



WAYNESBURG:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

We have three or four hundred blank receipts for subscription which we should like to fill out between this and the last of court. We can and will employ two or more clerks to aid us, providing a great rush is made. Don't let this thought intimidate any one, however, from calling—we are "dying" to see you.

Congress will adjourn as soon as the President appoints the military officers for the Southern districts created by the reconstruction law.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—This subject has been mooted by many of our contemporaries. We are in favor of it, no matter where or how soon. Anything to regulate and in some measure check the robbery of the press by advertising agents.

We publish a collection of extracts clipped from southern papers, on the Reconstruction Bill lately passed, as the best mode of commenting on its reception by the Southern people. It appears from the general tone of their journals that they "accept the situation," although with more grumbling than they would have done some sixteen months since. These journals, however, in the greater part, are but representatives of a small, bigoted, aristocratic, narrow-minded class, from whom Congress can expect nothing but curses, and whom if he behoves them in no wise to please. The better class of the citizens of the South will move at once, as indeed, they have already in Virginia and North Carolina, to the formation of their several State Governments. Under the leadership of Meade, Hancock, Sherman and others of the same ilk, to whom it is rumored the War Department has assigned the command of districts, they will speedily be restored to their normal condition in the Union.

WHAT A CHANGE? The New York Herald paints the following picture: In October, 1837, a female anti-slavery society was riotously broken up in Boston by a collection of conservatives described as "gentlemen of property and standing," and Mr. Garrison, who went to the meeting to deliver an address, after attempting to conceal himself in a carpenter's shop from the fury of the mob he was captured, had his clothes torn off, and was dragged through the streets with a rope around his neck. And what? For preaching in Boston negro emancipation. Cotton was king then even among the Puritans. Still later in the day, in New York, the famous Democratic Empire Club annually set apart a contingent fund for the reception of the Abolitionist Phillips with a welcome of rotten eggs. Now, mark the change, Garrison is hailed as a public benefactor everywhere. He has had a jubilee in Charleston. He is the object of a \$50,000 dollar subscription fund, and as for Phillips, if he now becomes comparatively tame in his philippics it is because he misses the inspiration of Captain Rynders and his shower of eggs. Are not these among the wonders wrought in Israel in these latter days?

NO RAILROAD BILL. The Free Railroad Bill, presented to the Legislature some time since by Senator Bigham, by the manipulation of the Monopoly became a bill virtually to prohibit the building of railroads in the State. It merely concedes the principle of Free Railroads. It was passed by the Senate on the 9th inst., with but four dissenting voices, the Republican members excusing themselves on the plea that it was the best they could do. Since writing the above we notice the passage of the bill by the House years 59 says 33. It is to be hoped that the Governor will veto it. Among the negatives on this vote is the name of Mr. Phelps. Let the gentleman continue in well doing and he shall receive the thanks of all parties.

Jeff Davis' second year of imprisonment will soon expire.—Etc. If it was Davis himself that was about to expire we would be constrained to sigh—"roll swiftly round ye wheels of time and bring the welcome day."

LORD, March 7.—Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," died at Southampton yesterday.

Says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune: Mr. Blaine is metallic, you can not conceive how a shot should pierce him, for there seems no joints to his harness. He is a man who knows what the weather was yesterday morning in Dakota; what the Emperor's policy will be touching Mexico; on what day of the week the 16th of December proximo will fall; who is the Chairman of the School Committee in Kennebec; what is the best way of managing the National debt, together with all the other interests of to-day, which anybody else would stagger under. How he does it, nobody knows. He is always in his seat. He must absorb details by assimilation at his finger ends. As I said, he is clear metal. His features are made of a mould—his attitudes are those of a bronze figure—his voice clinks, and as you know, he has ideas fixed as brass.

John Morrissey is a god-send to the Washington letter manufacturers.—When they are gravelled for lack of matter, they invariably fall back on him for a paragraph. The Chicago Republican correspondent writes that he "continues to behave in a very quiet and proper manner. He sits as upright in his seat as a statue, never turns to the right or left, never visits other members, and is seldom visited by others, although no one offers him any disrespect, or omits any proper attention." This is very well, but the following, from a New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, there can be but little doubt is a gross slander. Morrissey is understood to have given up faro in good faith from the day he entered Congress. Yet the Commercial man says of them: "On a recent occasion he is understood to have given his word and honor that if he didn't skin every Congressman—Radical and Democrat—out of their salaries, and make them go begging for their hotel bills next Congress, the boys might move the previous question on him when he came back."

"INTERESTING" TO SOLDIERS!—ANOTHER "BOY IN BLUE" GONE. "The great majority of murderers hung during the two years past, in this country, had been in the army, and were 'boys in blue.'" J. T. Huddopp was hung at Norristown, Pa., on the 6th inst., for the murder of Julius Wenecke, another German. He was hung on the same gallows that Frost was, and declared his innocence to the last, and left some sealed manuscript to be published after his death. He claimed to have fought in the same company with General Sigel during the revolution in Germany, in 1848. Frost was also of the "boys in blue." Huddopp, like Frost, and nearly every other murderer, was a firm believer in "Hell," but did his best, so far as praying and the priest could assist, to escape it. This is the class of men that were raked together from every den and hell hole in the world, to fill the "Grand Union Armies." It was by the brute force of such offerings from Ireland and Germany and other countries, that the South was crushed, our liberties destroyed, and our free Government destroyed.—Savannah Times, 29th ult.

The Savannah Times is the special organ of the Johnson Administration. What it so atrociously proclaims, says the Harbinger Telegraph, in the paragraphs we quote, almost every Democratic journal in the State has repeatedly asserted. Need any further evidence be required of the true feeling of defeated traitors? No! They hate loyal men—they hate the soldiers who defeated the traitors' effort to destroy the Union, and they are ever ready to insult the dead as well as the living friends of the Government. But, thank God, the party which the Savannah Times represents will always be in a minority in this country. Its day of mischief is over, and like a sick dog, it can only froth at the mouth. In this connection we print the following paragraph from the organ of the Copperhead faction in Clinton county, the Democrat: "The copy of 'Cavalry Sheridan' to the citizens of Galveston, who asked that they might be allowed to pay civil honors to the body of Albert Sidney Johnson, was the refusal of a living dog to honor a dead lion." What do the men who periled their lives in defense of the country think of such stuff? General Sheridan refused the traitors of Galveston to bury the traitor Johnson by making a public display, because the object was not merely to do homage to the bones of a soldier, but to honor a bad cause, to keep alive in the hearts of ignorant people a feeling of treason and hatred for the Government. Yet, in the face of this fact, a Democratic journal is ready to stigmatize Sheridan as a dog. Are there no stones in Lock Haven?

PENITENTIARIES.—A proposition is under consideration looking to the erection of a third penitentiary in the center or interior of the State. It is urged that the Eastern and Western Penitentiaries are crowded with criminals from the interior, and that eastern and western counties are compelled to keep their convicts in their respective county jails. Harrisburg is mentioned as a suitable place for the new penitentiary, and really such an institution is needed at the capital.—Hollidaysburg Register.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY POISONING CASE.—The Washington Examiner says: "During last week the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Mary Crumrine, the woman who is in jail on a charge of causing the death of Augustine Wells, of Greenfield, by the administration of poison. On motion of the District Attorney, the consideration of the case was postponed until May term, it being evident that the other homicide cases would consume the whole of the present term."

Governor Geary is putting a stop to the practice of the Legislature of passing bills which the Constitution has placed in the power of the courts.—He avows his belief that all such acts passed by the Legislature are null and void.

New York town elections show no change in public sentiment.—The State is Radical and will be so for some time yet.

The Fortieth Congress stands thus: House 147 Republicans and 45 Democrats. Senate 42 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE MILITARY BILL.

From the Richmond Times. Calm, temperate, sagacious executive, and legislative action, at this time, may save us from any permanent injury from the vetoed act. But the desired advantages cannot be gained by supineness and inaction. In all ages and countries the haughtiest and most high-toned people, when defeated in battle and forced at the point of the bayonet to accept mercenary and inhuman terms, have in no way stained their reputation by taking such measures as have best secured their lives and property from the fury of their conquerors.

From the Richmond Whig. The only question we are privileged to determine is, whether the present constituted authorities will take charge of the machinery and work it to the best possible advantage for the public, or leave it in the hands of unknown adventurers or well known knaves, who may saddle us with a despotism after the model of Brownlow.

From the Richmond Enquirer. The sooner we get our peck of dirt, the sooner we shall feel refreshed. The Supreme Court has unanimously voted that such a law is wholly inadmissible. Majority and minority on other points, concurred in declaring that martial law in time of peace is impossible. Let us make haste to appeal to that court. Let us do so ere we are all bucked and gagged.

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register. The men who, were Yancey alive to-day, would send him to the scaffold as a Union breaker, have themselves completed and perpetuated the work he only began. There is no more American Union. It died with the Constitution, which was the life in its body. Yancey is triumphant. He struck the blow to end what Washington began, and the Radicals are but the inevitable links in the chain of sequence and destiny which he forged.

From the Tallahassee Floridian. We think the executives of the States owe it to the people and to the best interests of society to leave no efforts unturned to bring the matter before the judiciary. It failure shall attend us, there, we must then meet our troubles with a brave heart, leaving the issue to Him who maketh the wrath of man to praise him.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier. Let the South, therefore, stand firm, submitting to what it cannot help, but not acting in any way in dishonoring itself, or in beholding its fair escheat.

From the Jacksonville (Fla.) Enquirer. Let us then by peaceful and earnest measures take active steps to arouse, if possible, the friends of good and honest, and constitutional government, to a sense of the fatal course upon which the revolutionists in their midst are rushing their own as well as Southern liberties.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail. Let the people be quiet, and let the Governors of the South who represent them meet in council, and cast about for some concerted plan of testing immediately the constitutional validity of this shameful and vindictive act of legislation. We are satisfied that it will prove successful, and, if so, country, the constitution, liberty, honor, all are safe; and if it should fail, we shall be in no worse condition than we are now.

From the Richmond Examiner. In this, the crisis of our fate, let us stand together. Let there be no wrangling, no impugning of motive, no want of charity, no refusal of justice. If we differ, let us endeavor to persuade—never to ridicule or intimidate; and when action is determined on, let that determination be a concession to every honest conviction, or even prejudice, that can honorably and wisely be consulted. When, finally, the conclusion is reached, let all sustain it, and we shall survive the storm of fanatical tyranny which assails us, and preserve enough of freedom on which to build, in the new form of government that approaches. Such intemperate madness cannot last always. Some great financial or political calamity will scourge our enemies into justice, or the idol of irresponsible power, which they are now worshipping, will fall on them and crush them. Meanwhile, let all true people draw more closely to each other, and join hands for the work that is here, and for that future work to which we shall be called.

From the Columbia (Ga.) Sun. We are clearly of the opinion that it is moral suicide in the people of the South to change front at this time.—While it is true that the military bill proposes to impose upon us the humiliation which Gov. Brown advises us to impose upon ourselves, it is yet a question if the outrage can be successfully perpetrated. The fight is not yet over, and it is rank treason in us to desert the President before he has had a chance to promulgate his veto, and before all legal and constitutional remedies have been exhausted to avert from us the destruction with which we are threatened.

From the Petersburg Dispatch. To decline to act brings in view consequences which are fraught with peril—to act is to drink to the dregs one of the bitterest cups ever concocted by ingenuity and vindictiveness.

From the New-Orleans Bee. The situation is different now from what it was when the Constitutional Amendment was proposed. Then the South was asked to assist in making the change; now she has to submit to the laws that are made for her by the party in power.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Journal. The people of the South, if wise and prudent, can live for a time under such a damnable tyranny as this, but if they consent to it, they deserve it. They don't deserve it, and they will never consent to it. They would sooner see their beautiful clime whelmed beneath a second Dead Sea.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle. We are very far from despair, black as the prospect is. The immediate aim

of our State should be to get back in the Union as quickly as possible. There will be measurably, at least, shielded from the Radical storm. If we stay out much longer, we shall have emancipation added to negro suffrage. There we have at least reached a resting place. There we can get control of our State affairs—there we can make another State Constitution.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury. In our judgment, any military rigor—any coerced submission to any terms—is preferable to the voluntary debasement and infamy, and the permanent, irretrievable ruin the Southern States will incur by adopting the forms of this bill.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatch. What then shall we do? We must do nothing. We must get so that we will not care a continental whether school keeps or not.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche. The man among us who favors this Military Bill is an enemy to the people among whom he lives, and the man who recognizes or encourages its advocates with his patronage or his smile, is no better than the Radical scoundrels who are seeking to rob us of liberty, and to make us the abject slaves of the most unprincipled tyrants that ever disgraced the earth.

From the Central Georgian. Hard as our fate seems to be, we can only counsel forbearance and moderation, until such a time when a return of a sense of justice in our oppressors, may prompt them to repair the wrong they are now inflicting upon us.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Daily Opinion. Let us learn one lesson—the course of Abolitionism has been onward, day by day, ever since the Government was formed, and in no single year has it made greater strides than in the one last past. To our mind it has long been plain, that if we did not vote the negro they would.

From the Memphis Bulletin. However it be, the Southern people must manfully endure, and be able to say that which Francis I. wrote to his mother after the disastrous battle of Pavie: "All is lost except honor."

From the Macon (Ga.) News. The only good reason for not appealing to arms in this conjuncture is the hopelessness of success.

From the Baltimore Sun. To call this bill, then, a measure which tends to the restoration of the Union, or which holds out a hope of restoration, is to mislead opposites—to liken destruction to creation, injustice to justice, tyranny to right, proscription and persecution to brotherly love.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun. We say, submit to what cannot be averted, but take no part in the attempt to fix upon ourselves everlasting disgrace and degradation.

THE GENERAL BANKRUPTCY LAW.—SYNOPSIS OF THE LEADING FEATURES.

The jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases is given by the act to the several District Courts of the United States, with the United States Circuit Court acting in a supervisory capacity as Courts of Equity. The Judges of the District Courts will be assisted in the performance of their duties imposed upon them by registers in bankruptcy, who are required to be consellers of those courts, or of some of the Courts of Record or their several States. The power of the registers is limited, and provision is made for reference of disputed questions to the District Court Judges, and for appeals from the District Courts to the Circuit Courts, and from the latter, in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed two thousand dollars, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are two kinds of bankruptcy contemplated by the act: voluntary and involuntary. In the former any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing over three hundred dollars, and finding himself insolvent, may apply by petition to the judge of the district in which he has resided for the six months preceding the date of the petition, or for the longest period during such six months, and shall thereupon be declared a bankrupt.

The creditors, having been properly notified by the court, meet together and appoint one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts, or in case of failure to agree, then by the District Judge, or where there are no opposing creditors, by the Register. The whole affairs of the bankrupt pass into the hands of the assignees, who have full powers granted them necessary for the collection of all debts and the final adjustment and closing up of the estate. Stringent regulations are made for the proper deposit and safe keeping of all moneys received from the estate; and where delay is likely to occur from litigation in the final distribution of the assets the court is empowered to direct their temporary investment. The bankrupt is liable at all times to be called up for examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property or to his business transactions, and for good cause shown his wife may in like manner be compelled to attend as a witness in the case.

In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, dividends are to be paid as agreed upon by a majority in value of the creditors, from time to time, at three months' intervals, but the following claims are first to be paid in full: First, the fees, costs and all expenses under the bankrupt act, second, all debts, taxes and assessments due to the United States; third, all State debts, taxes and assessments; wages due to any operative, clerk or house servant to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months preceding the bankruptcy; fifth, all debts due any persons who are or may be entitled to preference by laws of the United States. The voluntary bankrupt is entitled to his discharge provided no fraud is proved against him, at any time from sixty days to one year after adjudication of bankruptcy, but the proof or discovery of any fraud or concealment deprives him of the right to discharge. No per-

son who has once received his discharge is to be entitled again to become a voluntary bankrupt, unless his estate is sufficient to pay seventy per cent. on his debts, or unless three-fourths of his creditors assent in writing to his bankruptcy. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void by the act, and suitable provisions are made for the voluntary bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations.

The exemptions under the law are as follows: The necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of \$500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment or seizure or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864.

Acts of involuntary bankruptcy under the law are classified as follows: Departure or absence from the State, where debts are owed, with intent to defraud the creditors; concealment to avoid service of process for the recovery of debt; concealment of property to avoid seizure on legal process; assignments designed to delay, defraud or hinder creditors; arrest and detention for seven days, under execution for a debt exceeding one hundred dollars; assignment, gift, confession of judgment, or any other act by which preference is given to any creditor, endorser or surety; dishonoring commercial paper, or suspending and not resuming payment for fourteen days. The petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy in such cases may come from one or more creditors whose debts reach two hundred and fifty dollars; but the petition must be brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy has been committed. In involuntary bankruptcy the proceedings are made more stringent than in the other description of cases. The penalty for any fraud or concealment, direct or indirect, under the act, is imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

There are other details in the act, relating to the duties of the officers appointed and authorized under the law, the amount of fees, &c., which are interesting only as matter of detail.

THE RECORD.

The following is the record of the vote taken on the Military Reconstruction Bill. We publish it as an item of history which it would be well enough to preserve.

IN THE SENATE. After much debate the question was put, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" It was decided in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas—Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey Wilson, Williams, Yates.—38.

Nays—Buchanan, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Noroton, Patterson, Saulsbury.—10. ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.—Brown, Guthrie, McDougall, Riddle.—1.

IN THE HOUSE.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted, Yeas, 135; Nays, 48, as follows: Yeas—Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nev.) Ashley (O.) Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Bennam, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Brewster, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clark (Ohio), Clark (Kan.), Cobb, Colfax, Conkling, Cook, Cullem, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Deftrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding (Ill), Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (N. Y.), Hubbard (V. V.), Hubbard (Ohio), Hulburd, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Koonz, Laffin, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McKuer, Mercer, Miller, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Multon, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice (Mass), Rice (Me), Rolins, Sawyer, Schenck, Southfield, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Thomas, Starr, Stevens, Thomas, John L., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aersam Van Horn (N. Y.) Ward (N. Y.), Warner, Washburne (Ind), Washburn (Ma.), Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom, Woodbridge.—135.

Nays—Ancons, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chandler, Cooper, Dawson, Denton, Eldridge, Finck, Glosbrenner, Goodyear, Hale, Harding (Ky.), Harris, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell (N. Y.) Humphrey, Hunter, Jones, Kerr, Kaykendall, Le Blond, Letfwich, Marshall McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rosseau, Shanklin, Sigreaves, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor (Tenn.) Taylor (N. Y.), Thornton, Trimble, Ward (Ky) Winfield.—48.

LOUISIANA. A special to the Tribune, New Orleans, March 8, says, we are having exciting times here. Gov. Wells, having recorded his oath before the United States Court as Military Governor, has issued his proclamation, in which he declares the existence and binding force of the recent act of Congress known as the Military Bill. In conclusion he says: "I, Jefferson Wells, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby declare the said act to be in force in the said State, and all elections from and after this date, either by State, municipal, or parochial authority, except in strict conformity to section 6th of said act of Congress to be void and of no effect; and all persons elected to office must be able to qualify under said law before they will be allowed to enter on the duties of the same."

The Recorder has notified the Mayor and Chief of Police that after this date no persons will be released except by order of the Recorder himself, the Governor or Commanding General of the Department. The Chief of Police has ordered his men in no case to obey the orders of the Recorder or Governor, and says their assumption of authority over the police will no longer be tolerated by him, and they must distinctly understand that all their orders come from the Mayor himself. Prominent citizens are waiting on General Sherman, wanting him to remove both Gov. Wells and Mayor Monroe. A repetition of the July troubles is expected at the election on Monday.

The Bankrupt Bill, which has been before Congress for the past two years, has at last been so altered and amended as to meet the views of the majority, and has become a law. Its provisions are as unexceptionable as the circumstances of the case will admit, and it is the least objectionable bankruptcy law ever in force in this country. A debtor having once taken advantage of the law to settle his debts, cannot seek its protection the second time, unless his assets are equal to seventy per cent. of all lawful claims, or three-fourths of his creditors, representing that amount of value, should consent in writing. All legal measures are also avoided. The debtor cannot dictate terms nor delay the distribution of his assets; nor can a creditor prevent a release, by refusing to sign. The debtor will thus have no motive in concealing the state of his affairs, nor will the creditor gain anything by endeavoring to be harsh or exacting. We give a summary of this important measure in this issue.

The statement of the public debt March 1st, 1867 exhibits that the debt bearing coin interest has increased \$44,799,659 since the publication of the February statement. The debt bearing currency interest has increased \$32,613,860 since that time. The maturing debt not provided for payment is less by \$1,214,767 24 and the debt bearing no interest has decreased \$6,037,274 40. A comparison with the February statement exhibits that the total debt, less the amount of each in the Treasury, has decreased \$12,585,858 76. The amount of coin in the Treasury has increased \$9,916,427 43, and the amount of currency in the same has increased \$7,483,180 69. Total increase of each in the Treasury vaults, \$17,399,608 12.

FUGLER SENTENCED.—Fogler, one of the men engaged in the Dismore murder, near Washington, Pa., has been sentenced to be hung. He received the sentence of death with an unmovable countenance. Immediately after the passage of the sentence, James R. Ruth, Esq., appeared before the Court and asked for a record, and gave notice that he would carry Fogler's case to the Supreme Court on writ of error.

SEVERAL Washington ladies are vigorously engaged making up clothes of baby dimensions for Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who for some time has been living with her husband. The rumors about his dying condition there must have been somewhat exaggerated.

JAMES H. McCLELLAND a radical has been appointed Postmaster at Pittsburg, vice, Wade Hampton (a weak kunged Republican) removed. This is a beginning of the end.

A brother and sister who had not met for fifty-five years, lately had a reunion dinner near New London, Butler county, Ohio. The knives and forks used on the occasion were forty-eight years old, the chairs fifty years of age; the tea-cups and saucers, plates, &c., thirty years old. The turkeys were carved with a knife forty-eight years of age; but the fowls themselves, we believe, were not correspondingly venerable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Heimbold's Fluid Extract

BUCHU Is a certain cure for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. HEIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Established upwards of 18 years, prepared by H. T. HEIMBOLD, 591 Broadway, New York, and 101 South 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 3:1300w-1y

HEIMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 3:1300w-1y

HEIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue. 3:1300w-1y

There is no more unpleasant and unseasonable use for unpleasant and dangerous remedies than Heimbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash. 3:1300w-1y

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Heimbold's Extract Buchu. 3:1300w-1y

FOR NON-RESENTION ON INCONTINENCE of Urine, Irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and prostatic swellings. USE HEIMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 3:1300w-1y

ENFEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes use Heimbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 3:1300w-1y

SPRING TRADE!

1867.

M'Elroy, Dickson & Co., No. 54 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Have their stock open for the trade.

GOOD GOODS!

AT REASONABLE PRICES. S. B. M'ELROY, JAMES DICKSON, JOHN T. SHANE. 3:13-3m

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by Heimbold's Extract Buchu. 3:1300w-1y

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS restored by Heimbold's Extract Buchu. 3:1300w-1y

ANOTHER SENSATION!

THE NATIONAL

EMPORIUM!

POTATOES, the best the market affords, at INGHRAM'S.

EXTRA Family Groceries in great varieties at INGHRAM'S.

CHOICE Family Flour at market rates at INGHRAM'S.

FINE Quality of Salt, by the barrel or less, at INGHRAM'S. Waynesburg, March 6-11

HEIMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 3:1300w-1y

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