The Carlisle Herald.

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C. P. HUMRICH. WM. B. PARKER

HUMRICH & PARKER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office on Main St., in Marion Hall, Carlisle, Pa.

G. M. BELTZHOOVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Real Estate Agent, Shepherdstown, West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business in Jefferson County and the Counties adjoining it. January 19, 1866.—1 y.

W. F. SADLER, Attorney at Law, Carlisle Pa. Office in Volunteer Building, South Hanover Street.

M. C HERMAN, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa., No. 9 Rheem's Hall. July 1, 1864—1y.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Attorney at Law, Carlisle, Pa. Office in No. 7, Rheem's Hall, July 1, 1864—1y.

JOSEPH RITNER, Jr., Attorney at Law and Surveyor, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Office on Rail Road Street, two doors north of the Bank. ☞Business promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

JNO. C. GRAHAM, *Attorney at Law*, Carlisle, Pa. Office formerly occupied by Judge Graham, South Hanover street. September 8, 1865.

F. E. BELTZHOOVER, Attorney at Law Office in South Hanover street, opposite Bentz's dry good store Carlisle, Pa. September 9, 1864.

J. M. WEAKLEY, Attorney at Law, Office on south Hanover street, adjoining the office of Judge Graham. All professional business entrusted to him will be promptly attended to. July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Jr., Attorney at Law. Office with Hon. Samuel Hepburn, Main St. Carlisle Pa. July 1, 1864.

LAW CARD.—CHARLES E. MAGLAUGHLIN, Attorney at Law, Office in the room formerly occupied by Judge Graham. July 1, 1864—1y.

DR. GEORGE S. SEABRIGHT, Dentist, from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. ☞Office at the residence of his mother, East Louther street, three doors below Bedford. July 1, 1864.

GEO. W. NEIDICH, D. D. S.—Late Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. Office at his residence opposite Marion Hall, West Main street, Carlisle, Pa. July 1, 1864.

Dr. I. C. LOOMIS Pomfret Street few doors below South Hanover st. July 1, 1864.

MRS. R. A. SMITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY South-east Corner Hanover Street, and Market Square, where may be had all the different styles of Photographs, from card to life size,

IVORYTYPES, AMBROTYPES, AND MELAINOTYPES:

also Pictures on Porcelain, (something new) both Plain and Colored, and which are beautiful productions of the Photographic art. Call and see them. Particular attention given to copying from Daguerrotypes &c. She invites the patronage of the public. Feb. 16, 1866.

SOMETHING NEW.

Porcelain Picture or

OPAL-TYPE.

THIS beautiful Picture is now made at Lochman Gallery, In Dr. Neff's Building, opposite the First National Bank, with such perfection and style, tone and finish that it cannot help but please every one. The porcelain imparts a most clear and charming complexion to the picture.

All other styles of

PHOTOGRAPHS,

of all sizes,

CARD PICTURES and AMBROTYPES,

are made in the most perfect manner. A large variety of Frames and Passepartouts, Cases, Albums are on hand and will be sold cheap.

Copying done in the best manner. The public is respectfully invited to examine specimens.

The First Premium has been awarded by late county Fair to C. L. Lochman, for The Best Photographs.

Feb. 9, 1866.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

New Firm! New Store!! New Goods!!!

THE undersigned having taken the Store Room, in Main St., recently occupied by John D. Gorgas, next door to "Marion Hall," would respectfully invite the attention of the people of Carlisle and vicinity to my large, varied and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part, of

MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c,

at greatly reduced prices, in consequence of the late heavy decline in Goods in the Eastern Cities, and as my goods are all new, I can and will sell at astonishingly low rates. I have also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods,

MERINOES, ALPACAS, MOHAIR,

all Wool delaines, Lusters, Poplins, also a fine assortment of Gentlemen's Wear, such as

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
SATTINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES &c.,

we take great pleasure in showing goods and would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine our New Goods, which we are determined to sell at great bargains. We feel satisfied that we can offer greater inducements to purchasers than any similar Establishment in this vicinity, remember the place is Gorgas' old tin Store, next door to Marion Hall.

S. C. BROWN.

March 16, 1866.

New Variety Store.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the room recently occupied by J. Neuwahl, between Drs. Kieffer & Zitzer. Besides his former stock of Notions, he has also on hand a fine assortment of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

such as

CALICOES,
MUSLINS,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
SHAWLS,
HOOP-SKIRTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES &c., &c.,

which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash prices. Paper Collars, all styles, sizes and kinds. Umbrellas, in great variety, very cheap. All the latest Sheet Music kept constantly on hand. The usual reduction made to music teachers. One splendid Piano, Accordeons, Flutes, Violins, &c. The Old Motto 'Quick Sales and Small Profits.' Gives and be satisfied. No trouble for us to show our goods.

WM. R. HALBERT.

Nov. 2, 1866.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS of Standard Agricultural Implements, Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Cultivator Teeth, Horse Powers, Hay Presses, Foundry Work, Threshing Machines, &c.

H. B. BAUMAN, New Kingston, Pa.
Agent for Cumberland Co.

Those Machines and Implements will be delivered at Carlisle, Mechanicsburg, New Kingston, or any other point along the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on application to

H. B. BAUMAN.

Nov. 2, 1866—4t.

CONFECTIONARY.

CREAM WORK, Stars, Tulips, Bonbons, A-lamode, Chocolates, Hands, Cocoanut and Walnut. Dec. 16, 1865. AT HAVERSTICKS.

LADIES COMPANIONS, all sorts shapes and sizes. Dec. 16, 1865 AT HAVERSTICKS.

PLOWS.—Plank, Zeigler, York, Eagle and Forry Plows, for sale cheap at SAXTON'S. Sept. 15, 1866.

BIRD CAGES of every description at SAXTON'S Sept. 15, 1866.

Extensive Millinery Establishment!

No. 904 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

MADAMOISELLE KEOGH,

MILLINER DE PARIS,

Having rebuilt and greatly enlarged her place of business, has now on hand an entire new assortment of the very best styles of

FRENCH MILLINERY.

Through her numerous agents in Paris, she is enabled to present in advance of other establishments the very latest European styles in

Bonnets, Head Dresses, Caps Feathers, Ribbons, Frames, etc.

THE SALES ROOMS

Are constantly stocked with the choicest goods, and those sending orders can be accommodated at the shortest possible notice.

THE MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Is thoroughly organized, and has been made a speciality in the Establishment.

THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

Offers great inducements to Milliners, who can at any time be furnished with pattern bonnets of the very latest styles, prior to their being exposed at retail.

N. B.—French, English and German Spoken. Nov. 2, 1866—6m.

A. L. SPONSLER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, Scrivener, Conveyancer Insurance and Claim Agent. Office Main Street Near Centre Square.

Highly Improved Farm at Private Sale.

SITUATE near the village of Lisburn, Cumberland County, 6 miles from Mechanicsburg, and 7 miles from Harrisburg, containing 108 acres, all cleared but about 6 which are covered with good timber.

The improvements are all new and very superior consisting of a large

Brick Mansion House,

Brick Bank Barn,

BRICK SMOKE HOUSE,

Bake House and Spring House,

Large Wagon Shed, and other convenient out-buildings, a stream of running water near the house and abundance of Fruit of all kinds, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, &c. The farm is beautifully situated on the bank of the "Yellow Breeches" Creek, the soil in the highest possible state of cultivation, consisting of a mixture of limestone and creek bottom land, and nearly all under post and rail fence, and an abundant supply of locust trees growing.

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

Aug. 31, 1866.

Two Valuable Tracts of Timber Land at Private Sale.

SITUATE on the South Mountain near Mount Holly Springs. Consisting viz, 1 Tract containing 75 Acres, adjoining the property of the Mt. Holly Paper Co. Well covered with young chestnut. Another tract containing 40 Acres adjoining the above. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

July 27, 1866.

Hotel Property in Churchtown at Private Sale.

SITUATE on Main Street containing 170 feet in front and 150 feet in depth Improvements a large Double two-story

FRAME HOUSE,

Extensive Stabling on 1 Shed, Wash House, and other convenient out buildings, an excellent Well of Water at the door, and a Cistern in the yard. For terms and further particulars enquire of the owner Mrs. Sarah A. Lilpatrick, residing in Churchtown, or of

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

May 8, 1866.

HOME Insurance Company of New Haven, Connecticut, Statement of January 1st, 1866.

Capital Stock	$500,000,00
Surplus	275,886,10
	$775,886,10
Losses unadjusted	$35,077,72

INSURANCES MADE PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY.

The assets of this Company consist of United States Government Securities, stocks in National Banks, and 1st, Mortgages on Real Estate The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual cash Dividend of *Ten per cent* free from Government Tax payable on and after 15th, January, 1866.

Also a scrip Dividend of *Sixty per cent* on the earned Premium of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits for the year ending 1st of January, 1866. And have voted to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to One Million of Dollars. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER, Agent.

FOR SALE.

TOWN PROPERTY on South Hanover street, Carlisle, Comprising 120 feet in front and 240 feet in depth having thereon erected 3 Dwelling Houses, Shops and other Buildings will be sold entire or divided to suit purchasers. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER.

Feb. 16, 1866.

A Valuable Lot of Ground.

DESIRABLE for gardening or building purposes situate on North Pitt Street, extended and adjoining the Fair Grounds in the Borough of Carlisle, containing 4 acres, be the same more or less, will be sold at Private Sale on reasonable terms. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER, Real Estate Agent.

Nov. 16, 1866.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF

Human Misery.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.,

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

Also, Dr. CULVERWELL'S "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box, 4586.

March 16, 1866—1y.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

A. W. Bentz, South Hanover Street, Carlisle, Pa.

I have just made my second Fall addition to my already great and extensive stock of Dry Goods.

I have selected the most desirable goods that could be obtained in the Eastern Markets, paid most special attention to variety and taste, and am fully assured that after a thorough investigation is made, my numerous patrons, (the Ladies' of course) will have all their wishes gratified.

I have a variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Plaid and Plain Poplins.

Lupins, French Merinoes of every shade and quality, Coburgs, Mous de Laines, and Alpaccas all colors.

A full line of

MOURNING GOODS.

Mourning Silks, Bombazines, Repps Double and Single width, all Wool DeLaines, Alpaccas, English Crape, Crape Veils and Collars, London Mourning Prints, &c.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS,

very cheap and good. A large invoice of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Jeans, Velvet Cord, &c.

A variety of Ballordvale, Shaker and heavy twilled Flannels, Mode, Solferino, Blue, Brown, Green and Scarlet Saque Flannels.

White and Colored *Homemade* Flannels, good Canton Flannels. Prints very best brands, Gloves, Hosiery and Buttons of every kind, Shirts and Drawers, Hoods, Nubias and Breakfast Shawls, Blankets at lowest prices, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Floor and Stair Oil Cloth.

I am prepared and will sell at the lowest prices.

A. W. BENTZ.

Oct. 12, 1866.

Ivins' Patent Hair Crimpers.

For Crimping and Waving Ladies' Hair.

NO HEAT REQUIRED IN USING THEM.

Ask your Storekeeper for them. If he does not keep them, write to the manufacturer—E. IVINS, Sixth St., and Columbia Av. Philadelphia. Sept. 28, 1866—6m.

PORT Folios, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Games of all description at Haverstick's Drug, Fancy and Book Store.

THE Patent Ohio Corn Husker at SAXTON'S.

Poetical.

Saddle, Spur and Spear.

FROM THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM.

Let others boast and proudly toast
The light of ladies' eyes,
And swear the rose less perfume throws
Than beauty's fragrant sighs;
The ripe, red lips in hue eclipse
The ruby's radiant gem,
That woman's far the brightest star
In nature's diadem,
Yet since, for me, no charms I see
In all the sex can show,
And smile and tear alike appear,
And heedless flash or flow,
I'll change my theme, and fondly deem—
True sportsmen pledge me here,
And fill my cup, and drain it up,
To saddle, spur and spear.

But while I sing time's rapid wing
This lesson seems to teach—
The joy and bliss of sport like this
Are still within our reach.
Then let's away at break of day,
Hide vale and hill top o'er,
Scale mountain's side, or stem the tide,
To spear the flying boar.
And time may then bring love again,
When we at pleasure's shrine
To check his flight for one gay height
Will wet his wing with wine;
And ere we part pledge hand and heart
Once more to rally there,
To fill the cup, and drain it up,
To saddle, spur and spear.

Indian Hunting Song.

Miscellaneous.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

Mr. Nasby Dreams a Dream—A. Johnson King.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS
(which is in the State uv Kentucky),
October 24, 1866.

Dreams is only vouchsafed to persons uv a imaginative and speritooal nacher, uv whom I am which. They aint anything gross or sensual about me that I know uv. Troo I eat pork, but that is to offset the effex uv whisky, which, of twasn't countoracted, wood make me entirely too etherial for this grovelin world. I eat pork to restrain my exuberant imaginashun and enable me to come down to the dry detail uv offish'l life—to fit me for the proper discharge uv dooties ez a postmaster. Whisky lifts me above the poishun—pork brings me back agin. Its fat and greasy like the pay and purquisites uv the Postmaster—it comes from the most nasty, senseless and unclean uv animals, like our commishuns—in short, I recommend all uv Johnson's Postmasters to eat pork. Its their natural diet.

Last nite I partook uv a pound or so too much, and ez a consekence, didn't sleep well. While I wuz eatin (moistenin my lips with Louisville consolation, the while), I wuz a musin onto Seward's question whether they wood hev Johnson President or King, and while musin I fell in2 the arms uv Morfus. My mind bust loose from the body and sored. Ez I sunk to slumber the narrow room wich is at wunst my offis and dormitory, widened and enlarged, the humble chairs became suddenly upholstered in gorgis style, the taller dip become multiplied in to thousands uv gorgus chandeleers, the portraits uv his Highness the President, and other Democrats on the wall became alive. I comprehended the situation to wunst. Androo Johnson had cut the Gorjan knot with somebody's sword, and hed cartied out his Policy to its natural conclusion. He wuz King and wuz reignin under the title uv Androo the 1, and I wuz (in my dream, uv course,) in his kingly halls.

It was, methawt, a reception nite. His High Mightiness wuz a sitted onto a elevated throne covered with red velvet and studded with diamonds, and pearls, and onyxs and other precious stones—onto his head wuz a crown, and he wuz enveloped into a robe uv black velvet, his nose and the balance uv his face gleamin out like a flash uv litenin from a thunder cloud. Lyin prostrate at the foot uv the throne, doin the offis uv a footstool, wuz Charles Sumner, wunst Senator, wich wuz typikle uv the complete triumph we hed won over our enemies, while doin other menial offices about the halls, wuz Wade, Wilson, Fessenden, Sherman and others who hed opposed the change from a Republic to a Kingdom. They wuz clothed in a appropriate costoom, knee breeches and sich, and presented a peculiarly imposin appearance.

Carriages containing the nobility began to arrive, and ez they entered, the Grand High Lord Chamberlin uv the Palis, the Markis von-Randall announct em. "Dook de Davis" wuz ejackulatid and Jefferson entered. "Earl von Toombs," "Sir Joseph E. Johnston," "Markis de Bouregard" and so forth.

Noticin that the titles I hed heerd wuz mostly tacked to Southern men, I asked Giddy Welles, who wuz standin by, why it wuz thus, and he sed that Northners wuzn't reely fit for it. We wuz, he said, a low grovlin race and coodnt adapt ourselves to the habits uv nobility. The South wuz shivelrus and cood do it. They wuz given to tournaments and sich—they hed got accustomed to cirkus clothes and cood wear a sword without its gettin awkwardly between the legs. Northern men, sich ez were faithful, wuz allowed to bask in the smiles uv royalty, but it wuz in sich positions ez sooted their capacity. He, for instance, hed charge uv the royal poultry yard, a position which he bleeved he filled to the entire satisfaction uv his beloved and royal master. He hed now four hens a sittin, each on four eggs, and he hoped in the course uv two years, of there wuz no adverse circumstances, to hav fresh eggs for the royal table. It wuz a position uv great responsibility and one which weighed upon him. Seward wuz privy counsler, Doolittle wuz steward uv the household, and Turlow Weed Keeper uv the King's revenue, and wuz a doin very well indeed.

By this time the Company assembled: His Highness wuz in a merry mood and unbended himself. Ther wuz a knot uv the nobility gathered in a corner, and after a earnest interview uv a minnet, Count Von Cowan advanced to the foot uv the throne, and on bendid knee demanded a boon.

"What my faithful servitor, dost thou most desire?" said His Highness.

"We wood, Your Majesty, have the prisoners uv state brot into the presence, that we may make merry over em."

"It shel be done," sed His Majesty; and forthwith Baron Von Steedmen, who hed command uv the King's Household Body Guard, was sent for them. In a moment they wuz brot in. They wuz a miserable lookin set. Forney and Wendell Philips wuz chained together, Fred. Douglass and Anna Dickinson, Dick Yates and Governor Morton, Ben Butler an Carl Shurtz, Kelley and Covode, while Chase wuz tied to Horis Greely, onto whose back wuz a placard inscribed, "The last uv the Tribunes." at which Raymond, who left the Radikels and declared for the empire at precisely the rite time, and wuz now editor of the *Court Journal*, laffed immodritly. Someone exclaimed "Bring in Thad Stevens," at which His Majesty turned pale and his knees smote together, "Don't, don't," sez he, "he's strength enuf left to wag his tongue. Keep him away! keep him away!" and he showed ez much fear ez men do in delerium tremens when they see snakes.

Methawt I made inquiries and found that things wuz workin satisfactory. Gen. Grant wuz in exile, and Gen. Sheridan hed bin decapitated for refoosin to acquiesce in the new arrangement. The country hed bin divided into dookdoms and earldoms, and sich, over wich the nobility rooled with undispooted authority. The principal men uv the North hed been capchered and subdued, and wuz a fillin menial positions in the palaces uv the nobility. No Lord or Dook or Earl considered himself well served, unless he hed a half dozen Northern Congressmen in his house, while the higher grade uv nobility wuzn't content with anything less than Guvners. The indebtedniss uv the South to the North hed been adjusted. A decree hed bin ishood to the effect that Northern merchants who should press a claim agin a Southerner shood be beheaded and his goods confiskated. The question uv slavery hed bin settled forever, for the Dimikratic idee uv one class to rool and one class to serve wuz fully establisht. There wuz now three classes uv society the hereditary nobility, the untitled officials, and the people; the latter black and white, wuz all serfs, and all attached to the soil. Bizinis wuz all done by foreigners, the policy uv the government bein to make the native born people purely agricultural peasantry. The nobility desirin to make it easy for em giv em one-sixth uv the produx uv the soil, reservin the balance for their own uses.

My dream didn't continue long enuff for me to ascertain whether I wuz a nobleman or not, but I am uv the opinion that I wuz, for a servant handin me a pin to a stick into Gen. Butler to make him roar for the amoozement uv the company, addressed me ez "Yoor Grace," from which I inferred that I wuz one of the Lord's spiritooal. Unfortunately at this pint I awoke and a sad awakenin it wuz. The gorgus halls hed vanished, the chandeleers hed vanished, the robes uv stait and jewels and sich wuz gone and I wuz in my offis, not "Yoor Grace," but merely a Postmaster in a Kentucky villiage. Well, that is suthin. Wat better is a nobleman? He don't work, neither do I. He drinks wine, it is troo, but I hev wat suits me better; whisky fresh from the still. Yet my dream may be realized, and if it is, I will endevoor to fill the position with credit. Who knows?

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(which is Postmaster.)

Impeachment of the President.

The following is a carefully prepared synopsis of Gen. Butler's argument for the impeachment of President Johnson:

The right of impeachment was carefully woven into the fabric of the Constitution by its makers. It was put there as a safeguard of popular rights. It is, therefore, not a revolutionary but a constitutional power, and not those who would exercise it but those who oppose it are "the revolutionists." Members of Congress are sworn to uphold the Constitution, and if they believe that the President has violated it they are bound by their oath of office to impeach him. They have no choice. The President has violated the Constitution.

First.—He has endeavored by his public speeches to bring Congress, a co-ordinate branch of the government, into public hatred ridicule and contempt, by characterizing it as an illegal and unconstitutional assembly, without power or right, "pretending to be a Congress," a "body hanging upon the verge of the government," a "rump of a congress," a body of disunionists a domineering, tyrannical and unconstitutional Congress, its legally appointed committee as a central directory, and some of its most distinguished, loyal and patriotic members as traitors and disunionists who are deserving of death at the gibbet.

Second.—He has sought, by the most inflammatory harrangues and declamations against the power of Congress, to excite the people to disobey the laws passed by it, and to resist their execution.

Third.—He has used the power of pardoning offences against the United States vested by the Constitution in the Executive, for corrupt, and wicked purposes, and in an indiscriminate, illegal and unconstitutional manner. He has thus released from the just penalties of their acts many notorious criminals, guilty of treason, murder, robbery, theft and counterfeiting the currency of the United States, and this both before and after trial, without a due investigation of their offences, and in order to prevent fines, forfeitures and confiscations, legally and properly due to the United States, from coming into the national Treasury.

Fourth.—He has usurped the legislative power of Congress, by restoring to rebels and traitors to the government large amounts of property amounting in value to many millions of dollars, which by capture of war and otherwise had become vested in the United States, and ought to have gone into its treasury. This is in direct derogation of the constitutional power of Congress "to make rules concerning captures on land and water."

Fifth.—He has appointed, without warrant of law and against constitutional right, certain persons as Provisional Governors over portions of the territory of the United States, disorganized by civil war and rebellion, in which, as he himself admitted, "all civil government was overthrown," and has ordered and permitted the salaries and emoluments of these illegal appointees to be paid from the Treasury of the United States.

Sixth.—He has appointed and caused to be inducted into office many rebels, both pardoned and unpardoned, who, as he knew at the time, were unable to take the oath prescribed by law that they had not been guilty of treason. Without warrant of law he has caused their salaries to be paid from the treasury of the United States.

Seventh.—He has usurped the legislative powers constitutionally devolved on Congress, in prescribing, by executive order the terms and conditions upon which former citizens who, by levying war and other crimes against the national authority, had forfeited all their rights and lost all power, both as individuals and organized communities, to participate in the government of United States, and to be represented in Congress, might again be organized into States of the Union to frame constitutions and do other legislative acts and, finally, become clothed with the power and rights of citizens entitled to representation in the National Senate and House of Representatives.

Eighth.—He has usurped the power of Congress in his proclamation of peace. A public territorial war was declared to exist by Congress and the President between the United States. The Constitution vests in the Senate the right to advise and consent to any treaty of peace, and in the House of Representatives the power to provide for the general welfare. By his sole proclamation, in defiance of these provisions, the President declared the war to be ended and peace to be restored in order to relieve these insurgents from the disabilities and obligations consequent upon a state of war.

Ninth.—While declaring the legal and constitutional existence and right of the State of Louisiana, he interfered in its domestic concerns, and ordered the Federal army to protect it from insurrection, without the application of the Executive and Legislature.

Tenth.—Conspiring with certain evil disposed persons, lately rebels, the chief of whom, John T. Monroe, he pardoned in order to enable him to hold office, the President aided and abetted them in the murder of loyal and well-disposed citizens of New Orleans; and to hide from the people his complicity in this great crime, he garbled and caused to be published the dispatches of the General commanding there, and afterwards wickedly charged the violence and massacre he had incited on the Congress of the United States.

Eleventh.—He has corruptly and wickedly abused the power of appointment, and removed from office, for the purpose of interfering with the freedom of election, by making the sole qualification for obtaining and retaining place the opposition of the candidate or incumbent to the constitutional laws, acts and power of Congress.

Twelfth.—He has usurped from the Senate the constitutional right of advising and consenting to the appointment of officers of the United States not provided for by the constitution; by nominating to that body many persons whom, after the Senate had refused to advise and consent to their appointment, he has put in office and clothed with powers and duties; and he has caused their salaries to be paid without right and without law, and furthermore shown his contempt and wicked intention by appointing and inducting in office many such men, who had been rejected by the Senate more than once.

Thirteenth.—He has violated his oath of office "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," by neglecting and refusing to enforce such laws, although duly and legally enacted by Congress, as were distasteful to him by being passed over his veto or in opposition to his wishes.

In addition to these distinct, easily substantiated and clearly official crimes, the personal habits of the President; his drunkenness for example, and alleged immoral traffic in pardons—are when established by proper evidence; impeachable offences. Precedents are found to support the argument that for drunkenness alone the President could be constitutionally removed. Again, his use of the army during the Fenian excitement was an unconstitutional use of power. Their offence under the law was a misdemeanor only. They should have been looked after by civil officers only; if these officers had been resisted, then it was the duty of the President to call out the army, but not till then. The case of the privateer which the broad arrow of England arrested at the dock of Liverpool, and the Alabama which was allowed to escape, were entrusted, and properly so, to civil officers only. Neither army nor navy could properly be used until resistance was offered to civil authority. In the case of the Fenians, there was neither disposition nor intention to resist the United States officers of any class, Their utmost anxiety was to get as far from them as possible.

As to the method and incidents of impeachment, Gen. Butler, after showing that the Constitution provides that every step up to the final vote of "guilty" or "not guilty" depends on a majority only, and not on two-thirds, proceeds to argue that the moment the House of Representatives presents a bill of arraignment, the President is temporarily suspended from the duties of his office. The words of the Constitution are that he shall be liable to be removed from office "upon impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors." The Democratic interpretation now so popular with the partisans of the President, ignores entirely the words "impeachment for" and reads only "conviction of." The folly of this course is plain when we consider, in the first place, that, as Commander-in-Chief, he might use the army and navy to disperse Congress, which would be an unconstitutional use of his power; and in the second place, when we reflect that the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice shall preside over the Senate, when sitting as a high court of impeachment. For if the Chief-Justice should die during the progress of the trial, it would not only be within the constitutional power of the President, but it would be his clear constitutional duty to appoint a successor,—in other words to nominate his own judge. Is it to be supposed that the founders of the Constitution ever contemplated such an absurdity?

Words are but poor fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of deeds.

How a French Doctor Lost his Identity.

Much amusement has been felt in connection with the Empress' recent visit to the Western Departments, at the misadventures of a certain well known physician, one of the notorieties of one of the towns visited by her. The said physician, the great man of the town of L——is equally renowned for the extent of his scientific acquirements and the length of his beard, so much so in fact, that the one had almost come to be regarded as part and parcel of the other. When Dr. G. became aware that the Empress was expected to visit L——, and that her majesty would hold a reception at the Hotel de Ville, to give the principal natives, male and female, the opportunity of paying their respects, Dr. G. repaired to the abode of the first magistrate of the town, stating to that functionary his desire to be placed on the list of those who desire to be thus presented.

"In that case, my dear Doctor," returned the magistrate, "I most strongly advise you to get yourself shaved for the occasion. With that enormous cataract of a beard falling down to your knees, the Empress will never believe that you can be a physician. She will feel certain that you are a dragoon, and may possibly be displeased at what she may consider as a practical joke, or even an attempt of a trooper to pass himself off under the respected name you bear so worthily."

The Doctor's beard has always been very near his heart, falling, in fact, a good way below that organ; but his heart, just then, was mightily set upon the presentation, and after a good deal of proing and conning, he determined to sacrifice the unprofessional looking "cataract." Accordingly, divesting himself before the glass in his dressing room, and calling all his fortitude to the aid of his resolution he first, with the aid of a pair of scissors, denuded his chin of its hirsute appendage, and then with a sigh, resigned himself to the ministrations of a barber whom he had caused to be summoned for the purpose of consummating the sacrifice, and reducing his countenance to the fashionable smoothness imparted by the razor. Thus shaved, the Doctor's appearance was so totally changed that his own mother would have failed to recognize him; but strong in the assurance of the magistrate that he would be admitted to the Empress' presence as soon as he should have parted with his objectionable beard, Dr. G. completed his toilet, and drove to the Hotel de Ville. On attempting to enter the building he was stopped by the Swiss, who had known him for 20 years, but who so utterly incredulous of his identity that neither promises nor threats could induce him to allow the Doctor to cross the threshold.

"But I tell you," my good Morot, "that I am Dr. G., urged the man of science, "and I am expected."

"And I tell you Monsieur," retorted the porter, "that you are no more Dr. G. than I am. Dr. G. is a totally different man from you; you have not a feature like him, and he has a monstrous beard that reaches to his waist; you must be a stranger in L——," continued the porter, eyeing him suspiciously, "to think of trying to pass yourself off for Dr. G., here in his own town, where every child in the place knows him as well as he knows himself."

"But, Morot I've shaved off my beard, because the empress does not like beards, and Monsieur le Prefect advised me to cut it off."

"My good sir," replied the porter, "I've known Dr. G. for a good twenty years, and sure I am that he would sooner part with his head than his beard!" "You are enough to make me lose my head, with a vengeance," cried the Doctor, beside himself with impatience and vexation; "here is my card, send it in to Monsieur le Sous Prefect, and tell him I desire to speak with him."

The porter, glad to transfer the responsibility of the business to a higher power, lost no time in sending in the card, and the Sous Prefect, on receiving it, ordered the Doctor to be admitted to his sanctum. But the appearance of Dr. G. was so totally changed by the operation he had undergone, that the Sous Prefect proved as incredulous as the Concierge, and while the unlucky physician awaited the arrival of one messenger, sent off to summon the barber who had shaved him, and of another sent off to his own house, to bid the valet bring the remains of his beard to the Prefecture, the hour of audience passed away, and the reception came to an end. And thus did the unfortunate Doctor, according to the gossips of L——, got doubly shaved on the same unlucky day.

ACCOMMODATING HIMSELF TO CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Richmond correspondent of the Danville (Va.) *Register*, tells the following anecdote about Gen. "Allegheny" Johnson, on the march to Bristoe Station, in the fall of 1863. The General was riding along the road, and perceiving one of his men up a persimmon tree, hallooed out to him.

"I say, there, what are you doing up there? Why ain't you with your regiment?"

"I'm gettin' simmons, I am," replied the soldier.

"Persimmons! Thunder! They are not ripe yet. They are not fit to eat."

"Yes but General," persisted the Confed., "I'm trying to draw my stomach up to suit the size of my rations. If it stays like it is now I shall starve."

The General had nothing further to say, but rode on.

THERE is an old tale, of which, though idle in itself, the use may be good. A certain man who would never go to church, when he heard the saint's bell, would say to his wife, "Go thou to church, and pray for thee and me." One night he dreamed that both he and his wife were dead, and that they knocked together at Heaven's gate for entrance. St. Peter (by the legend) is the porter, and suffered his wife to enter in, but kept the husband out, answering him, "She is gone in, both for herself and thee. As thy wife went to church for thee, so she must go to Heaven for thee."

He who is at war with his neighbor cannot be at peace with himself.

Better be honorable and be despised, than to be despicable and be honored.

The man who trumpets his own fame will soon have no fame to trumpet.

A GOOD RALLYING COMMITTEE.—An Ohio paper says that a young woman living in the township of Springfield, heard that a young man in the place was not likely to vote without some urging, and was halting between two opinions as to which way he would vote, if at all. She took her father's buggy on the day of election, went to the house of the absentee, brought him to the polls, "voted him" for Shellabarger and the whole Union ticket, and took him home again.

"KING ANDY."—The Mobile Tribune winds up an editorial as follows:—

"How long, O Lord! Our hope is in Thee with the Democratic party as the instrument. *That failing, give us the man with a sceptre in his hand.*"

THE NEWARK POSTMASTERSHIP.—Dr. Craven, the surgeon who attended Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe for several months, and published a book giving his reminiscences of the prisoner, has been appointed by the President postmaster at Newark, New Jersey. The incumbent removed to make room for this appointment was General Carman, who was appointed by Mr. Johnson himself only a few months ago, and confirmed by the Senate, but who declined to indorse the Philadelphia convention circular, and has hence been doomed to early decapitation. The new appointment was made since the elections.

The Governor of Wisconsin, has decided to issue brevet commissions to such enlisted men in Wisconsin regiments as distinguished themselves by particular acts of gallantry during the war.

IN Describing the position of the Southern rebels, according to the Johnson policy, Gen. Butler sharply says, "They surrendered everything, and yet by that surrender they got everything."

Letters from Alabama say that the cotton crop will average about one-half, as compared with that of 1864. Reports from the Mississippi bottom plantations are more favorable, although the crop there is not near so large as it was expected it would be. The corn crop is very abundant in every part of the South.

At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire England, for the rite of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

THE WORD FOR THE HOUR.—Let our laws and institutions speak not of white men, not of red men, not of black men, not of men of any race or complexion; but, like the laws of God, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, let them speak of the people.—*Horace Maynard.*

President Johnson says that he "intends to fight it out on the line he has adopted." Somebody suggests that a line on which Andy can stand probably does not run very straight.

A good motto for an auctioneer. Come when you are bid, and bid when you come.

The tariff of the cable despatches has inspired the artist of the Paris Journal Amusant with a design. M. Prudhomme has just corresponded with his brothers in America; "Twenty-five francs a word! It is paying rather dear for a whim; never mind, send at once to the President for me, the word *anti-constitutionellement.* I shall take pleasure in it, and at least, I shall get the worth of my money."

DUTCH GAP.—The Richmond *Times* of Saturday says, "A few days since, a heavy draft tug boat, while engaged in a race with another tug to City Point, in quest of towage, succeeded in making a safe passage through 'Butler's Folly,' more familiarly known as Dutch Gap. By this feat she gained six miles over her competitor, and reached the point in time to secure the whole job of towage up to the city. We learn that a project is on foot to improve this canal, and if possible, make it navigable for vessels of all sizes."

Game is unusually plenty all over the country, and a Southern paper ascribes it to the absence in the army for four years of those fond of gunning. Large numbers of deer are found in Southern forests, particularly those of Virginia, while an abundance of smaller game is to be found in the Northern States.

The census bureau estimates the present population of this country at 35,000,000.

Honest Ben Freeman, the colored messenger of the Land Office, at Washington, was asked what were his politics. "I'm an administration man, and have been for thirty years," answered Ben, with innocent sarcasm.

A Western editor in one of his papers, says: "For the effect of intemperance, see our inside."

Why is twice ten the same as twice eleven?