THURSDAY, JANUARY 18; 1866.

Blanks. The Observer office is now supplied with a general as soriment of all the blanks in use by attorneys, jus-tions of the peace, constables and oil men. They are printed on good paper and in an attractive style, and will be found equal, if not superior, to any published. The price for Deeds and Mortgages is 75 cents per dozen sta or 10 cents a-piece for single copies; for all other kinds of Blanks, 40 cents a dozen aboots or 5 cents for single ones. As all our blanks, with the exception of Deeds and Martgages, are printed on sheets of uniform sise, parties ordering a supply from abroad on figure the exact amount of their bill. jalatt.

Cool, VERY .- In the new State of Colo rado there are 46 negroes in all, and these 46, or a portion of them, have petitioned Congress, through their mouth-piece, Senwill not permit them to vote, and will not place them on an equality with the whites.

In Onio there is a severe struggle going contest has been narrowed down to John can is certain to be elected, the Demo- ter design. cratic press generally sustain Sherman, who, although a political opponent, is a and fair ability. There is not much fear that Schenck will be successful, but if he is, it will be the first victory he has won since the outbreak of the rebellion.

The English government has published further diplomatic correspondence between Mr. Adams and the British Foreign Secretary. Mr. Adams, on Nov. 21, notifies the English Government that its proposal for a joint commission is declined by the United States. Earl Clarenden, the new Foreign Secretary, in a letter of Dec. 2. desires the discontinuance of the correspondence concerning the American claims, on the ground that the topic is fully exhausted. Thus the question of our claims on england remains in a state of suspense.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. The House of Representatives last week received a message from the President communicating the requested information in regard to steps taken by France and by Maximilian to obtain from the United States a recognition of the Imperial Government of Mexico, and of the action taken on this question by the Government of the United States. It appears from the diplomatic correspondence laid before the House that several attempts were made on the part of the Government of Maximilian to enter into direct, though not official, communication with the Secretary of State at Washington. All these attempts it seems were unsuccessful. A letter from Maximilian to the President was not received, and the agent who brought it not admitted to an interview with the President.

As regards France, the Secretary of State, on Nov. 6, in a dispatch to Minister Bigelow, expresses the concern of the the operations of the French army in Mexico, and declares the attempt to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico disallowable and impracticable. M. Drouyn de L'huys, as may be easily imagined, derived " neither pleasure nor satisfaction" from this dispatch when it was read to him by Mr. Bigelow. The French government intimated that they were inclined to withdraw their troops in case the Government of the United States was willing to recognize Maximilian. This condition was not accepted by our government, which asserted its wish to remain on good terms with the Imperial Government of France, but also stated that the friendly relations between the two governments would be seriously icoparded by the non-withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

WHY DAVIS IS NOT TRIED.

THE President last week sent a Message to the Senate, in reply to the inquiry of that body why Jefferson Davis is confined and why he is not brought to trial. The Message covers reports from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, and does not otherwise respond to the Senate resolution except by referring to the annual Message of the President. The Secretary of War explains that Jefferson Davis is held on charges of treason, of inciting the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and of starving Union prisoners of war; that the President desired to have him first tried for treason, and that the Attorney-General advised Virginia as the most proper place for such trial, but that Chief-Justice Chase declines to hold a court within the limits of that circuit. The Attorney-General states the substance of the connion heretofore given by him to the President, and there the matter is left.

Louisville Churic, w. . ted the 13th, says:

"In conversing with members of Congress to-day the President expressed himself as strongly opposed to forcing negro | Monday, Mr. Broomall (disunion radical) | the resulting of the Delegates have ensuffrage on the people of the District of of the Chester district in this State, offer dorsed the latter.—N. Y. Day Book.

Now, which is right? As Congress is determined to pass the bill at any rate, we trust they will do it soon, so that we may be able to ascertain positively where the President does stand on this important

FRIENDS of the Observer, are you doing what you can to extend its circulation and influence? Have you any conservative neighbors who ought to take the paper and do not? If so, make it your business to see them at once, and urge them to place their names upon our list, and do not rest contented until you know that they have done it. Democratic papers in nays to 12 year. this section have a "hard road to travel" at the best, and it should be the constant argument that the credit of Massachusetts Twenty Thousand never were nor could aim of all who feel an interest in our is better than that of the United States. The next plea the friends of that State oftener scarcely half full. Now, war is possible. Shame upon the Democrat who set up will probably be that Mastachuhas not spunk and liberality enough to setts is superior in point of wealth, popu-

The correspondent of the New York Tribune writes pathetically from Washing-

The statement that no Congressmen can hope for official favor or patronage in at least two Departments of the Government unless he shall declare for what is fermed the President's policy, is currently circu-lating and being indignantly commented upon by members here. The announce-ment boldly made, in at least one of the Departments, it is believed will, from the temper it has evoked, work its own

cure.

We do not know how much reliance is to be placed on this assertion, but the fact that it accords with the general expectation and desire among Democrats cannot be denied. The failure hitherto to pursue this decisive course has been of serious detriment to Mr. Johnson among those who honestly wish to support the main ator Sumner, not to admit Colorado as a features of his reconstruction policy. Peo-State, because the whites, some 34,231, ple could not easily be persuaded of the sincerity of those professions which were not re-enforced by corresponding measures; and the country hesitated to accord full faith to the President's desire of reson for the United States Senatorship. The toration, while he caressed and employed persons who were notoriously inimical to Sherman, present Senator, and General his avowed purposes. The seeming in-Schenck, both Republicans. The latter consistency of principle and practice exis a foul mouthed bigot, and as a Republi- posed Mr. Johnson to suspicions of sinis-

It is a recognised principle in Ameri can politics, that the subordinates of an man of good personal traits of character Administration must conform their conduct to the measures of the Chief Executive; and it is expected of a new President that he should distribute his patronage among the members of his party. The dence, which, like all the former ones, circumstances of Mr. Johnson's accession seems about to be sacrificed in the house to the Presidency were such as to forbid an instant and absolute application of this rule; and he has extended a very unusual indulgence to the contumacy of those whose official existence as suspended on his pleasure. Now, nobody is disposed to quarrel with the President for his charity | ceeded in establishing "Circles," or toward political adversaries, so long as branches of the organization in every their presence in power does not operate part of the United States, the Canadas to the injury of the public welfare; but when they employ the influences of office to thwart the Executive and to defeat which the Celt in every land is passionmeasures of the greatest moment to the stely devoted. John ("Mahoney, aware country, we have a right to demand that once took advantage of the recess which they be made impotent for mischief by followed the abortive Irish insurrection in dismissal from place. That there are in. 1848, in which he took part, to inaugurate dividual members of the present administration who dissent from the President's distinctive policy, and exert themselves time was almost ripe for the regeneration to obstruct its success, is too notorious for of Ireland, and his countrymen everydenial. It is universally understood that there is at least one such person in the America to the most vulnerable portions Cabinet. The effect of this impression on of that country, in order to strike a suc the popular mind is not only to beget a cessful blow for the liberty of their father mistrust of Mr. Johnson's candor and the weakness of England, and the "easy consistency, but to repel the sympathy job" before the hosts of patriots who and support of those who approve the would pledge their lives and fortunes to Executive policy and desire to promote its | rid the old land of the footsteps of the success. And then, while the Administration is undermined by its own retainers, the story of English perfidy is proclaimed dence of those Democratic masses who are eager to restore the integrity of the Union.

hero" not only insisted that his Cabina

conformity to his views from every subordinate of the Administration. Hence, the splendid success of his Presidential term, fierce independence of his famous predecessor, but the relentless will of Jackson istration not only to a brilliant but a most nacific conclusion. When he retired from power he delivered the Presidency to the tinued to receive large amounts person of his choice, with as little resist. Irishmen in Australia, England, Ireland, ance and as universal an acquiescence as Scotland and the whole American continif he had the nomination of his successor.

Will not Me. Tokesen he instructed to have reached over eight millions of dol-Will not Mr. Johnson be instructed by lars! Then the difficulties of the organithe wisdom and firmness of the indomita- ration commenced. A Congress of the ble Jackson? It is impossible that in the assertion of the Executive independence he should encounter the formidable confederacy of talent and interest which op- bursement of its moneys. Subsequently posed the administration of Jackson. Thad. Stevens is not a Henry Clay; nor is Charles Sumner a Calhoun. No National Treasurer, B. Doran Killian, leased the Bank rears its portentous front in the splendid Moffat Mansion in Union Square path of the Executive. The people are altogether as favorably inclined to President Johnson as they were to Andrew Jackson, and they only await the signal was then divided into War and Navy Deof his rupture with the Republican faction partments, and a Civil Department, toto accord him their unqualified support.— gether with one for the sale of one million of "bonds of the Irish Republic." Is not the President sufficiently conversant with the instincts of the masses to was formed by the Congress in Philadelknow that a man never becomes popular phia, at once repudiated the extravagance but by the exhibition of the heroic virtues of O'Mahoney, and impeached him on of character? They have no sympathy on the other hand, Col. O'Mahoney and with the nature that timidly shrinks from B. Doran Killian were accused of withresponsibility; they abhor the arts of the holding certain moneys of the Brothertime-serving politician. All their admi. hood, and depositing them in the hands ration is reserved for him who boldly defice his enemies and graspe his object by ployed Mr. Sinclair, the publisher of that the vigor of his arm. "Oh! for one hour" paper, to use it to speculate in stocks in In our reposition of Andrew Jackson. How would Sumner ings appears a sement from Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, to the effect that President Johnson informed him that he frontery of Stevens would be cowed by his successor. of Andrew Jackson. How would Sumper Wall s reet. It should be stated here was in favor of negro suffrage in the Dis. the majesty of that brave old man! The trict of Columbia. The exact opposite of curs of faction would be silenced by his called the Fenian Congress together, this is claimed by a prospect of the presence, and he would rouse the nation spondent of the presence, and he would rouse the nation Fenian Circles in the West, however, are a dispatch date to a transport of enthusiasm for the Union not represented, and but half the deleand his own undaunted Administration.

In the lower house of Congress, on Monday, Mr. Broomall (disunion radical) the leadership of Col. O'Mahoney. So ed the following:

Whereas, All just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed; and whereas, the best way of obtaining that consent is through the ballot box: and whereas, the white men of the Dis-trict of Columbia have by that means decreed that in their opinion the black men of the District should not be allowed

the right of suffrage; therefore,

Reselved, That the District of Columbia Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ordering an election at which the blacks of the District shall de mistaken. We shall at most have but cide by ballot whether in their opinion the skeleton of an army; officers without cide by ballot whether in their opinion' the white men of the District should be

allowed the right of suffrage. The House tabled it by a vote of ISB

THE N. Y. Port devotes a column to the

Sales Bright age of the W. S. S. S. Sales T.

Trees seems to be some difficulty about codented teration, which must be adoption of the Constitution the State Tribune. should be admitted. The Constitution was rejected. In the summer of 1865 a

eral committees and a second Constitution formed. This was adopted by a small majority of the voters. The action not being secording to the law of Congress, havprovisions of the act, the President declines to issue a proclamation admitting the State, and refers the whole question for the further action of Congress.

THE Washington correspondent of the Tribune gives the following interesting item of information:

A Republican editor, applying at one of the most important departments last week for the official advertising, was asked if his paper would adopt the President's policy. The intimation was made that on no other terms could official patronage be given out. On Saturday last, Thomas B. perhead) had his bills for Government advertising, given him by order of the President, sudited and paid.

Goy, Currin has written from Havana that his health is improving and that he may be expected in Harrisburg on the

THE PENIAN TROUBLES.

Our readers will observe that we have iven but little space to an account of the Penian troubles and revelations: but it may not be uninteresting to give a resume of this last movement for Irish indepen-

of its friends. No organisation was ever formed under nore favorable auspices than the Fenian Brotherhood, which is now entertaining the world with a daily record of its extraordinary dissensions. It was ushered into existence about eight years since, by Col. John O'Maheney, who, in five years, sucand Australia. The great principle involved—resistance to the British usurpation and misrule in Ireland—is one to of this hereditary hate to the Saxon, at another. In 1857 he called several public meetings in New York and other cities, and in all his addresses he stated that the where should be urged to contribute the means necessary to send an army from land. These addresses also referred to

its equivocal conduct alienates the confi. at the fireside or the rostrum, was fired afresh by the spirit stirring addresses which they heard from O'Mahoney and his friends, and they subscribed liberally towards the movement. The war with the The example of Andrew Jackson should South did not intersupt it, for the perilous not be lost on Andrew Johnson. The "old expansion of the currency enabled the millions of its supporters to subscribe more liberally to it than they could in the should be a unit, but exacted the most rigid days of hard cash. O'Mahoney then es- tions were presented from a colored Baptist tablished his headquarters in the upper convention for universal suffrage. The bill this city, and in these unpretending apartments received various delegates from and hence, too, the vivid impression of Ireland-among them James Stephens, his ascendant character which is still as. who recently escaped from the Richmond sociated with the name of Jackson. The Prison, in Dublin, where he was incarcermost rigid exertion of his individuality ated on a charge of treason. Stephens was appointed "Head Centre" of all the cannot expess Mr. Johnson to greater em- organizations of Fenians in that country, barrassments than were provoked by the and he proceeded, as such, to prepare for the prospective revolution. It was found advisable, however, to desist from all such efforts till the late war with the South had triumphed over every obstacle, dissipated closed; and when hostilities ceased beall opposition, and conducted his Admin- tween the two sections of this country, the preparations for the war in Ireland

were resumed. In the meantime, Col. O'Mahoney con-Brotherhood was convened in September in Philadelphia, to reconcile the differences which had arisen relative to the control of the organization, and the dis-Col. O'Mahoney, having so many millions in his hands, decided on leaving his humble quarters in Duane street, and with the at \$1,000 per month for a year and a half, and lodged \$5,000 additional with the

The Senate of the Brotherhood, which that ten of the thirteen members of the Senate deposed Col. O'Mahoney, and appointed Col. Roberts their President, as

In this state of affairs, Col. O'Mahoney which is still in session in this city. The gates entitled to admission are present. The Congress is controlled by the Delegates of the Manhattan District, under dorsed the latter .- N. Y. Day Book.

OUR STANDING ARMY.

We entrest Congres to ponder long and anxiously before consenting to pass Gen. Wilson's bill proposing to increase the personnel of our Regular Army to Seventy Thousand men. If that bill becomes a law, at least Thirty Millions per annum will be added by it to the taxes of our people; and for what? "To add Forty Thousand men to our Army,"say you? Then you are grievously We shall at meet have but soldiers; regiments on the books dwindled suffrage, which was tabled. On motion of the companies on parade; bleedless, flesh-Mr. Stevens, the Judiciary Committee were to companies on parade; bleodiess, flesh-less skeletons, with bony jaws grinning at the folly which called, them into being. Men in Congress save us from this costly filmion! Ample experience proves that going out of fashion, and every man in our ranks beyond the first Twenty Thoussustain his local paper, at such a period as lation and intelligence to all the rept of fairly joined his regiment. Then why the Union.

| Add will have cost \$500 by the time he has fer their late slaves notwithstanding the cases fairly joined his regiment. Then why the Union.

the admission of Colorado as a State into more severly felt as prices decline toward the Union. The act of Congress of the specie standard Economists in Congress! 21st March, 1864, provided that on the seedlessly oppressive measure !-- N. Y. cave us from the passage of this most

Tun New York Times of last Friday gives out that the issue betwen the Presi second Convention was called by the sev- dent and Congress is to be forced to an immediate trial. It says: "In the case of Tennessee, and most probably in the case, also, of Florida, the means will be speedily had of testing whether unnecessary delays are to be the rule; whether the executive ing differed in time and place from the policy is to have an honest sunpret or not, and whether the party which has worked together harmoniously in the extreme perils of a bloody civil war, shall go to pieces before it reaps the fruits of its loyalty to the government and its sacrifices for the Union." As the Times speaks for a leading Representative upon the floor of the House this announcement may be regarded as more than mere idle speculation. The coner the test is made and Congress sets about legislating for the suffering interests of the country and its white men, the befter.

THE New York Evening Post thinks the leading Republicans will make a fatal error if they imagine that class legislation, unjust discrimination in favor of certain nterests, mismanagement of the currency and the debt, and, above all, a mistaken and unsuccessful policy on the great question of reconstruction, will be endured by the country even at their hands.

Congressional Proceedings.

WEDERSDAY, JAN. 11,-Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Regular army, of which the fallowing is a synopsis: The military peace establishment of the United States to consist of ten region ments of cavalry, sixty regiments of infantry, sevan regiments of artillery, and such other forces as shall be provided by this bill. In addition to the five regiments of artillery now organized, one regiment, to be composed of colored persons, officers for which shall be selected from volunteer officers of artillery having served no less than two years during the war, and distinguished for capacity and good conduct in the field, the same organization to exist as is now provided by law for the 5th Regular Artillery. In addition to six regiments of cavalry there shall be two white regiments and two colored, to be officered as provided for above. The fourth section pro-vides for sixty regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, as now organized. regiments of twenty four companies each consolidated so as to create, with the addition of four companies, twenty fwo regiments of ten companies each, to be composed of men who have been discharged from service on ac count of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of their duty-officers to be selected from the Veteran Reserve Corps, or other officers of the velunteer service who have been d sabled in service. Ten regiments, the officers of which shall be selected from among the officers of volunteer service who have served two years during the war, and ten regiments, to be composed of colored men, to be officered by officers who have served two years with colored treops; and the field officers to be appointed to the twenty two regi-ments formed by consolidation shall be se lected from among the officers of the Regular Army most distinguished for capacity, and the selections to be made without regard to seniority or arm of service. The bill prowides for one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals and ten Brigadier Generals. The bill to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia was taken up. It gives the ballot to every male of twenty one not a felon, who is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have resided six months in the District. Various amendments were adopted One to introduce reading as a qualification was objected to, and the bill was finally re-committed. Mr. Howe, of Wis., offered a joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governments for the rebel States. and spoke at length upon the general question

of reconstruction THURSDAY, JAR. 12 .- In the Senate petiappoint assistant assessors of Internal Revean amendment that the Secretary should appoint nebody who could not take the cath re quired by law. Mr. Pessenden and Mr. How ard commented on the admitted violations of the law in this respect by the Secretary, but suggested that an admonition to him should take the shape of a resolution. Mr. Sumner withdrew his amendment, and the bill passed. Mr. Howe's resolution for the appointment of long speech on it, and the Senate thereafter

In the House a resolution was adopted inquiring into the expediency of repealing the Utah Territorial Act so as to divide and distribute that territory under other Govern. ments Mr. Morrill introduced a bill for as increased tax on cotton, which was referred. The bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia was taken up and debated by Messrs. Bogers, Kelley, Farasworth and Mar-Without concluding, the House ad-

ionraed. In the House resolutions were adopted instructing the Ways and Means Committee to consider the expediency of abolishing or re ducing the tax on incomes; concerning the injustice of South Carolina planters toward the freedmen; asking the President for in-formation as to the confinement of Jefferson Davis and the delay of his trial. A resolution pledging the House to support the President's reconstruction policy was laid over. The House then took up Mr. Wilson's h [] extending suffrage to the colored people in the District of Columbia, and it was debated by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Scofield and Mr. Kelley in favor of, and Mr. Boyer against, extension. Mr. Kelley remarked that the President had personally assured him he was in favor of negro suffrage in the District, as well as in Without concluding the debate Tennessee. the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY. JAN. 13 .- In the Senste the hill to regulate the elective franchise in the District Columbia was reported, with the reading and writing qualification stricken out. Senate shortly after adjourned till Menday.
In the House resolutions were adopted look ing to the repeal of the tax on carriages valued at less than \$100, on paper, bibles,

school books, &c ; proposing to tax horse races; directing an inquiry into the expediency of governing the District of Columbia by a Commission to be appointed by the President, and desiring the President to commun. icate all messages, acts, ordinances, elections, &c., frelating to reconstruction, whether proceeding from him or from the rebel States. A resolution reiterating the Monroe Doctrine as the sense of the House was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A proposal to increase the pay of Members of Congress and Government employees was killed by 147 to . The suffrage bill for the District of Colum-

bia was taken up and debated by Mesers Davis, Chanler, Bingham and Grinnell, and the House adjourned till Monday. Monday, Jan. 15. - In the Senate, Mr. How ard offered a resolution requesting the trial by court martial of Jeffersen Davis and C. C. Clay, which, being objected to, went over .-Mr. Chandler offered a resolution instructing the President to withdraw our Minister from

the British Court, for the non-settlement by

England of the Alabama claims, which being

objected to, also went over. In the House, the Committee on Public buildings were instructed to inquire into the condition of the Presidential Mansion, and make such report as they may deem proper. The credentials of the Arkansas representa tives elect were presented and referred to the Beconstruction Committee. Mr. Brocmall, of Pennsylvania offered a resolution providing for a special election in the District of Colum bia, at which blacks should vote on white instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the test oath required of ex-rebel attorneys. The bill conferring suffrage on the negroes of the District of Columbia was considered, and, without coming to a vote on

the question, the House adjourned. In a speech delivered by Gen. Palmer, as Louisville, on the 1st inst., to 4,000 negroes he expressed his gratification at the genera kindness exhibited by the people of Kentucky

The Fenian Convention having abolished the Presidency and Senate, the organization is reduced to its primitive condition, with O'Mahoney as Head Centre.

The moss of chemitures of the federal Teasure for the last quarter were \$286,898, 249 14, of which amount the War Department took the larger mare \$73,785,605 48; the may \$15,985,778 11; the Interior Department, on account of Indiana and Pentinus, and Indiana and Indiana and Pentinus, and Indiana \$2,578,116 79. Diplomacy cost us \$388,487, 84-with what to show for it nobody can tell The sum borrowed for the quarter is \$185, Nine months ago the great business streets

of Richmond. were beene of blasing rules, and the most sangulne scarcely dared to hope that the city would ever rise from its ashes. Now, on every side, buildings are going up which would be a credit to any town on the continent, and the prospect is that Richmond will, before long, be a more beautiful and flourishing city than in the most prosperous days. A lot of negroes on plantations on Bed

River rose in arms a few days ago and tried to murder their overseers, but failed. They then marched to another place, where they waited for reenforcements. The militia, bowever, succeeded in Labbing them all without serious difficulty. The ring leaders were arrested. On several plantations arms and ammunition were found secreted in considerable quantities. Previously the freedmen in that section refused to do any work. The military and militia in Caddo parish are ordered cut. —Tribune.

The Government of Chili is growing strong-er every day in its war with Spain. Several ex-confederate officers have tendered their services to the Chilian Government, and several privateers are said to have been fitted out. An alliance between Peru and Chili was regarded as certain. The retreat of the Paraguayane from Corrientes is confirmed.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New Orleans Times states that Gen. Crawford's American division is not making much headway. Another attack by the Liberale on Matamoras is expected. A small camp of Liberals has been surprised by the Imperialitis. All the prisoners were to be shot. The Mexican Liberals had given a grand dinner at Brownsville, to Generals Weitzel and Craw-

Mr. J. H. Dendy, living near Skreveport La., was murdered on the night of the 27th ult. by negro soldiers. They burned his house to the ground. His little son, twelve years of age; was terribly wounded, but managed to make his escape in the darkness. The sons of Mr. William Johnson, brother of the President, have published a letter con-firming the report that their father died for want of surgical treatment. The rebel surgeons in Texas, they say, refused assistance, and the family were obliged to send one hundred miles for a Pederal surgeon.

The Harpers' are imperting paper from Belgium for their Weekly. Some of our publishers find it cheaper to make Books abroad than at home, as the list of "holidays" showed. Some of the other New York papers are also buying their paper in Belgium.

General Grant has issued an order for the protection of loyal Southerners, who were connected with the United States army during the war, against suite in any of the Southern courts; also, for the protection of colored persons against prosecutions for offenses for thich they are punished more severely than the whites.

The Mrs. Haviland, who murdered three children at Battle Creek, Michigan, lately, in order to be able to travel unencumbered with a professor of spiritualism, named Baker, has confessed her crime. She says she left a cruel and drunken hustandand came to Battle Creek, where she was kindly treated by Baker. Fearing that the children might be taken by the husband or follow in his fooisteps, she concluded to send them to the spirit land, which she accordingly accomplished by mixing arsenic with their snlphur and cream of tarter. She and Baker and several deluded females, all of whom had been occupying a den together, are held for trial.

Benjamin B. Marschalf and August Fricke. floor of the house, No. 22 Duane street, in to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to man, near Pittsburgh, a short time since, were executed last Friday at that city. Mar an amendment that the Secretary should an implicating Fricke, who, although the testi in declaring his innosence to the last, calling on Marschalf on the scaffold to clear him from the charge.

Miss Harriet Lane, who is well remembered by all for the elegant hospitality which she dispensed at the White House during the administration of Mr. Buchanan, was married Previsional Governments for the rebel States at Wheatland, on Thursday, to Edward Johncame up. Mr. Reverdy Johnson made a very ston, Esq., a banker of Baltimore. The venerable ex President gave away the bride. Last week Authory Shoder, formerly a

clerk in the Treasury, arrived in Washington in charge of an officer, and was taken to the Court house, when Judge Fisher committed him to prison. He is charged with abstract ing over \$30,000 in five-twenty bonds from the freasury while he was employed as clerk One of the employees of the Department was sent after him, and followed him to Michigan. where he procured his arrest.

General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, arrived at Montgomery on the 11th, and was invited to a seat in the 'Alabama Legislature, before which he made a speech complimentary to the gallantry of Alabama soldiers.

John Bell, of Tennessee, has written a letter, in which be partially endorses the President's policy of reconstruction, and expresses a want of hope in the long duration of constitutional liberty in this country. Martha Grinder, convicted of poisoning

everal persons, will be executed on Friday, the 19th, at Pittsburgh. It is stated that General Sherman has written to a friend opposing interference in Mexican affairs.

Medical Notices.

Ladies who are suffering from certain complaints known only to females, should at once get Dr. Velpau's Female Pills. They produce a most charming effect. Sold by all d jall-im

Complexion .- It is an impossibility for any person afflicted with a diseased liver, or with any disorder of the digestive organs, to have good or clear complexion. Hoofland's German Bitters will remove all diseases from the liver and digestive organs, and by thus giving health and strength to those organs, remove that sallowness of appearance and roughness of the skin noticed in so many. This bitters is not a beverage. ja11-2**₩**.

-MARRIED.

FOGLEBACE—SCRIEBARY On the 18th 1 at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Englished, of Summit tp., to Miss Sarak J., damphis W. U. Schlaraf, Etq., of Mill Creek tp. Asq., or Mill Creek tp.

LOCKWOOD—HEAVE—On the 17th instance residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. 1111.

M. Lockto Miss Emma Heath.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. 1111.

In Miss Class Advances

to Miss Clara Alexander, all of Corry. idence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. M. Tennant, Mr. E. G. Stramban, of Lysander, N. Y., to Ella, daughter of P. G. Stramban, Esq., of Union. No cards. [All of the four last mentioned couples were liberal in heir remembrance of the printer. If happiness is me ted out in the proporticu we wish them, their wedded ife will be one of perpetual bline] FAILS-ROBERTSON-In Gira d; on the lat inat., by Hee

W. Hollister, Mr. Jessie Fails to Miss Bella Roberton FORSYTH-DEWET-In Girard, at the M. E. Parsonage

on the 3d inst., by the maie, Mr. James Foreyth, o Springfield, to Miss Eleanor B. Dewey, of Joliet, Ill. COLLETT-BirLEY-In Girard, on the 6th inst, by the syme, Mr. Herbert L. Foliatt, of Alema, Mich., to Miss SRIEWOLD -CLEAREAD -On the 8th inst, at the bride's

house in thin city, by Rev. Goo. F. Cain, assisted by Lyme, Conn., to Miss Sarah L. Olmstond of this city. BEHAN-NETLAND-On the 8th inch. by Elder E. C. Rogers, at the residence of Mr. Merchant, in Ediaboro. Mr. John H. Beeman, of Akron, Eric county, N. T., to Miss Mary N. Neyland, of Washington, Eric Co., Pa. CETTE-Monnison-On the 25th alb, in Venange Bor ough, Cranford Co , by J. H. Culbertson, Esq., Mr. Heary Austin, of Venaugo tp., to Miss Margaret Morrison, of Washington tp., Erie Co. NYDER-CONNERS-In Conneque, on the 11th last, at

the residence of H. G. Boughton, by Rev. L. F. Ames, Mr. George H. Sayder, to Miss Katie Courges, of Cou-

FRICOVS—BRADIES—In Girard, on the let isst, by Hen-ry Ball, Esq., Mr. J. E. Fellows to Miss A. C. Bradish, both of Albion.

Onen-Wilmon-On the 23th ult., by A. Clarke, Esq. Mr. Charles Clark, of Mondville, to Miss Lilly Wilson,

DIED. McKEAN+In West Springfield, on the Sist mit, Mr. Misshith McRess, age 1 47 years.

ANG -In Waterford, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Helen Lang aged \$0 years. Sraong-On the 18th inst, at hereld home Sarah Et eng, widow of Capt. Martin Strong, of Sun mit, in her 80th year. HELMHOLD'S TIGELY CONCERTRATED COMPOUND FLOR

EXPLOY Brown-les certain and cafe remedy, pleases in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in a 1 dis mass of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, female ompleinte, organie wenknous, obstruction of urine and all diseases of the urinary organs, in every form, wheth. er existing in male or female, and no matter of how long For medical properties of Bushu, see Dispensatory o

the United States. See Professor Dower's valuable works on the Practic of Physic.

Philadelphia. See remarks made by Dr. Enhance McDowell, a sale heated physician and member of the Poyal College of Surgeous, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Perion, published by Benja-mim Traverse, Fellow of Royal Cellege of Surgeons. See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine. Physicians please notice-I make no secret of ingre-

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Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, Jan. Soth, in Belle Valley, at the residence of the undersigned, on the Watt-burg plank road, a miles from Erie, a large quantity of farming utensils, &c.
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Dissolution. The firm of Bell & Warner is this day dissolved by mu tual consent. The business will be conducted by Warner Brothers, who are authorised to sign in liquidation.

WM. BELL, Jr. WH. BELL, fr.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bell
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Those having claims will please present them
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