1629, "that there was a rule of law, and a rule of government sthat many things that could not be done by the first rate might be done by the other," and would not allow counsel to arruc malast the King's unlawful imposition or ship money." The entry in the warrant per speciale mandahun regis contrasts the remedial efficacy of the writ of habens corpus, formerly supposed to be the bulwark of Engireh and American liberty. The doctrine then taught in tic clergy here during the last year, was that "the King's (President's) power was of God that of the Parliament (Congress) only of man, obtained perhaps by rehellion; but out of rebellion what right could spring " or even were it by voluntary concession could a King (President) alignate a divine gift and infringe the order of Providence? Could his grants, posterity, he is like himself under the great

posterity, he is like himself under the great
feofiment of Creation."

Notwithsteading shas she President's course
is so fully supported by precedency, I hag to
commend to the reader's attention the following extract from the petition of the Commons

Signor M 210 has the harber to indust the time are selectly that the has succepted in making arrangements with the world renowned Pointst and great Composer,
in gotting the himself under the followwith the vertex of grand converts in the pitucial cities of the United States. He is the himself cities of the United States. He is the pitucial cities of the United States. He is the pitucial cities of the United States. He is the pitucial cities of the United States. He is the pitucial cities of the United States. He is the pitucial cities of the United States. to dames I :

"What cause we your pour Commons have to watch over our privileges is manifest in itself to all men. The prerogatives may easily and do daily grow. The privileges of the subject are for the most part at an everlasting stand. They may be by care and good provi dence preserved, but being once lust are no recovered but with much disquiet

AGENTS FOR THE OBSERVER .-- We have so reted the following persons as agents for the OBSERVER in their respective localities. They are authorized to collect bills for subscription, advertising and job work due this office themselves indebted to the office will much oblige us by calling upon these gentlemen

saking immediate payment; Fairview, Amor Stone . Capt. D. W. Hutchinson. Girard, Lockport, J. C. Cauffman Albion, Waterford. W. C. White. Corry, Amos Heath North East Capt. G. J. Whitney. Youngsville,

ATTENTION BOTS!-A CHARGE TO MAKE Monay, -Very few persons are aware, that by a recent invention, newspapers and scraps printed paper, can be converted into material for printing upon again. The high price of newspapers, books, pamphlets and scraps of By collecting and saving all the selling it, many a family can put "money in The highest price, in cash, will be paid for it

Tax Luxus .- The cold and changeable weather tells terribly on those who have weak and diseased lungs. Many are suffering at this time with affections of the throat and rations recommended for these diseases. there is not a doubt but that Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Ralsam is the best remedy. We have known it to effect cures in the worst cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and primary cases of Consumption.

de., can be presented by the Willows, Orphans, and mert of kin of these who have died in the service of the United States; also, by Soldiers' and Besines who are disabled by wounds received or disease sontracted, upon application to G. P. GRIFFETH, Licensed Military and Mavel Claim Agent. Office in the Common Council Room, Wright's Block, cerner State and fifth sts., (under the Dispatch office,) Brie, Pa.

BLANKS .- We keep constantly on hand a large selection of Legal Blanks, of approved forms, such as Beeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Notes, Summons, Subposenss and many others, not in such general use. Those is need of these articles, will find it to their advertises to give our office a call.

DIED. Jonnson-On Friday, the 5th inst., Punny W., son of Samuel F. Johnson, of Summit, aged 21 years, S. months and 24 days. CURRY Is Buffelo, on Wednesday, the 5th instant, after a lingering illices, Brews J. Curry, wife of W. C. Curry, of this city, aged 48 years.

the Seat James and Seat Charles, diagrace Capt, See. Secontar, aged 55 years. WILL BR PAID.

THE TRUERSHONED OFFERS FOR

Farm for Sale. THE PEDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR ask his rain attacked in Mill three township about her alle found his on the Wattaburg plank and, granted mily after of the has certed thereon a good frame of with water called his of being and of the exercise of shutididate. Also, a young the mill of the exercise of shutididates. orthogo kelantachen bir forber pa ticulara anguli di daha William Kilantachen no. bir jir of the antarriber a the paratises. BASEON.
Miller Lieb 16. 5.

Public Sale. MILE BE SOLD IT PUBLIC VEN-VV die, no the tare combined of Grant J. Wall becomed, one mile with of batteres of large on Tuesday, belo. 28th, 1865, on Samuel Brocht's laim, the ful

Public Sale. BY AN ORDER OF THE COURT OF

which ser et of \$25, tent-on arous there are errors a name boiling;

Also, knother place adomines, having a foint on 7th director \$25 ket, and in aming back \$255 foot, having orceased thereone tracting Home and office.

Also, a vacant lot on Societies street, back of the close present touting on massives street, back of the cours present touting on massives actived. It less and mining through the optical activities to the betaine to three count amount beam attack, section by could and Give equal natural point ats, secured by sound an mortgage, on the premises, with annual interest of the some C.B. WRIGHT, Con. Enquire of J. Ross Laureron, Attention

Minakera; Minakera;

freeiun Copiecund will force them to grow on the smoothest blace or chie, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks line \$100 Sent by mail everywhere, closely sealer, ou receipt of price. Address, WARNER & Co., Bax 135, Brooklyn, N Y

THO CONSUMPTIVES .- The godereigned having simple remedy, after having authored several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread dise ise, Cor samption-is anxious to make known to his fellow-said To all who I wire it, he will remi a copy of the pr

samplion nied, thee it charge, with the directions to proporting and using the same; which they will find a Cougar, &c. The on values of the advantage in son! ing the prescription is to benefit the affected and spread information which the conceives to be invaluable; and h hopes every authoric will try his remedy, as it will go them nothing, and may prove a Liensing Parties wis nog the prescription, will please address

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O. W. RROW. ETTERS OF ADMINIST

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