THURSDAY, NOV. 80, 1865.

SEMI-ANNUAL COLLECTIONS of the account due this Office will be made on or before the let days July and January in each and every year. Bills for job work and advertising will be collected every six months; subscription accounts will be collected yearly. Persons who fall to make settlements as above, must expect to have their bills sent to them.

taken of. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee o

COMMUNICATIONS containing information of an Interesting Local or General nature are solicited. We will send a copy of the paper FREE to any person who will farnish as a semi monthly Correspondence from any locality in this section.

For Terms of Subscription and Advertising se first page.

THE WORLD.

On our first page will be found the prospectus of the New York World, the best paper in New York, and one that has no superior in any country. As a news journal we think it far excels the Herald, while in point of editorial ability it is admitted ly at the head of the metropolitan press. Differing widely from its views in some particulars, we gladly bear witness to its independence of spirit and the unshrinking fidelity with which it has defended Democratic principles through the past four years of war and terror... To those of our friends wanting a New York paper we recommend the World.

MESTING OF CONGRESS.

Congress will meet on Monday next. the 4th of December, and as no difficulty is House, the Message of the President and rent in on that day or the following one. The usual competition for the offices of Speaker and Clerk is not expected, and Mesers. Colfax and McPherson will probably be re-elected without much opposition. The important question of the session will be the reorganization of the Union, and we fear, from all the information we can glean upon the subject, that none but the most radical partizan measures are likely to be adopted. The Republican Congressmen already at Washington, it is stated, " are almost a unit in opinion on the question of admitting the representatives from the Southern States. It is well known that Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, will not voluntarily place them on the roll, and while it is competent for any member to move that they be so placed upon it, the present temper and feeling of the Republican members indicate that any such motion would be overwhelmingly lost. Nor, so far as can be ascertained at present, is there the slightest probability of the immediate repeal or modification of the test oath enacted by the last Congress. Men of the dominant party who one month ago were in favor of admitting all duly elected members that can take the test oath from the Southern States and excluding the balance, are now inclined to favor the plan of keeping all out until the whole matter has been referred to a joint committee of both houses and some general plan agreed upon. Tennessee will probably, by common consent, be an exception to any rule that may be adopted. If the Southern States are excladed, as we now believe certain, the next House will consist of only one hundred and eighty-four members. Of these one hundred and forty-three are Repub-

THE statement published by most of the papers, to the effect that Mr. Vallandigham had recently to flee for his life from Eaton Ohio, is pronounced by the Cincinnati Enquirer untrue, with one exception. "The real facts," it says, "are simply that Mr. V. went on Monday night to Eaton to argue a case in Court, and did argue it on Tuesday, remaining in the town all day, and at the hotel until some time after dark. He went directly to the depot, and the train being behind time, remained at or near the depot for an hour, when, after he was upon the cars, some cowardly suffians threw stones. The train remained a quarter of an hour afterward at the depot, but nothing farther occurred except loud talk and threats outside."

licans and forty-one Democrats.

WILLING PATRIOTS BY THE WHOLESALE .-A Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository mentions the following as the gubernatorial candidates spoken of on the part of the Republicans: General Morehead of Allegheny; Colonel Jordan, of Bedford; Gen. Geary and John Covode, of Westmoreland; W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne; Thos. M. Howe and John P. Penny, of Allegheny; Lemuel Todd and Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia; Gen. Hartranft and Gen. Hancock of Montgomery; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna; Senator Lowry, of Erie; George V. Lawrence, of Washington; John Cossna, or Bedford, and others.

Ex-Post Facto Warriors .- Said Gen. Jeff. Thompson, a few days since, "The only persons in the South who wish to do any more fighting are those who didn't do any when they had a chance." The case is the same in the North. The most bloodthirsty men since the war are those who, during the contest could not have been bribed for any amount of money to go into the army. It is the home guard that calls for executions and persecutions. for the maintainance of martial law and for continuing a condition of war after this proclamation of peace.

abolitionists as "the disunion party," the name. As to the authority, there is no the disclosure:

held after the attack on Fort Sumter, opposed raising any troops or making any same policy that the Tribuse took ground

Mr. Chase is the candidate of the Sumner or the controlling wing of the Republicans for the Presidency and the Tribuse is their leading organ.

WEILE the Pennsylvania election campaign was going on, Gen. Hartranft was attending to his personal interests in this TREATMENT OF THE SOUTH.

bate, eight months after its close, is, whether restoration is yet practicable. Could there be a more conclusive demonstration that war alone could not accomplish the purpose for which the late war was undertaken? The mere military success of the war is not—and never was -the point in question. That has been complete and overwhelming; but to prostrate resistance was not the ultimate object cluded from their representation? Why does our army, in time of peace, number two hundred thousand men, scattered through the South, keeping watch and ward? Why is the whole country bending eagerly toward Washington, listening for what the President is about to say on every heart among us filled with misgiv-President will favor the restoration of unsubdued and incorrigible enemies; and on the other, that his "healing and conciliatory policy" (whatever that may be) will be baffled by a recalcitrant Congress? The Union, as yet, is not restored:

practically the whole country admits that the Democratic party were right in maintaining that war alone could never restore it. We have paid this appalling price for goods which, when sent to our door, we anticipated in the organization of the reject as if reeking with the fumes of a pest-house. What have we got to show the Department reports will probably be for our enormous expenditure? A Union restored and confidence re-established? No! The Union remains to be restored by statesmanship and moderation; which as the Democratic party always contend ed, might have prevented its dissolution. What, then, have we got, as yet, as the fruit of our mighty efforts? Count the graves, and see! Reckon up the cripples, and behold! Go into the markets: ask the price of food, fuel, raiment-and learn! Consider our debt of three thousand millions; add to it twice as much more for production arrested and property destroyed, and tell us what this enormous sacrifice was for. What have we got to show for it?

If we are to believe the statements of the Republicans, we have got an Ireland, a Poland! We have merely extended our dominion over a people not fit to be admitted into our councils. We are guaranteeing republican government (that is what they call it!) by excluding States from representation. So far from having restored the Union, the "Union party" (Union party!) contend that the restoration of the Union is the very worst thing that could happen, as yet.

Against this doctrine the Democratic party, trusting that they have President Johnson with them, protest. They believe there has been no moment since the outbreak of the late bloody and fratricidal war when the restoration of the Union was not desirable. After the firing on Sumter, war, was indeed inevitable: but we have been compelled to use the maximum of force because we exerted the minimum of statesmanship. The war was so managed as to keep the South united and resolute so long as they had any resources, making the acquisition as expensive, and the country when reacquir ed as worthless, as any conceivable method could have made them. That, however, is past, and cannot be helped. But is there any necessity for continuing the spirit of the old method, and making the government of the country we have reacquired as unrepublican and expensive, and the restoration of the Union as late and long-deferred, as by any kind of management is possible? * * *

If the Radicals are to be believed, the war is not only a failure in respect to the restoration of the Union, but even in respect to what they most glory in-the abolition of slavery. The Union, they say, cannot yet be restored, because slavery is, as yet, abolished only in name. not in fact. They contend that, till the freedman has the elective franchise, he is as much a slave as ever: that reunion is enough to deny that the measure in question tends, above any other that could be the white population of the South. Whatever else may be said of it, it is not a measure of conciliation. To insist upon it is the most certain means to embitter is, that the Union shall not be restored.-World. .

REPUBLIC OR DESPOTISM?

The Republican correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Washington, trusts "the next Congress will do the government under which we live is a President, with Edwin Stanton, to use the language of a distinguished military chieftain, 'a d-d clerk,' or whether it is really an absolute monarchy, under the reign of Edwin I. Pope's couplet about forms of government, may be well enough for philosophy, but it won't do foractual practice after all. If Edwin is really King, by all In an editorial article condemning the means let him have the crown and the New York Times of Nov. 18, 1865, makes need of change in that, for what he exercises now is limitless, and what has no "It was in pursuance of this policy that limit can't be extended—so the mathema-Mr. Chase, in the first Cabinet meeting ticians say, and they're right. But if Edwin is not actually King, then it would war; and it was also in pursuance of the pay to inquire by what authority he arrested and sent to prison a reporter of a Washington paper, within a week, for publishing a harmless item of news; and numerous pardons: by what authority he denies the use of the telegraph wires to the conductors of loyal stories about perdon brokerage in Washnewspapers in the South, while he permits ington. All this we predicted three months gamblers, speculators and prostitutes to use them ad libitim.

"If he has a right to say that such and State, but, since the election, he has gone such matter shall not go to New Orto his military command in Kentucky. leans papers by telegraph, hasn't he a When Gen. Slocum accepted the Demo. right to say it shall not go by mail and cratic nomination in New York, he im- therefore a right to interdict the transmediately resigned his commission in the mission of Northern papers through the the day for holding the next Democratic

stop the mails entirely? Where does pow-The Democratic party have always er leave off and usurpation begin with the maintained that the mere exertion of autocrat of the War Department? Or can military ferce—indispensable as that be there be such a thing as usurpation by him? came—would never suffice to restore the is it 'loyal' to ask the question? Think of Union. Certain it is, in the light of 'a d-d clerk' of the President having a events, that war has not sufficed to restore mounted guard in front of his palace day the Union; and the main question of deand raising a dust to permeate his bighness' chambers, and perchance reach the but it is the actual fact that for months been allowed to drive past the residence of Edwin I., and the preventing power has been a couple of United States cavalry soldiers. What a glorious occupation for of the war, only a means. Is that object | the volunteer army—keeping the dust out | are taken into consideration, it must be attained? If so, why is Congress about to of Mr. Stanton's window curtains! Who organize with a third of the States ex. wouldn't rush to arms for such a glorious purpose? Who'd hesitate? None but an arrant copperhead. Happy Edwin in the possession of a dust guard; but thrice happy guard in such a post of honor!" According to this representation, made by a correspondent who has no sympathy for the Democratic party, the condition of afthe great topic of restoration? Why is fairs at Washington is humiliating, even beyond what we had been led to believe. ing?-men on one side fearing that the Of what avail is it, though, to attack the servant while the master is applauded !-The man responsible above all others for the crimes against decency and law daily perpetrated by this tyrant Stanton, is President Johnson, who retains him in his place, and sustains him in his acts, in defiance of the wishes of nine out of ten of the patriotic citizens of the country.

> ONE SECTION TO RULE THE OTHER When Mr. Lincoln foretold at the commencement of the war, that at its close the same old questions would-revive in importance, he was sensible, and the event proves his foresight. But the men of the so-called Republican party are not content with this view. They insist that the new era shall be an era of new questions, new doctrines, new ideas. It is proposed by them not to discuss the old questions of political economy, not to examine the future and guide the course of the nation by the lights of past exparience, but to plunge at once and permanently into a new form of national existence, unperalleled in our own history, and which has been ruinous to the interests of liberty in other nations where the experiment has been tried. The plan is to govern one part of the country by the votes of another part; to refuse local self-government, in local matters. to several millions of the population of the country, and exercise the functions of government over them by the votes of another section. It is not worth while to discuss a proposition like this. When presented in its naked simplicity to any thinking American, he rejects it at once. But the men who propose it will deny that their plan amounts to any such thing. They will deceive the people who are accustomed to believe and follow them .-Hence it seems not at all improbable that a large portion will go crasy on this convert the Union and the Government military despotism.

It is a curious part of the history of Dedefenders of and disclaimers for the doc- in his place. trine of self-government are often the most radical tyrants when they obtain power. It would be utterly impossible today to consince some men in the North that the war has not given them a moral and political right to govern the South in everything, and being possessed with the idea that the result of the war has been the subjection of the South to the North (and not the subjection of rebellion to government) they are anxious to preserve and enjoy the resulting benefits of conquest.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

There are four million Roman Catholics in the United States. In 1803 there were only 1 province, 1 diocese, 2 bishops, 68 priests, 89 churches and 2 ecclesiastical institutions. In 1830 there were I province. 11 dioceses, 10 bishops, 332 priests, 230 churches and 9 institutions. In 1840 there were I province, 16 dioceses, 17 bishops, 482 priests, 454 churches, 358 stations and chapels and 13 institutions. In 1850 there were 3 provinces, 27 dioceses, 27 bishops, not to be thought of until the negro is a 1 081 priests, 1,073 churches, 505 stations voter. But no Radical can be crisy and chapels, and 29 institutions. In 1861. there were 7 provinces, 48 dioceses, 3 vicarates. 45 bishops, 2,317 priests, 2,517 thought of, to dissatisfy and exasperate churches, 1,278 stations and chapels and 49 institutions.

Besides these the Catholics have 102 orphan asylums, where they educate some 7,000 orphans, and have over 100 benevoand alienate the white population of the lent and charitable societies and 28 hospi-South, and obstruct the restoration of the tals. They have also 97 library institu-Union. Among all the eccentricities of tions for young men; 212 female acadepolitics, the absurdest ever witnessed is a mies, and 303 free schools for 27,940 males so called "Union party" whose watchword and 327 schools for 29 671 females. These facts and figures show an extraordinary growth, and are plainly indicative of the vast amount of zeal and labor devoted to that church.

BIRTH AT THE WHITE House -Some of our witty cotemporaries have "got the something to settle the question whether joke" on Col. McClure in connection with the following paragraph in his letter de-Republic of which Andrew Johnson is scribing the hour's conversation he had with the President:

"Soon the door opened and a genteel lady emerged from the President's room with a large official envelope clutched nervously in her hand, and a benignity of countenance that told more plainly than words that another citizen had been born again to the Republic."

The question now is, was the "genteel lady" spoken of the mother of the new born infant, or merely the mid-wife in attendance? If the former, was not her recovery unusually speedy; and if the latter, where did our friend, the Colouel, acquire his familiarity with that class of females that he is able to tell them by a

THE Tribune thus snaps its teeth and elevates its nose at the President for his

The papers are filled with scandalous ago. The system is vicious, and out of vice nothing but vice can come.

The Tribuse is in favor of general amnesty to the Southern people, without dis-

THE State Contral Committee, at its session last week, fixed the 4th of March as mails to the South, and for that matter to State Convention.

THE LAST ELECTION. The Harrisburg Patriot publishes complete returns of the late State election,

from which we learn that the aggregate vote, home and soldiers', was as follows: AUDITOR GETTEAL. SUBVETOR GREERAL

Hartranft's ma]. | 22,455 | Campbell's mvj. 21,601 The total soldiers' vote was 10,581, of which 9,249 were cast for Philadelphia royal nostrils! and a guard of honor at the | alone, and the small remainder distributed hall door! The reader may be incredulous throughout the State, no returns being received in some counties, and very few past no public or private conveyance has votes cast for others. As an instance the entire soldiers' vote for Erie county was but 2, and in several counties only 1 was received. When the monstrous Given agreed that the large soldiers' vote returned for that city has rather a suspicious look. The total vote of the State was 454,147—a falling off of 118,558 compared

> SEWARD ON DAVIS .- The following re markable statement appears in a New York letter to the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph. It has been going the rounds of the press for some weeks without contradiction:

with that of 1864, when the combined vote

of McClellan and Lincoln was 572,707.

"Since I have introduced Mr. Seward's name, I will refer to a conversation he had a few days since with Thurlow Weed-Jefferson Davis being the subject. Weed said Mr. Davis should be hanged, and expressed himself quite warmly on the subect. Mr. Seward then propounded the query, 'Why should you harg him?' to which Weed replied. 'I would hang him for treason.' Mr. Seward responded in his energetic way, 'We cannot hang him without first convicting him, and I think no impartial jury would do that.' Weed his conviction should not be difficult:' but hang him it would be no great moral lesson to the world.' Gentlemen who were it that Mr. Davis' life is safe at least."

GOOD PROPESSIONS OF SOUTH CAROLINA .an extra copy to all who will get up a club of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, concludes twenty. his message to the Legislature with these

good words: "I would urge you, gentlemen, to look only to the future in your legislation, and forget, so far as you can, the past. There is much to hope for and live for yet in South Carolina. * * We have no polit ical divisions. South Carolina presented a unit after her act of secession, and she is now united as one man in returning to the Union, and will be as true and loyal to her plighted taith as any State north of Mason and Dixon's line. In this respect there is no difference between former secessionists and old Union men. They all have equally at heart the peace, honor, glory and prosperity of the American republic. And I earnestly pray that all our legislation and deliberations may tend to this great purpose, under the guidance and protection of Almighty God."

PRACTICE VS. PROFESSION.—The Cleveland Plaindealer states that one day last week a Justice of the Peace, of a certain brand, on Superior street, summoned a negro as a juryman, to sit on some important case with white men. The white jurors, some absurd plan, and will vote in solid mass to of whom actually voted for the negro suffrage candidate, Cox, refused outright to of the United States into a permanent take their seats with him. After a couple of hours spent in quibblings, requestings and refusals, the redoubtable Justice dismocracy that the men who are most ardent | charged the negro and took a white man

> THE notorious Fred. Douglas delivered himself of a speech to a crowd of black and white abolitionists at Boston the other day, in which he spoke of the President in the most violent and insulting style. "We abhor, very properly," he said, "Jefferson-Davis and Booth, but a deeper and more dreadful execuation will settle upon that man's name if he shall sacrifice us, as his policy now evidently aims to do."

WENDELL PHILLIPS says: "The Republican party does not exist. There is a spectre walking over the country in its shroud. but there is no such party."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON has abolished the Detective Bureau of the War Department. Now let him make clean work of it and abolish the Secretary.

News of the Week.

'The President has approved the death sentence of two citizens of Georgia, named Christopher C. Resse and John M. Brown, who were convicted by a court-martial of the murder of a negro woman named Nellie West in Taliaferro county, in that State. The executions are to take place on the first Friday in January. In what clause of the Federal Constitution a courtmartial obtains the authority to try any nerson for primes against State laws, or the President to take official action on the subject, we are not informed.

Almost every negro arrested and taken before the City Recorder at New Orleans is found to be possessed of some weapon. -Tribure. Kechner was on Friday hanged in the

jail yard of Buffalo for the murder of a soldier named Henning last September. He acted the bravado to the last, and died protesting his innocence of the murder. The official majority for Marcus L. Ward, Republican, for Governor of New Jersey, is 2,789.

A Cuban named Jose Garcia Otero, proprietor of a theatre in Havana, was mur-

dered and robbed of \$10,000 in Central Park, New York, on Wednesday night. Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, having requested the removal of the national troops, the President has informed him that they will be withdrawn when it appears that order can be maintained without them. The President also urges Mississippi to adopt measures to secure to the freedmen their constitutional rights

—whatever that may mean. A New Bedford paper gives a list of forty-six American whaling vessels, with ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two

early settlement of the Southern questions, but that his action would be gov erned by events. In plain words, he will go with the strong side.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania at the recent election, for Auditor General, is officially stated at 22,660. The total vote for Auditor General was 454,140, a falling off from the vote at the last Presidential election of 118,562. An official order has been issued in Sa

vanuah cautioning white chi'dren against maltreating colored children. What next? President Johnson has rescinded the order of Maj. Gen. Thomas shutting up the Episcopal churches of Alabama. In that he has done right.

The armed freedmen are committing all sorts of robberies and outrages in the vicinity of Shrevaport, La.

The steamers Nisgara and Post Boy collided in the Mississippi, near Helens, Ar kansas, on the night of the 24th inst. The Niagara sunk in 20 feet of water, and 100 of her deck passengers, mostly colored soldiers, were drowned.

Thomas J. Carver, a defaulting treasury agent, at Mobile, has been sentenced by a court martial to a fine of \$9,000 and one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

Pellicer and Gonzalez, who murdered Senor Atero, in Brooklyn, have been ar rested. Pellicer confessed to the murder The stolen money has been recovered. A disturbance occurred recently among

the negroes at Mariana, Florida, and a company of regulars had to be sent there to preserve order. The hearing in the oil frauds, at Pithole

Pa., took place on Wednesday. The mat frauds in the Philadelphia election case | ter was referred to Washington for a final decision. Referring to the severe illness of ex

President Pierce, the Concord Patriot says his friends will be happy to hear that it has now been checked, and his condition is rapidly improving. is rapidly improving. A government agent in Mississippi, who

collected \$80,000 has accounted for only Frauds amounting to over \$100,000 have

been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department at Louisville, Ky. The number of pardons granted by the President is about 8.000.

THE OLD GUARD FOR DECEMBER. -- We have received the December number of The Old Guard, which closes the third volume of this magazine. The publishers announce that it will be enlarged with the January number to sixty-four pages, and that an increased amount of Literary and Family reading will be added. The Prospectus announces, as among the patrons and contributors of the Old Guard for 1866, Hon. Charles O'Connor, ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, ex Governor Dana, of Maine, Dr. J. H. Van Evrie. Dr. Thomas Dunn English, Hon. James W Wall, George Fitzhugh and Hon. Roger A. said, 'His guilt is already established, and Pryor, of Virginia, Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, and other distinguished writers. A feature Mr. Seward maintained that no jury could of the new volume will be a series of steel be formed to convict him, and added, in a plate portraits, with sketches of all the most significant way. 'And even if we should prominent Confederate Generals, commencing with General Lee, in the January number, to be followed by Stonewall Jackson, J. E. Johnpresent during the conversation infer from ston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Wade Hampton and others. The terms are to be \$3 00 per vear, single subscription: two copies for So: five copies for \$12; ten copies for \$20, and

MARRIED.

Rousenry-White-At McKean, Erie county Pa., on the 26th inst., by Rev. N. H. Jones, Mr. Oliver S. Roushey, of Dallas, Luzerne county, Pa., to Miss Sarah E. White, of McKean, Erie county, Pa. Baltsman - Sanborn, - On the 28th inst., at

the bride's residence, in this city, by Rev. Geo. F. Cain, Mr. John B. Saltsman and Miss Rose J. Sanborn. MILLER-MURPHY-In Lockport, November

15, by the Rev. W. Hollister, Mr. James L. Miller and Miss Adelaide A. Murphy, both of Girard township.
WILLIAMS—McMax—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Wilson, Mr. Patrick Williams to Miss Annie McMan, both of Corry, Erie county, Ps.

HEARD-STRONG-In Corry, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. G. W. Staples, Mr. T. M. Heard, of Corry, to Miss M. V. Strong, of VEBSTER-SHERWAY-At the residence of the bride's father, on the 14th inst., by Rev.

W. F. Bainbridge, Mr. W. C. Webster, of Westfield, and Miss C. A. Sherman, of Erie, Pa. BRECHT-CLARK-On the 23d inst., by Rev.

Jos. H. Pressley, M. W. Brecht, of Erie, to Miss L. A. Clark, of Mill Creek.

DIED. Brows-In Conneaut, Pa., on the 18th inst.,

Hiram L. Brown, aged 81 years and 4 months. WHAH-Conneaut township, on the 29th ult., of consumption, Josephine, daughter of Charles and Emily Bowman, aged 22 years. WERNTZ-In Fairview, on the 29th ult., of bronchitis, Mary Jane, wife of Wm. B.

Werniz, and daughter of Joseph and Magdalena Gensheimer, of Fairview, aged 22 yesrs, 8 months and 14 days. Towssesp-In Springfield, on the 12th inst., Mr. William Townsend, aged 82 years.

Bussell.—On Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., William Curry Russell, eldest child of Robert W. and Lizzie C. Russell, aged 2 Years. BRIHAN.-In Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 21st

inst, of brain fever, James P. Lenihan, aged 31 years and 1 month.

New Advertisements.

LOB SYPE. The Brick House with lot, now occupied by Mrs. Seett, a Sassafrae street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, to rails. Powersion given April 1st. Apply to no3:-3s. J. ROSS THO MPSON.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Polly Smiley, dec'd, late o' Le Boenf ip., Erie county, Pa. having been granted to the undersigned; notice is hereby given to all indebted to suid estate to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same will present them duly a thenticated for estilement. W. N. SMILEY. LaBounf, Nov. 30, '65-6w*

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For tarms and information concerning the College, address, JENKINS, SMITH & COW LEY. Pittaburg, Pa.

PRIE BAIL WAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865, trains will leave Buffulo and Duntick at about the following hours:

RASTWARD BOUND.

STRAY COW. Came to the promises of the undersigned, a stray cow baving white and black spots, about 8 years of egs. The countries and the fore countries are property, pay charges and their her countries the will be dis-posed of mearding to law. BOMAN VETTER,

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