The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....March 30, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Hon. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION.

We are in the midst of a great political revolution. The Southern people who lately strove by force of arms to dissolve the Union of the States, are now striving to renew their former relations to the Federal Government, whilst many of those who were loudest in demanding the coercion of the South, are at present engaged in the most determined efforts to *prevent* the re-union of the broken Republic. In this strange political revolution, men who but recently differed on leading issues, find themselves suddenly thrown together in party fellowship. Truly, "politics make strange bedfellows!" The Democratic party finds itself called upon to sustain President Johnson against the assaults of the party that elected him. The "Republican" masses find themselves carried by their leaders upon a Disunion platform, which can stand only upon the doctrine that a State can lawfully secede from the Union. The true Union men in the "Republican" party find themselves driven into the ranks of the Democracy, unable to discover any other organization to which they can go. For instance, Robert J. Walker, the fast friend of the late Mr. Lincoln, is constrained to denounce the leaders of the party with whom he has so lately acted. Edward Bates and Montgomery Blair, respectively Attorney General and Postmaster General under Mr. Lincoln, have openly connected themselves with the Democratic organization. Eli Thayer, late "Republican" member of Congress from Massachusetts, and E. S. Cleveland, Postmaster at Hartford, Connecticut, are now engaged in stumping the last named State for the Democratic ticket. R. B. Carnahan, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and a delegate to the convention which recently nominated Gen. Geary, recently addressed a large meeting at Pittsburg, and during the course of his remarks, denounced the conduct of that convention, and said that in less than six months the men who controlled that body would find themselves in a miserable minority. Thus the political revolution progresses. Meanwhile, the Democracy stand firm. Earthquakes are thundering all around and the Northern Disunion Conspiracy of Stevens, Sumner and Phillips, is shaken to its very centre; but Democratic Republicanism, based upon the rock of the Constitution, is untouched by the political convulsion. Men and brethren! Build ye also upon that rock, so that when the rain cometh and the storm beateth upon your house, you will know that your political edifice rests upon a sure foundation.

DEMOCRATS, keep your clubs open! There are lots of political sinners on the anxious bench, who need but a hearty invitation to join the Democratic church, to save them from their party sins. Invite them all to come and help to save their country. They need not be ashamed to do so now. Andrew Johnson, W. H. Seward, Edward Bates, Montgomery Blair, Robert J. Walker, and other great leaders of their party, have cut loose from Sumner, Stevens, Forney & Co.! Why, then, should not the masses of their party do the same?

THE opposition to the Democracy daily furnish a most excellent reason to some persons for belonging to the Democratic party. They nominate broken down Democrats for the highest offices in their gift. Therefore, dear reader, if you are an office-seeker, be a Democrat, and if you cannot get office from the Democracy, the "Republicans" will be sure to give it to you after a while, just because you have been a Democrat. Your chances are just as good as Geary's.

THE *Franklin Repository*, one of the leading Geary newspapers in this state, is filled with denunciations of President Johnson. Its editor, Col. McClure, said in the convention which nominated Geary, that the President's name ought not to be mentioned in that convention. Yet, we presume, this Geary organ expects the friends of Mr. Johnson to vote for its candidate. How is this Col. McClure? Do you repudiate Johnson's friends also?

THE Abolition convention which nominated John W. Geary, refused to endorse President Johnson's policy and compelled Mr. Carnahan, of Pittsburg, to withdraw his resolution expressing confidence in the President. How, then, can any friend of the President vote for Geary, on an anti-Johnson platform?

A NOBLE SOLDIER.

The Disunion principles of Thaddeus Stevens, John W. Geary and the present leaders of the so-called "Republican" party, are becoming so well understood, that the danger of their success is not near so imminent as it was a short time ago. The soldier-citizens, upon whose sympathy and support the Radicals are wont to rely so implicitly, are among the first to perceive the fatal tendency of doctrines based upon the idea of a severed Union. The men who periled life and limb in the late unhappy strife, know that they fought *to restore the South to the Union*, not to give Thaddeus Stevens, Gen. Geary, or any other Radical leader, an opportunity *to keep the Southern States out of the Union*. Many of them had no objections to the emancipation of the blacks, *as a military measure*, but few of them ever dreamt that the war was intended to give the negro the right to vote, or, that until the South consented to enfranchise its blacks, the Union should remain broken and unrestored. Hence, like President Johnson, they regard men like Stevens, Sumner and Phillips, as Disunionists, and feel constrained to oppose all men who, like Gen. Geary, permit themselves to be placed upon a platform endorsing the course of those Northern enemies of the Union. We find one of these soldiers even in the Paymaster General's Office, at Washington. His name is E. B. JOHNSON, of New Hampshire. The political world was thrilled, a few days ago, by a letter from this young hero, in reply to a circular from a New Hampshire Abolition electioneering club, begging funds from the clerks in the Departments at Washington, with which to purchase the principles and honor of the Granite State. We give this letter below, with President Johnson's noble commendation of the conduct of the soldier-clerk, and also his endorsement by the Paymaster General:

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, *United States House of Representatives*:

SIR: I have just received a circular of the "New Hampshire Union Club," requesting me to remit a sum equal to "one and a half per cent." of my annual salary for the purpose of "defraying" the expenses of the approaching election.

The circular states that "such persons as go home to vote at said election are hereby excused from complying with this request." As I am not a voter, I must, according to this circular, remit a sum equal to one and a half per cent. of my annual salary.

I am against all measures which tend to destroy the purity of the ballot-box; and this I regard as one. I have never given a cent for the purpose of bribing voters to vote contrary to their judgment, and I never shall. Any man who sells his vote deserves to be disfranchised.

I have watched the doings of Congress during the present session, and, in so doing, have noticed that you have acted with that disunionist, Thaddeus Stevens, and, therefore, I am led to believe that you and your company partake of his cup, which contains the essence of disunion.

Upon the principle that "like begets like," I am led to believe that this money, so raised, will be expended for the purpose of elevating more disunionists to power. As a student of the Constitution, I have been taught that all efforts made for the purpose of procuring power and office by unfair means are contrary to the spirit of liberty and justice.

I do not believe that you have, during the present session, acted in accordance with the will of the majority of the people of New Hampshire, and I confidently hope that you and your disunion copartners will, at this next election, meet with that rebuke you so justly deserve.

Your appeal for funds argues the weakness of your cause. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

E. B. JOHNSON.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Referred to the Paymaster General.

The independence exhibited by the writer in resisting the attempt to levy a tax upon him as an office holder under the Federal Government, and his just estimate of correct principles, entitle him to respect and approbation. I, therefore, as an evidence of my appreciation of the qualities manifested in the letter, recommend him to the Paymaster General for early promotion.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Executive Mansion, March 15, 1866.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

E. B. Johnson, the writer of this, is a very young man (not yet of age), and was appointed to a first class clerkship in this Department 1st of April, 1864, which place he still holds. I learn through the chief of his division, that he is of unexceptionable character and conduct, and, as a clerk, unsurpassed for diligence and efficiency.

Previous to his clerkship he had been a soldier in the army, to become which he left his school in New Hampshire.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster General.

Paymaster General's Office, March 14, 1866.

The soldiers of Pennsylvania have also been watching "the doings of Congress," and they must have noticed that every "Republican" Congressman from this State, has acted with "that disunionist, Thaddeus Stevens." Like the brave young hero from New Hampshire, they will scout the Northern Disunionists when they come to ask them to vote for the Disunion nominee, Gen. Geary, and in doing so, they will be assured of the endorsement, by Andrew Johnson, of their "just estimate of correct principles."

GEN. GEARY wrote a letter last August, to Mr. S. Maguire, a leading Democrat of the city of Philadelphia, in which he said that he was a Democrat, "without prefix or affix," and that only "the wealth which it seemed necessary for the candidate to possess," prevented him from becoming an applicant for the Democratic nomination for Governor. As Geary has not since renounced his Democracy, nor even adopted "a prefix, or affix," had not the "Republicans" better see to it that he does not Johnsonize them as soon as the election is over?

THE pulpit has teemed with anathemas against the "sin of slavery" and the infidelity of slave-holders. "Why don't the preachers say something about the infidel chaplains to Congress which have been selected by that body for some years past? We have never heard a word uttered by the "loyal" ministry against the course of the House of Representatives in electing *Unitarian* preachers to do its praying and preaching. Has Congress a special indulgence upon this subject?

A. JOHNSON VS. T. STEVENS.

O ye people! are you for "honest conviction," the Constitution and Andrew Johnson, or do you believe, with Thad. Stevens, that Johnson is a usurper and that two centuries ago such usurpation as his would have cost an English king his head? On which side are you? that's the question. Read the following extracts from Stevens' recent speech in Congress and that of the President on the twenty second of February, and make up your minds:

Honest conviction is my courage, the Constitution is my guide.—*Andrew Johnson.*

Such usurpation two centuries ago would have cost an English King his head.—*Thaddeus Stevens.*

Is it usurpation to stand between the people and the encroachments of power? Men may talk about usurpation and beheading, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to be the witnesses.—*Andrew Johnson.*

There are earthquakes beneath us and I dare not yield.—*Thaddeus Stevens.*

Yes, fellow-citizens, there is an earthquake coming; there is a ground-swelling of popular judgment and indignation. The American people will speak, and by their instinct if not otherwise, they will know who are their friends and who are their enemies.—*Andrew Johnson.*

THE PRESIDENT'S POLITICS.

He Supports Those Who Support Him.

The following correspondence between the Postmaster of Hartford, Conn., and the President, speaks for itself. Mr. English is the Democratic nominee for Governor of Connecticut:

WASHINGTON, March 23.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The *Intelligencer* of to-morrow will contain the following correspondence:

"POSTOFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., March 22.

"*To President Johnson.*

"SIR: I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E. English as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defense of your 22d of February speech, and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the Disunionists of Connecticut. I am opposing the election of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who openly disapproved of your veto and of your 22nd of February speech, and declines to support your policy as opposed to the Radical majority in Congress. If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as postmaster of this city.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "E. S. CLEVELAND."

The President has returned this to Mr. Cleveland indorsed as follows:

"Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not accepted, but is herewith returned.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

"Executive Mansion, March 23."

SENATOR STEWART, of Nevada, one of the "conservative Republicans" in Congress, has offered a series of resolutions tendering the Southern people *universal amnesty*, provided they would agree to *universal suffrage*. This proposition seems to please the "Republicans" generally. In other words, they are willing to pardon all rebeldom, Jeff Davis included, provided the negroes in the South are permitted to vote! Well, now, if the matter of negro suffrage is all that stands between the Southern people and loyalty, are they not as loyal as every "Republican" in the North who is opposed to Negro suffrage?

WHY did not the Abolitionists nominate Gen. Hancock, or Gen. Meade, if they are so anxious to bestow office upon worthy soldiers? They are Democrats, too, and soldiers concerning whose valor and genuine military ability, there can be no doubt. Was it because they would not permit themselves to be used to carry out the purpose of the Northern Disunionists? Perhaps some of our "Republican" cotemporaries can enlighten us on this point.

THERE is considerable quacking among the Dead Ducks in this neighborhood, over the appointment of Colonel Jordan to the chairmanship of the Disunion State Committee. Some of Cessna's friends seem to think it a case of *simple red-duck-tion*.

What a Friend of Henry Clay Says.

To the "old line" Whigs of Pennsylvania, if any there be who still revere the name and the memory of that political organization, we commend the following extract from a letter of Hen. Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky. General Coombs is well known is the intimate personal friend of Henry Clay. He writes thus to the Whigs of Kentucky:

"As a veteran in the Whig army in times past, standing by it in all its disasters, as well as in its brief period of triumph, I appeal to my brother Whigs in Kentucky, what will you do? With which of the two great parties now dividing the country will you co-operate? Are you for the *negro* or the *white* man? If you coincide with me in opinion, then I entreat you to assemble with the Democrats, and all others of similar views in your respective counties, and send your wisest and best men to Louisville, to hold counsel together to save the State, and restore the Union as our immortal Revolutionary fathers made. The recent veto message of President Johnson, and the action of the Senate sustaining it, is calculated to warm the hearts of freemen, and give hope that the *usurpers and tyrants* in Congress will soon be put down, and honest men take their places.

—Our Consul at Liverpool writes to the State Department that all the steamers and emigrant ships leaving that port are crowded with persons emigrating to this country. The indications are that the present year the immigration to the United States from Europe will far exceed that of any previous year since the foundation of the Republic.

—Twelve million dollars worth of glass was produced in Pittsburg last year.

For the Gazette.

LAND, HO!

The pilot of Bedford county Republicanism finds port at last---He is in ecstasies and, like another Columbus, leaps ashore and kisses the newly discovered territory---The mists of the political ocean have rolled back at last, and he stands upon the broad ground of Negro Suffrage!

MR. EDITOR: I am glad to announce that the unhappy mariner, who has been so long floundering about in the uncertain sea of "Republicanism," and as editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has acted as pilot for the storm-tossed Abolitionists of Bedford county, has at last found dry land. He has long been sending out his ravens (never a dove once) to ascertain whether he and his party could find a tenable position upon *African ground*, and at last he has come to the conclusion that it is safe to disembark. Lo! he stands upon the very top of the Ararat of *Negro Suffrage!* His animals are shivering around him, the old Whig after his kind, the Know Nothing and the broken down Democrat after their kind, and the political hermaphrodite and chronic office-hunter after their kind. But this is rather diluvian and I will come down—to dots! I want every body and every body's uncle to read the following article, copied, body and breeches, *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim*, from last week's *Bedford Inquirer*:

"MODEL CONSERVATISM.

Stewart of Nevada, one of the conservative Senator who supported the President's veto, on the 16th inst offered a resolution in the Senate which proposes that the Southern States shall be re-admitted when they incorporate in their Constitutions (1) a provision abolishing all distinctions as to civil rights and the voting franchise by reason of race, color or previous condition, (2) a further provision repudiating the rebel debt, and (3) yield all claim to indemnity for their emancipated slaves; these propositions to be approved by the voting population of each State according to the basis of suffrage as it existed in 1860.

If this is the conservatism that we have heard so much of lately let us have more of it. We say *amen!* to all such as this, and only ask that it be adopted at once and let the rebels know on what terms they will be received. When they accept these propositions and elect loyal men to Congress, they will not need to knock long for admission. Reconstruction with such a basis for a beginning will go on smothly and safely."

Now, my dear "Republican" friends, this is not only taking square ground in favor of *Negro Suffrage*, but also involves the pardon of every late rebel in the South, including Jeff. Davis! The article approves of Stewart's resolutions. Those resolutions offer to the South *universal amnesty* for *universal suffrage*. Of course Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay and John C. Breckinridge, and Mason and Slidell, must be included in this amnesty, or it could not be *universal*. Now, what say you to this, "Republicans" of Bedford county? Are you, like the *Inquirer*, not only in favor of *Negro Suffrage*, but even willing to swop off Jeff. Davis in order to get it? This is just what the *Inquirer* agrees to. It cannot deny it. Its coin is nailed to the counter. Henceforth the people of Bedford county will know where the organ of the "Republican" party of this county stands, as regards *Negro Suffrage* and the treatment of Jeff. Davis. Of course it wants Jeff. hung, if the negroes are not allowed to vote; but give them the right of suffrage, and for its part, Jeff. may go scot free. These are "glorious principles!" "great moral ideas!" Ho! ho! ho! Ha! ha! ha! Laughable, isn't it? OLD SALT.

Bedford, March 27.

The President's Speech in Europe.

The English papers praise in the strongest terms the President's speech delivered on Washington's birthday. That speech has put before the world the true, clear view of the state of parties here, and has extorted, for the leader of the people, expressions of the most earnest admiration from quarters hitherto content to cavil and sneer at all that originates on this side the Atlantic. The speech that the radicals denounced as horrible, vulgar, unfortunate and outrageous; that some of the President's friends even were inclined to excuse and explain, and that the *Herald* declared to be greater and finer than anything in Demosthenes, receives from Europe the highest possible meed of praise for its energetic simplicity, and for its sentiments—declared to be "not unworthy the great founder of the American Republic." "Such a speech," says the London *Times*, "has not often been heard in America—a speech entirely free from tawdry ornament or ambitious metaphor, but conveying the firmest determination and the most enlightened principles in the plainest and simplest language." And the same paper says in another article:—"There is a stamp of reality and proud self-confidence in this appeal to the sovereign people which obliterates the effect of some indiscreet expressions, and makes us feel that Mr. Johnson is equal to guiding the destinies of a great nation through a perilous crisis. * * * * *

No hereditary monarch, nor even an elective emperor, inheriting the traditions and administrative system of an hereditary monarch, can ever be placed in the same position as President Johnson, and it is to be feared that few princes born in the purple would be capable of facing a great emergency with equal courage and dignity." Mr. Johnson, it is said, "if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion. Men whose nerves are shaken by the holiday politics of such a country as ours will stand aghast at the audacity with which President Johnson confronts his adversaries." Such is the European verdict, and the country may thus see that, viewed from a proper distance—a distance that enables one to take in its full proportions and relations to the state of this country—the President's speech is not less great and statesmanlike than we declared it to be from the first.—*N. Y Herald.*

Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1½ p. m.—The President has retured to the Senate the Civil Rights bill, with his objections. The veto message has not yet been read.

SAID Andrew Johnson—"Treason is a crime and must be made odious!" That's the talk! Let the Rump be prorogued at once, and bring Stevens, Sumner, and the rest, up for immediate trial and sentence!—*Patriot & Union.*

Hiester Clymer's Popularity.

In conversation, a few days ago, with a friend from Harrisburg, we received the gratifying information that the name of HIESTER CLYMER was a powerful auxiliary to the Democracy of that city, in carrying their late election. No one, indeed, can visit Harrisburg, where the candidates of both parties are personally well known, without becoming cognizant of the fact that the citizens of that city generally, irrespective of party, hold Mr. CLYMER in the highest esteem, and look up to him with that respect which an irreproachable character ever commands. They were almost unanimous in desiring his nomination for Governor, and it is not going too far to say that those who do not publicly advocate his election, hope for it at heart. In illustration of this strong feeling in his favor, the editor of the *Erie Observer*, who was on the ground when the State Convention met, relates the following incident:

"In private life, Mr. CLYMER is one of the most genial and unassuming men. In his home in Berks county, his popularity is unrivalled, while at the State Capital, among officers and citizens, he seems to be without an enemy. One of the best instances that we can relate on this point is the fact that on the evening of his nomination most of the Republican members called at his room to congratulate him upon his nomination. Senator LOWRY appeared especially gratified, and, clasping Mr. CLYMER's hand, exclaimed: "I am your political enemy, but am proud to be your personal friend. I congratulate the Democracy on having nominated an honest man. I shall oppose you on party grounds, but I shall everywhere proclaim it that you are an honest man."

Men of Pennsylvania, such is the candidate the Democracy have presented for Governor! Can you fail to support him? Let no narrow-minded views or political prejudices prevent you from looking to your best interests and those of the country!

Come to the support of HIESTER CLYMER with earnestness and unanimity, and thus prove that the Old Keystone State has not forgotten her ancient integrity, but that she recognizes, as of yore, honesty, capability and patriotism as indispensable requisites to political preferment.—*Reading Gazette.*

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.—Petitions were presented from certain savings banks asking an amendment of the tax on their deposits. They say that this tax discriminates against the poor and laboring classes. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The Committee on Printing reported in favor of printing five thousand copies of the reports of Commissioners of Internal Revenue on distilled spirits, petroleum, &c. It was amended so as to include the report of Mr. Hayes, and passed. The Committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Internal Revenue Act as to allow United States soldiers who have lost a limb in the war, to obtain a pedlar's license free of charge. The bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river from St. Louis, Missouri, to East St. Louis, Illinois, was taken up, and, after amendment, passed. The case of the Hon. John P. Stockton, who claims to be Senator elect from New Jersey for the term of six years from March 4th, 1865, was taken up.—The report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the case was read. The committee report a resolution declaring Mr. Stockton entitled to the seat now held by him. A protest from the Republican members of the New Jersey Legislature against Mr. Stockton's admission, was also read. A long debate ensued. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and at its close adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A message from the President relating to the resources and condition of the Mexican Republic was laid before the House and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill amending an act granting lands to the States and Territories for the establishment of schools in aid of agriculture and the mechanic arts, after debate, was with the pending amendments, recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture. The House joint resolution allowing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer hulks not now in use to the New York quarantine authorities, was agreed to as amended by the Senate, and was passed. The Senate bill providing for the establishment of communication by telegraph between the United States and the West Indies, was taken up and discussed. It was finally recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. The Deficiency Appropriation bill, with the Senate amendments, was taken up.—The amendments were considered separately. The decisions of the House concerning them will be found elsewhere. The appropriations of one hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the contractor for the United States Court House at Baltimore, and an equal amount to purchase Ford's Theatre at Washington, were retained. A Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, was ordered. A bill was introduced declaring that no person shall be considered disqualified for being a juror on trials for treason because he has formed an opinion from public rumor or newspaper statements. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—The Senate insisted on its amendment to the bill authorizing the sale of revenue cutters and marine hospitals, which was rejected by the House, and demanded a committee of conference. A number of petitions from towns in New Hampshire asking for equalization of bounties were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A report of the Secretary of War, accompanied by papers, in reference to fixing the position of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, at Rock Island Illinois, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A bill reviewing and enlarging the provisions of an act granting the right of way, and also giving lands to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi, opposite to the mouth of the Ohio River, to the Texas boundary, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A bill was introduced by Mr. Chandler to prevent smuggling and for other purposes. Its provisions will be found elsewhere. A joint resolution was introduced declaring that no colored soldier shall be deprived of any bounty to which he would be otherwise entitled by reason of not having been free on or before April 19, 1863. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate then took up the case of the Hon. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey. A long debate ensued.—At its close a vote was taken on Mr. Clark's amendment to insert "not" before the word duly elected in the resolution. The amendment was rejected. A vote was then taken on the resolution declaring Mr. Stockton duly elected and entitled to his seat. It was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 21. The Senate then adjourned to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A bill for the construction of the Kansas and Nebraska Valley Railroad was reported back from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted. A bill was passed granting pensions to all persons who have lost the use of both eyes or both hands in the United States service. The bill appropriating seven hundred thousand dollars to the State of Pennsylvania, in payment of money advanced during the war, was passed.—The Loan bill was reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means with an amendment authorizing the funding of all Government obligations, including United States notes, and the disposal of bonds for the purpose of retiring such obligations at such places and in such amounts and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem advisable, provided that not more than $10,000,000 United States be retired within six months and thereafter at a rate not exceeding $4,000,000 per month. This is the only restriction placed upon the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Morrill read a letter from the Secretary stating that he did not wish the bill to become a law if it should be modified in any important particulars. The bill will be found in full elsewhere. The bill was then debated and Mr. Hooper offered his bill, which has been published before, as a substitute. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill. Afterwards the bill was voted on and Mr. Hooper's and other amendments were rejected. The bill was finally passed as it came from the Committee by a vote of yeas 83 to nays 58. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—In the U. S. Senate, a motion was made by Mr. Sumner to amend the journal of Friday, by striking Senator Stockton's name from the vote deciding his case. This gave rise to a lengthy discussion, participated in by Messrs. Sumner, Trumbull, John on, and others, which lasted during the entire session of yesterday.

HOUSE.—In the House, the resolutions offered last Monday in relation to the Federal and Confederate debts, came up as the first business. Mr. Rogers spoke in support of them, consuming the whole hour. A bill was introduced by Mr. Stevens, to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the city of Pittsburg, Pa., which was referred to the special Committee on Railroads. The bill to amend the postal law was considered and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—The Commissioner of Customs, a day or two since, received a report to the effect that a party of smugglers had succeeded in laying pipes at the bottom of the St. Lawrence, through which they are engaged in pumping liquor from Canada into the United States.

—A woman has been arrested at Newburyport, Massachusetts, for having three husbands, all of them now living. Her last husband is a man of considerable property, who has another wife living.

—On Tuesday night last, two men, suspected of robbery, were taken from their beds in Milan, Missouri, and hung. They subsequently proved to be innocent men, one of whom was an Onio soldier. This is bad for Lynch law.

—The State Department has advices from our Consuls in France, showing that the cholera which abated in Cherbourg and Brent, in February, was a mild type, and confined to the poorer classes, and that, in fact, it had been greatly exaggerated.

—Doctor Livingston recently stated in a lecture that no less than forty missionaries succumbed to the deadly effects of the climate of Africa before a single conversion took place.

—The United States Consul at Sheffield, England, in a despatch to the Department of State, says the rinderpest continues to steadily increase, and has now extended to the sheep, among which it is rapidly spreading.

—Mr. James Preston, one of the largest peach-growers of Southern Ohio, informs the Gallipolis Journal that the crop for this year is gone—killed by the recent cold weather.

—A man named King, recently confined at Louisville, Kentucky, has confessed that he (King) and not Payne, was the man who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, in April last.

—If "dead ducks" were "trumps," the radicals would hold a "full hand," and Andy would be "euchred." But he can play that "hand" to perfection. What a handy-Andy he is.

—The Augusta (Georgia) papers report a rumor afloat that there will soon be a negro convention held in Augusta, for the purpose of sending representatives to Congress from the "Territory of Georgia."

—A large meeting of the friends of President Johnson was held in New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday night last. It is represented as being the largest political meeting ever held in that city.

—It has been decided that "deserters from the enemy during the rebellion, that enlisted in the Union army, are not entitled to government bounties."

—An order has been issued in Newbern, North Carolina, closing all the colored schools and churches, to prevent the spreading of the small-pox in that city.

—Lieut. Gen. Grant is shortly to sail for Europe, and the Navy Department are now looking up a vessel for his accommodation.

—Pistols, dirks and clubs were freely used in a fight in a school house, in Marton, Ky., because the teacher whipped a big boy. Sixty pupils were engaged, and the teacher was badly stabbed.

—The supposed guerrilla Quantrell, now in Washington, has been visited by nearly a hundred persons, with a view to his positive identification.

—It has been discovered that Minnesota is entitled to an extra grant of 500,000 acres of land, which she had never received.

—The Treasury Department is now printing in green ink a new revenue stamp for imported cigars, of a very pretty design.

—Mary E. Kearny was shot dead in the doorway of her father's house, in Roxbury, Mass., on Monday evening, by a man named John Moran.

—John P. Hale, U. S. Minister at Madrid, has written to Congress, urging an increase of his salary.

—The local elections in Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Iowa, indicate large Democratic gains. The people are going back to first principles.

A society of Mormons exists in Wheeling, Virginia.

—Since the close of the war, a number of Southerners have settled in British Honduras, and so far as heard from, have done very well. They now propose a line of steamers to New Orleans.

—If "all is lovely when the goose hangs high," how is it when "the duck lies low?" In Forney's case it must be unpleasant.

—A bill before Congress proposes the coinage of five-cent pieces, composed of copper and nickle, to take the place of the five-cent currency.

—Twenty-four steamers have been lost, blown up, or burned within the last six weeks, on the Western rivers, entailing a fearful loss of life.

—A letter has been received from General Scott, unhesitatingly endorsing all that President Johnson uttered in his speech on the 22d of February.

—A convention is to be held in Clarksburg, West Virginia, on the 12th of April, to organize opposition to the present radical despotism in that State.

—An English widow has recovered $35,000 from a railroad company for killing her husband.

—The Governor of Massachusetts has designated Thursday, April 5th, as thanksgiving day in that State.

—Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, has received a pardon from the President.

—General Tom Thumb, his wife and his baby, are all at their quiet little home in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

—There are twenty-one editors in the Iowa Legislature.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—There is more doing in petroleum, and 1,000 bbls. crude sold at 22¼, 1,000 bbls. refined in bond 37@28¼, free at 57@40; residum nominal. The flour market is decidedly lifeless; there is no shipping demand, and only 800 barrels Northwestern fancy at $8 50@9 25 for Penna. and Ohio ditto; fancy $11@15. No change in rye flour. Corn meal is nominal at $3 75. The market is nearly bare of prime wheat, and it commands $2 35@2 40; 2,500 bushels of Mich white at $2 50. Rye steady at 85c. Corn comes in slowly; small sales of yellow sold at 70c afloat and 69c in store. Oats are firm, and 4,000 bushels Delaware sold at 49c. Coffee is firmer, and sales o. 1,200 bags Rio at 20¼@20½, gold, and a cargo of sugar molasses at 43½, gold. Whisky dull; small sales of refined at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 28.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—Cure Lumbago, Pains of the Side, Varicose Veins, Sore Chest, &c. An Electrician, who has great experience for their effects in local rheumatism, tic doloreux, and deep seated nervous and other pains, and in affections of the kidneys, etc., etc., attributes all their sedative, stimulative, and pain-relieving effects to their electric qualities. He asserts they restore the healthy electric condition (equilibrium) of the part, and that being restored, pain and morbid action cease.

LAME BACK.

Brandreth House, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1859.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your Plasters much recommended in cases of this kind I procured one, and the result was all that I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. Yours, respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS.

General Agency, Brandreth House, New York.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines [mar 30-1m

STORMING THE STRONGHOLDS OF prejudice and misapprehension, and carrying all before it CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE pursues its march of success. Like those of the Union, its colors are the cynosures of every eye, its victories leave no stain. It turns thousands of heads, and charms innumerable hearts. Containing no caustic element, it cannot injure the hair or blemish the skin. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [mar 30-1m

A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—Just published in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. *A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical* cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT 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, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelop, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y., Post Office Box 4586.
Feb 16, '66—1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.
Jan 12—3m

REBEL COLORS DESTROYED!—When nature or time has planted on the human head such colors as rebel against every idea of comeliness, replace them with those glorious and exquisite black and brown tinges every where deemed the

STANDARDS OF BEAUTY

which are produced in five minutes without injuring the fibres or staining the scalp, by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Feb 23, '66—1m