

The Republican.

J. E. SAYERS, Editor and Publisher.



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867.

WHAT DO THEY WANT?

Afflicted with a chronic passion for grumbling, the lovers of "constitutional liberty" are constantly finding fault with the acts of others, indulging in post-humous eulogies on the "lost cause," singeing peans to confined heroes, mourning for the palmy days of the "Union as it was," and cursing the "nigger" and the "disunion agitators." Now, the question arises *what do they desire?* Is it the welfare of the whole people? Is it the peace, harmony and restoration of our country upon a lasting basis? or, is it to keep open the gaping wounds of war? the scattering of disunion in the various sections of our country?

The nursing and engendering of dangerous doctrines induces us to believe the latter is their object. Their animosity to wholesome law show it. Civil Rights they wholly ignore; charity to a confiding and loyal class of our citizens they denounce; their existence as an element in the body politic they spit upon; the Constitution they worship, but they can find no clause in it that defines and punishes treason. Is it not plausible, then, to say that they have not the interests of the nation at heart?

A VEXED QUESTION.

Are you in favor of negro suffrage? Yes. Are you in favor of universal negro suffrage? No. What proposition do you then make? That of *intelligent suffrage* to all qualified male citizens of the United States. Yet there arises another great problem to be solved. What shall be made the standard of intelligence? It is the rock upon which many plausible theories have foundered, yet we are firm in the belief that if we risk nothing, nothing will be gained. The exigencies of the times demand a trial, if for no other reason than to still the great unrest of American politics, be the line of demarcation what it may, or how determined.

The proposition is open to an incalculable number of arguments for and against, but the greater, for good, we believe to be in its favor.

HOW IS IT?

The action of Congress compelling the repudiation of the rebel debt, and taxing the rebellious states for the liquidation of our own is considered by some as inhuman and outrageous, as crushing an already impoverished section of the country. We have no care to refute the fallacious arguments advanced on this subject but refer all who entertain such opinions to what the rebels said they would do had they succeeded. The *Richmond Enquirer*, their official organ, in its issue of Oct. 16, 1863, said:

"As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace nor truce at all—SO SURELY SHALL WE MAKE THEM PAY OUR WAR DEBT THROUGH WE WRING IT OUT OF THEIR HEARTS!"

These men are now the particular friends of Andrew Johnson, and the champions of "Constitutional liberty."

Learn to acknowledge Lee's capitulation more than a *compromise*, to this day the so-called Democracy boast of it as being the terms upon which they declared the war must end. With the same pertinence they demand the recognition of these paroled prisoners as loyal subjects of the government; declare the test oath, and the trial of grave offenses against the liberties of the people by military commission, as unconstitutional; endeavor by crook and turn and technicality to evade or set at naught the declared laws of the land and in every way possible retard the onward march of events. Are such men safe to be trusted with the affairs of Government?

AN INSELT TO THE NORTHERN ARMY.—Some two or three cases have recently been brought to light by the papers, where soldiers of the Union army are now in durance in the South under sentence of death for highway robbery!

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THE UNIONTOWN GENIUS OF LIBERTY sends us a marked copy of the speech of "Tom," Seagriff opposing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature. We heard "Tom" make the same speech once before in our Court House, and he advanced the same argument, i. e., he hates the "nigger" because he is a "nigger!" We might regale our readers with this master-piece—almost equal to Rose's speech on his local bill—but we can't afford to retail refuse billingsgate and fustian.

THE PRESIDENT DODGING.

Mr. Johnson dodged the suffrage question. The bill amending the acts organizing the several Territories, conferring suffrage therein without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. It was presented to him on the 12th inst., and, as he did not return it within the ten days allowed by the Constitution after it has been presented, it has become a law in like manner as if he had signed it.—The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President became a law in a similar way.

Does *silence mean consent?* What say the President's "friends?"

The *New York Herald* remarks that the bill prepared by Mr. Randall for substituting legal tender notes for national bank currency is regarded with favor, and should it pass, as it is likely to do, not only will nearly twenty millions per annum in coin be saved in the form of interest on bonds deposited as a basis of circulation, but the required twenty five per cent. of legal tenders now held as a reserve against the circulation of the banks will be disengaged, thus contributing to the increased ease of the money market by the addition of twenty five millions to the active currency.

DISASTER ON NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA ROAD.—The Eaton tunnel, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, about thirty miles east of Parkersburg, fell in on Thursday. Two men were killed, a third supposed to be mortally wounded, and nine others more or less badly injured. Since the first fall there have been others, until at this time, it is said, the tunnel is pretty well gorged. Workmen are reported as refusing to enter it in order to attempt clearing away the rains, and the possibility is that it cannot be reopened before March, or until the weather becomes settled. The consequence is that the freight business is almost entirely suspended on the Northwestern road between Parkersburg and points east of the tunnel. Coal is reported as selling for a dollar a bushel at that place and very little to be had at that. Passengers are conveyed over the tunnel in wagons and connections made either side.

WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORY BURNED.—On Friday morning at 8 o'clock, the conservatory attached to the President's mansion at Washington took fire from the burst of a flue on the south-west side. The main building, extending from east to west, and erected over an old brick structure, is two hundred feet in length, with an addition of seventy feet from north to south. The flames swept through these buildings, destroying at least one-third of the valuable plants, many of them of the rarest character and of foreign origin. Horticulturists and florists express the opinion that the collection cannot be replaced for years, and not even then without a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The buildings are damaged to the extent of probably \$20,000. The plants in a hot house on the ground floor were preserved with but little damage. The furniture in the Executive Mansion was injured by the smoke to the amount of perhaps \$1,000. The timely arrival of the fire-engines prevented the entire destruction of the conservatory building, four of them being at work for several hours.

APPLICATION FOR PENSIONS.

The following circular, with reference to applications for pensions, has just been issued by Commissioner Joseph H. Barrett: "Applicants for increase of pensions, under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1865, and their agents, are hereby informed that such applications filed from and after the 1st day of January inst. 1867, cannot possibly be adjudicated before the 4th day of March proximo, when the semi annual payments of pensions are due. The original certificates of all army pensioners should not be forwarded until the application for increase filed between this date and the 4th of March next, but should be retained by them, and surrendered only upon a call from this office. The labor devolving upon this office has been nearly doubled in consequence of the acts referred to, and this unprecedented increase has rendered the clerical force provided by law for the transaction of its business utterly inadequate to meet promptly the public demands, or to prevent it from falling largely in arrears. Applications for increase filed after this date should give the number of the original pension certificate, but should not be accompanied by it."

The President's veto message of the Colorado and Nebraska bills is completed, and probably goes to morrow. The objections urged against the Colorado

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SENATE.—A bill was introduced to equalize the bounties of soldier, sailors, and marines. It gives to each honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each month of service, and excludes deserters and men who deserted the rebel army to enlist in the United States service, and also those discharged at their own request. The Committee on Public Lands were directed to inquire into cases of alleged injustice done to settlers by the provisions of the laws granting lands to railroads. A bill was introduced to amend the act providing for the sale of coal lands in the public domain. A bill was introduced for the registration of electors in the Territories of the United States. The tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Cattell made a speech in favor of it.

HOUSE.—A bill was introduced to punish persons detected in putting obstructions on the railways used in transporting the United States mails. The bill to pay Mr. Coffey, the lately unseated member from the Sixteenth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, the increased compensation was passed.—The bill to validate all Presidential proclamations and orders issued in furtherance of the suppression of the rebellion, between March 4, 1861, and December 1, 1865, was reported. Mr. Boutwell reported a bill as a substitute for the bill prescribing an oath to public officers and members of the bar. It provides that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counselor in any United States court who has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder, or other felony, or who has been engaged in rebellion against the United States, or who has given aid, comfort, or encouragement to the enemies of the United States. The previous question was called on the passage of the bill and sustained, but when the time came to vote on the final passage of the bill the opposition commenced to use all the power granted by parliamentary usages to defeat or delay its passage. Motions to adjourn or reconsider were made, and on each the yeas and nays were called, consuming time. Members went out, but were arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, brought back and made to pay the costs of their arrest.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1867. In the Senate to-day, Mr. Wade introduced a bill to place the appointment of United States Marshals in the Supreme Court.

The legislative appropriation bill was reported from the Finance Committee with amendments.

The tariff bill came up at one o'clock, Mr. Grimes led off with a fierce attack on it, and a bitter denunciation of the Protectionists, whom he charged with subsidizing the press and ordering men to support their schemes under penalty of political ostracism.

A number of amendments were offered, but none were adopted, except one to admit to sale maps and charts for the use of public libraries, free of duty, and one increasing the duty on linseed and linseed oil.

Toward the close of the day's proceedings, Mr. Sprague denounced the bill as a commercial tariff, destructive of the manufacturing interests of the country. The debate dragged along so slowly that it is impossible to predict when the bill will be put upon its passage. A night session to-morrow is probable. There are several important amendments yet to be offered.

During the morning hour a spicy passage of words occurred between Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Cooper, of Tennessee. The question of Reconstruction was brought up in a debate on a bill prohibiting land scrip from being given to the Southern States for Agricultural college purposes. Mr. Kelley said that Johnson had been guilty of usurpation in setting up the Southern State governments.

Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, said he excepted to Kelley's assertion of Presidential usurpation, and if he was permitted he would say to the gentleman, as the Scottish Marjion had once said, "Lord Angus, thou hast lied."

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bill were in the main the same as urged in the veto of the same bill at last session. The President also objects to the proviso requiring the Territorial Governor to call the Legislature together to pass a law for the new State declaring for universal suffrage.

Although the House Committee on Banking and Currency agreed to-day to report the Randall bill providing for substituting legal tender notes for national bank notes, it is at the same time learned that a majority of the committee do not favor the bill, but deem it best to bring it before the House for an expression of its opinion. The country banks, especially in the West, are sending in protests daily against the adoption of the bill.

The Judiciary Committee, to-day, in the House, had up the investigation relative to selling colored persons in Maryland into slavery for crime, and were informed that the Maryland Legislature had repealed the law providing for such sale on yesterday.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1867. The Senate was engaged on the Tariff bill from one o'clock till seven, when the want of a quorum compelled an adjournment, through it was the intention of the friends of the measure to sit it through till a vote was reached, if it took till midnight. The duty on canal coal was increased to one dollar and fifty cents per ton. As reported in the bill, the rate was fifty cents on the Nova Scotia article, and a few other rates were increased also, but most of the amendments offered were voted down.

To-day was private bill day in the House, and nothing of public interest took place. An effort to censure Mr. Cooper for words spoken in debate on yesterday was made and abandoned.

The panic in the New York stock market to-day elicited great inquiry here of the Treasury Department. Secretary McCulloch, among other rumors, contradicted one telegraphed over that he had ceased withdrawing four millions of legal tenders per month.

The President convened the Cabinet to-day in protracted session. Every member was present and the business is said to have been unusually pressing and important.

It is hardly believed that any new reconstruction measure will be put through this session, for want of time, but that the whole subject will go over to the Fortieth Congress.

The Ways and Means Committee have done nothing towards changing the tax on distilled spirits. The published statement, therefore, that they have agreed to put it at one dollar per gallon is untrue.

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7. That no bill of any kind shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

"It would be the most expensive reform," answer the quibblers who, unwilling to meet the issue squarely, wish to delay the day of the effectual reckoning of the people. We answer that it would be vastly economical. The whole cost of a legislature consisting of five hundred members and the necessary officers, under the foregoing provisions, would not be as much as our present Legislature costs with but one hundred and thirty-three members, and there would be the incalculable advantage of the arrest of the profligate appropriation of money for any and every purpose that will pay the lobby; and in addition to the advantages of saving the public treasure, it would secure honest legislators."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* thus alludes to the proposed Constitutional Convention: "The preliminary steps for amending the Constitution of the State have been taken. Mr. Quay has offered a bill providing that at the next general election the people shall vote either 'For' or 'Against' a Convention. This Convention, if it is held, will be composed of delegates from every part of the State, whose duty it shall be to suggest amendments to the Constitution. Nothing has yet been said as to the character of these amendments. One of those proposed will probably be to strike the word 'white' from the Constitution, and another to change the mode of electing Senators and Representatives.—It is impossible to effect any amendment until 1869, the Constitution requiring an interval of five years to elapse between each change or addition to any of its provisions, and the soldiers voting clause having been inserted in 1864."

THE NEW JURY BILL. Governor Curtin, in his last annual message, recommended to the attention of the Legislature, the passage of a general Jury Law, to change the present mode of selecting jurors in the Commonwealth. Mr. Humphreys, of Tioga, last evening read in a bill to meet the recommendations of Governor Curtin. The first section of this act provides that at the next general election, the qualified voters of each county shall elect two Jury Commissioners, but that no elector shall vote for more than one commissioner. The second section provides that the said commissioners shall meet together with the Sheriff twenty days before the first term of Quarter Sessions, each year and succeeding year, and select alternately from the taxables of the county a sufficient number of persons, to be placed in the wheel, from which the jurors are to be drawn. The pay of the commissioners is to be the same as the county commissioners. In case of sickness, death, or any other cause, the President Judge of the District shall appoint to fill a vacancy.

A REVOLUTIONARY THREAT. The Washington *Constitutional Union* is edited by Col. T. J. Florence, a near friend of President Johnson. Its issue of the 17th contained the remarkable statement, in referring to the administration, that "if necessary, its strong and iron hand" will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursue its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends North and South, and the army and the navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting on the flag.—We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact, that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

BOOTH'S DIARY.—The diary of Wilkes Booth, taken from his body after his capture, is now in the hands of the proper investigating committee, having been handed over to it by the authorities.—For some reason its contents were not used on the trial. It shows that he was an agent of the Confederate Government, and received money from it, and that at one time, at least, the plan was to kidnap Mr. Lincoln. It is believed to implicate only Booth and Harold in the assassination. The entry made on Friday, the 21st of April, one week after the murder, shows that it must have been written in a perfect agony of mind. It describes his position, with a broken leg in the midst of a swamp, alone, on an ostentatious, weighed down by his guilt, and a feeling that God would refuse forgiveness. It is altogether such a cry of human agony as seldom finds expression in words.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Hon. Beverly Johnson, Bradley T. Johnson, formerly from Maryland, afterwards a rebel general, and now of Richmond Va., was admitted to the bar of that court under the new rule rescinding the test oath.

LICENSE LAW IN WASHINGTON CO. Mr. Ewing, of Washington county, read in place an act relating to licenses in said county, which provides that the act of March 31, 1855, shall not be so construed as to compel the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county to grant tavern licenses, unless the Court is satisfied that the granting of the same is for the public good.

COMMON COUNCIL FIGHTS. A very disgraceful scene occurred in the New York Common Council a few days since, in which instaknds were used as missiles, and a general fight was threatened. A similar scene occurred last week in the Philadelphia Common Council. The telegraph states that a personal altercation took place between Messrs. Miller and Moy, two of the members, which ended in a rough-and-tumble fight. The scene was closed by the presiding officer clearing the chamber and having the gas turned off. At one time there was prospect that the whole chamber would become engaged in the fight. Such proceedings, it is perfectly true to say, are a disgrace to a civilized country and to two such cities as New York and Philadelphia, and it is still more deplorable that the government of these cities should be in the hands of such men.

OHIO RIVER BOAT IN THE ICE. The *New Albany Commercial* relates that, on Thursday evening last, about dark, the steamer *Darling* hove in sight of Jeffersonville, coming down the river, and as she came nearer it was discovered that she was fast in the immense fields of strong floating ice, perfectly unmanageable, and drifting with the current, with a strong probability of going over the falls. The shore was lined with intensely anxious spectators, who could do nothing but sympathize with the apparently doomed passengers and crew. As the boat approached nearer to the falls, six of the persons on board resolved to imitate Eliza, the heroine of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and risk their chance of escape on the floating ice, in which they were fortunately successful; though one of them got a cold bath and narrowly escaped drowning by breaking through.—The increased rapidity of the current near the falls caused an opening in the ice, which enabled the crew to finally work the boat over to the Louisville shore.

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PROPOSED UNION OF METHODISTS.—A call has been issued for a conference of Wesleyan Methodists in America. They claim to have withdrawn from the Methodist connection on account of its alliance with slavery, and as that is now removed, they say, "neither the claims of General Christianity, nor personal obligation to our associates, demand of us further efforts to maintain a separate ecclesiastical body. Being persuaded that the providence of God points us to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a home, and a field of labor where we may more effectively present the work of spreading scriptural holiness over these lands, we now invite all brethren who entertain like views to meet in conference, at Adrian, Michigan, in the College chapel, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1867. We will then and there consider the time and manner of proceeding, so as to harmonize fully with our obligation to God and our brethren."

NEW PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION. A Washington special to the *New York Times* says: "Since last November the leading politicians, North and South, Republicans, Democrats, and ex- Rebels alike, have been at work on a plan whereby the differences between the North and the South, and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, would be satisfactorily adjusted. Suffrage and amnesty form the basis of the proposition. For instance, if South Carolina will adopt the Massachusetts suffrage franchise, the President is willing to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all who approve of it. The people of South Carolina, blacks as well as whites, can elect loyal representatives to Congress, and Congress will determine on their admission. The Administration is seriously considering this proposition."

THE DRAWING CAME OFF FOR THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE IN CHEGGO LAST WEEK. Mr. A. H. Lee, of Randolph Co. Ills. drew the house, and immediately sold it to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000. Quite a large number of tickets were held in this county, but as we have heard of no one becoming suddenly rich, the holders must be among the "blanks." It is generally acknowledged to have been a gigantic "sell." We hope a lesson may follow this disappointment.

A RACE TOOK PLACE LAST WEEK ON THE ICE OF CAYUGA LAKE, IN NEW YORK, between a man who was on skates and one without skates. The wager was for \$100, and the distance run seventy-five yards. The skater was beaten, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost from bets on the skater, he being the champion of that section. It is said two thousand persons witnessed the race.

N. P. WILLIS, well known by his literary productions, died at his residence, Idlewild, near Newburg, N. Y., on Sunday evening 20th inst., his sixtieth birthday. He was born at Portland, Me., Jan. 20th, 1807.

THE MAN WHO MADE A SHOE FOR THE FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN IS NOW ENGAGED ON A HAT FOR THE HEAD OF A DISCOURSE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice
LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of R. W. Robinson, late of Clarksville, Greene county, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make payment promptly.

SETH ROBINSON,
DAVID ARNOLD, Jr.,
Executors.

Jan 30, '67-4w

GAY CLOTHING AT

N. CLARK & SON'S.

GOOD CLOTHING AT
N. CLARK & SON'S.

GO TO
N. CLARK & SON'S.

ROOM. TWO DOORS
WEST OF THE ADAMS HOUSE.
May 16, 1y.-ch. Jan 30, '67.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, D issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Waynesburg, on SATURDAY, 10th DAY OF MARCH next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Defendant, of in and to a certain tract of land situate in Richhill township, Greene county, Pa., adjoining lands of Harrison Johnson, John Killen, Barnett's heirs, John Laughridge and others, containing EIGHTY-TWO ACRES more or less, on which is erected one hewed log house, log Barn and other out-buildings, and about fifty acres of which is cleared, and on which there is a good apple orchard, &c.

Taken in execution as the property of John Lams at the suit of Thomas Lams for use of Mary Ann Wilson. HEATH JOHNSON, Sheriff.

PRIVATE SALE
—OR—
Valuable Property!

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale the property situate on Job's Creek, in Jackson township, Greene county, Pa., known as the "Wilson Farm," containing

152 ACRES!
more or less, adjoining lands of Jonathan Kurrens, Elisha Hinchart, Henry Moore and others. Said farm is in good condition, and has for improvements two hewed log houses, saw mill in good repair, thirty five fruit-bearing trees and is well watered, 20 acres rich bottom land, is a special inducement to purchasers. For information concerning terms, call on him at the premises, or address at White Cottage, Greene county, Pa.
Jan 30th, 1867. JACOB WILSON.

J. HICKLING & CO.'S
GREAT SALE OF WATCHES.
On the popular one price plan, giving every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of Ten Dollars! Without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory!

200 Solid Gold Hunting Watches	\$250 to \$750
500 Magic Case Gold Watches	200 to 500
500 Ladies' Watches, Roman-Steel	100 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting Chronometer Watches	250 to 300
1,000 Gold Hunting English Levers	200 to 250
2,000 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches	150 to 200
3,000 Gold Hunting American Watches	100 to 150
5,000 Silver Hunting Levers	50 to 100
5,000 Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to 100
5,000 Gold Ladies' Watches	50 to 250
10,000 Gold Hunting Levers	50 to 75
10,000 Silver Hunting American Silver Watches	50 to 100
25,000 Hunting Silver Watches	25 to 50
25,000 Assorted Watches All kinds	10 to 75

Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but \$10, while it may be worth \$750. No partiality shown.

Messrs J. Hickling & Co's great American Watch Co., New York City, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates naming grades, are placed in sealed envelopes. Holders are notified in the articles named on their certificates, upon payment of Ten Dollars, whether it be a Watch worth \$200 or one worth less. The return of our certificates entitles you to the article named thereupon, upon payment, irrespective of its worth, and an article valued less than \$10 is named on any certificate. It will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight-forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious!

A single Certificate will be sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of 25 cents, five for \$1, eleven for \$2, thirty-three and a half cents for \$5, fifty for \$6, and more valuable premiums for \$10, one hundred and more superb Watches for \$15. To Agents or those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us! Address:

J. HICKLING & CO.,
119 Broadway—Near P. O.
City of New York.

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