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THE RADICAL REBELLION IN MARYLAND.

The Police Commissioners for the city of Baltimore are appointed by the Legislature of Maryland, and are removable by the same authority, and the Governor may remove them and appoint others in their stead. It appears that the present board of Police Commissioners, in exercising the functions of their office, have been guilty of deliberate and willful malfeasance, having in the appointment of judges of election in the city of Baltimore (which is one of their duties) exhibited the meanest partizanship, and selected the vilest and basest creatures to sit in judgment upon the rights of the freemen of Baltimore. The evidence in regard to the character of these judges of election, produced before Gov. Swann, shows them to be thieves and murderers and villains of lowest degree, men unfit to be tolerated in any civilized community, much less to be made judges of the most sacred privileges inherent in American citizens. Well, because Gov. Swann has taken steps to inquire into the character of these men, with a view to remove the Police Commissioners for appointing such scoundrels to office, John W. Forney, the Baltimore American, and the Radical leaders generally, have organized an armed conspiracy to resist the Governor, should he see fit to oust the Police Commissioners. These Radical rebels are determined to sustain the men who appoint murderers and keepers of houses of ill-fame as judges of elections, even if blood must be shed to do it. Of course, Forney and the editors of the American, and such cowardly miscreants, don't mean to shed any of their precious blood, but they are striving to work up the passions of their blinded and reckless followers so as to retain by force their ill-gotten power in the city of Baltimore. What do Pennsylvania "Republicans," who still have some sense of decency left, think of such outrageous and revolutionary proceedings? Do they endorse Forney and the rest of the Radical Rebels? Let them read the following, which is a part of the testimony taken before Gov. Swann, in regard to the judges of election appointed by the Police Commissioners, and then let them say whether they are willing that a war shall be inaugurated to sustain such assassins, murderers and whore-mongers:

William J. Smith, sworn-Reside at No. 162 South Ann street; live in the Second Ward; know all the judges of the last election in that ward; know Wm. Diver, judge of the fourth precinct; he lives on the Causeway with his mother, who keeps a bawdy house; know Wm. Lynch, another judge; he was tried for killing a man; know Jos. Bush, another; he left the city during the war for stripping soldiers; I mean he would take their uniforms off, dress them in citizen's clothes, and put them in his substitutes; know Geo. W. Brady, judge of the second precinct Third Ward; I arrested him some years ago for the murder of Hugh Morgan at Lower Canton; Wm. Richardson was appointed in the Third Ward; he was tried for killing a man in the Criminal Court, and recently killed Ben. F. Jones, and has since been in the city; know James Manly, special officer; he was in the penitentiary for shooting King; he lives on the Causeway; his wife keeps a bawdy house; Wm. Snyder, another, was tried for garrotting a man on Bond street; Lemuel Gray, another, was arrested for the murder of his wife in Anne Arundel county, some years ago; Tom Hyer, another, was arrested for stripping soldiers, and put in General Woolley's jail; know Gas. May, he can be classed among the same stamp; F. Diver lives with a woman who keeps a bawdy house; the judges in the Second Ward were all Radicals; don't know about the clerks; know several judges in the First Ward who are Radicals; don't know of any Conservative Judge of election.

Merchants' S. H. O.
Call and see our
Country Merchant
Anti-Dust Parlor
Printers' Ink
Mc. Blymyer & Co.
Baltimore, youngest
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THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

Two of the Fenian prisoners in Canada have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer death. Their names are R. B. Lynch and John McMahon—the former a Colonel of the Fenian forces, and the latter a priest, who accompanied the Fenians in the capacity of Chaplain. We hope that these unfortunate men will not be made to suffer the penalty adjudged to them. Their offense is purely a political one, and Great Britain can afford to be magnanimous to those who committed it. All America will plead for the release of the ill-starred Fenians, and especially the Democracy of the country will rise up as one man to demand that not one hair of their heads shall be hurt. The Irish people have been true and tried friends of this Republic. Shall they now be friendless in their deep affliction? No, the Government of the United States owes them its best and strongest word in behalf of mercy. That word will be spoken and in a tone that cannot be mistaken. Let it not be delayed a single day.

—Since writing the above, we have read with great gratification the proceedings of the Democracy of New York city, assembled in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of taking action upon the cases of Lynch and McMahon. The resolutions passed by this assemblage demand that the Fenian prisoners be delivered to the United States authorities, and warn the British government that if their blood be shed it shall not flow unavenged. We have, also, the satisfaction of laying before our readers the following letter from Secretary Seward to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, which gives ample assurance that the United States government will not permit the execution of Lynch and McMahon.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, October 26, 1866.
SIR: It is understood that James Lynch and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a Colonial Court of Canada, and sentenced to death upon a charge that, being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assault made in the month of June last, at Fort Erie, in that colony.

It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty, and honor, to inquire into the legality, justice, and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have taken place, and that after making such a careful scrutiny we shall expect to make known to her Majesty's government such opinions as the President, upon due consideration, shall adopt. With this view, the U. S. Consul at Toronto is this day instructed to procure, for the information of this Department, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada. While no unnecessary delay in the examination of the cases which are thus expected to come before this government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays will unavoidably result from past incidents or from future events which cannot now be foreseen.

I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper, to the end that such applications of the Consul shall be granted promptly. The President directs me to assure you of his constant hope that her Majesty's government will not only cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think it proper also to examine the judicial proceedings aforesaid with a careful regard to the rights of the United States, and to the maintenance of good relations between the two nations. Such relations are always the difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable borders. For this reason it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended if such a delay shall arise in the manner before mentioned to make it desirable.

Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offenses involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political. It is the opinion of this government that sound policy coincides with the best interests of a benevolent nature in recommending clemency, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to us, in our recent civil war, by all the governments and publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the government and statesmen of Great Britain. I am very sure that you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness in the case of the parties concerned, are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and representations which this government has made to her Majesty's government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier; and that they are also in harmony with the proceedings which this government has thought it just, wise, and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality which was involved in those aggressions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD,
To the Hon. Sir Frederick Bruce.
The Democrats polled 230,000 votes at the recent election, and get under the present infamous apportionment, 6 members of Congress. The Radicals polled 306,000 votes, and get 18 members. In other words, it takes 48,224 Democratic votes to elect a member of Congress, whilst it takes but 17,000 Radical votes to do the same thing. Is there any fairness, or honesty, in such an apportionment?
GEN. W. B. FRANKLIN has been brevetted Major-General in the regular service.

It appears that a pretty general effort is being made to ferret out the frauds perpetrated by the Radicals at the recent election in this State.

Our exchanges teem with developments of the most outrageous violations of the purity of the ballot-box. If the tricks and diablerie by which the Radicals elected Geary are not exposed, and those engaged in them punished, we shall never have another fair election in Pennsylvania until the rule of such scoundrels ends in the blood of revolution. We hope, therefore, that a full investigation will be made of the Radical frauds, and that the facts connected with them will be laid before the public. Of course there is no use in contesting the election of Governor, or members of Congress, for even if 50,000 fraudulent votes were proved to have been counted for Geary, the Legislature would not give the seat to Clymer, and if all the thousands of colored voters and minors who elected Covode, Cake, Finney and other Radicals to Congress, were compelled to testify to the illegality of their votes, the Democrats who were honestly elected to Congress would still be kept out of the places to which they were fairly chosen by the people. Nevertheless, let a full exposition of the Radical frauds be made and placed before the public eye. Let the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, through the several County Committees, institute an investigation which will bring to light the scoundrelism of our enemies, in every nook and corner of the State. At least this good would result from such a course—it would expose the arts and tricks by which we are beaten, and would teach the Democrats how to meet them in the future. Let us, we repeat, have an investigation.

THE DATE OF THE NEGRO PERIOD.

It will be remembered how vehemently John Cassin and other sharp orators of the Radical Disunion party, protested that the Civil Rights Bill did not mean Negro Suffrage. They knew that their own party would construe it to assure them of this content, and in order to blindfold their party, they stood up and lied them into its endorsement. Read the following which we copy from an Ohio paper and then tell us that the Radicals don't claim the right of suffrage for the blacks under the Civil Rights Bill:

The date of the negro-equality period, in the Northern States, may be fixed at October 9, 1856. In Ohio the negroes were allowed to vote, without distinction of color, at all polls—outside of a few counties—where Radical Judges officiated. It was the same in Indiana. One correspondent writes as follows:
"Every negro voted to day that offered his ballot."
"CEDARVILLE, GREENE CO., O., Oct. 9, 1856."
"Forty-five full blown blacks voted at this precinct to-day. The Judges took their votes, declaring that under the Civil Rights Bill they were as well entitled to vote as the whites."

"RICHMOND, IND., Oct. 9, 1856."
"The Judges here allowed full-blooded negroes to vote, the same as whites, and justify themselves under the Civil Rights Bill."

The Radical Rebels in Maryland have put themselves in open antagonism to the authority of the Governor. Jack Forney (the dead duck) Jack Cassin and several other Jacks have been braying around Baltimore, for the purpose of stirring up sedition and rebellion, but at last accounts the back-bone of the Radical Rebels was getting rather weak. They are a set of miserable cowards and wouldn't fight a flea.

THE MEXICAN MIDDLE.

Gen. Sheridan cuts the Gordian Knot. President Juarez to be Protected.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—The following important letter appears this evening:
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.
GENERAL: I am satisfied that there is only one way in which the state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be settled, and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only government in Mexico recognized by our own, the only one which is really favorable to our own. You will, therefore, warn all adherents of any party or a pretended government in Mexico, or in the State of Tamaulipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal government of Mexico and the United States, and also that they will not be permitted to remain on our territory, and receive the protection of our flag, in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the imperial buccaner, representing the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico; and also against the Ortigas, Santa Anna and other factions. President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico. I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN,
Maj. Gen. com'd'g.
To Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. T. Sedgwick, Brownsville, Texas.

We have a report from Baltimore that the grand jury of that city have indicted Forney for his malicious attempts to incite riots in the "Monumental City." It is sincerely to be hoped that this report is true, and that he will be tried, convicted and sent to State Prison for the term of his natural life. Forney's offense is rank. He deliberately, and with malice aforethought, tried to incite the negroes and ruffians of Baltimore to rise against the constitutional authorities, and drach the city in blood. There are many better and purer-minded men in State Prison than Forney. By all means let him be "judged."—N. Y. World.

"PIRGIM'S PROGRESS."

MR. MEYERS—I do not know whether you will print any thing written by a "Republican," but I suppose you will not be so exclusive as to all "Republicans," for you must remember that some of us voted for you at the late election. At any rate I venture to send you a few words written in defence of Old Southampton. Not that Southampton needs any defence, for she is proof against attack upon the virtue and intelligence of her citizens. As for her politics, I have nothing to say; her people think for themselves, and I will not quarrel with them even for doing that. But I was grieved, nay, I felt outraged, at several articles in the Bedford Inquirer, of last week, imputing ignorance to our people, and exhibiting a spirit of spitefulness disgraceful to any public journal in this enlightened age. One of these articles is a communication over the signature of "Pilgrim," which undertakes to caricature the habits, the education and the religion of the folks in this region. This wandering philosopher, this rambling epitome of all that is great and learned and pious and noble, saw "no thriving villages—no neat cottages"—"no temple of prayer," &c. Why, as for "thriving villages," there are just about as many of them in Southampton, as there are in Monroe, or East Providence, or Hopewell, each of which is, no doubt, considered by "Pilgrim," a perfect Paradise of "Republican" intelligence and piety; as for "cottages," we compare favorably, at least, with "Texas," the western end of Bedford borough, where I am told the body of the "Republican" vote of that borough is located; and as for "temples of prayer" (in our simplicity we call them churches, but, then, we haven't gone to free school yet) I need only call the attention of those who have visited our township to this uncalled-for libel, to ensure its refutation. The beauty of our ladies, says this virtuous "Pilgrim," was of a style that had no charms for him. No, I presume not. Their style wasn't copied from that of some of his nocturnal associates in the alleys of his own town. Virtuous beauty could have no charms for a fellow like him. "The walking-machines called men, were of every hue," says "Pilgrim." Not quite, gentle sir. None of them are black, or you would not have been quite so severe upon them, for you wouldn't, of course, abuse those with whom you associate. But, Mr. Pilgrim, you talk about education, decaying school-houses, &c. Pray, where did you get your education? What seminary of learning is honored with your great name upon its roll of students? "Upon what food has this our Cesar fed that he has grown so great?" If you have been to free school, we don't want the system in Southampton. Why, you don't know the simplest rudiments of English Grammar, witness the following sentence: "Scenes of grandeur, visions of beauty rose before him, but when he awoke it was gone." Yes, "it was gone," that is, "the scenes of grandeur was gone," "the visions of beauty was gone." Now, aren't you ashamed of yourself! Any of those boys whom you saw wearing "nature's own moccasins, blue and bloodless," could teach you to write better English than that. Next time you send a communication to the Inquirer, tell the editors to correct your mistakes, that is, if they can do it, for I apprehend they are as great asses as yourself. Pilger a pound of snake-root that I can select a dozen men from both political parties in this township, who can write a better hand, compose an article with fewer grammatical errors, spell more correctly, do more difficult mathematical problems, than either you or the editors of the Inquirer. I will pit either of the Donahoes and Clay Lawley against the best of you. Now, I have done, except this, if you want any "Republican" votes hereafter in Southampton tp., you must treat us with at least common decency. HOMESPUN.
Cheneyville, Oct. 30, 1866.

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Did not Ben Butler hang a man in New Orleans for cutting down the American flag, and have such proceedings become now less odious? Let us reflect, and perhaps we will conclude that times have changed sadly—indeed it was considered a crime to cut down the American flag. What was treason then, as it is to be a traitor now. Times are surely out of joint, and we live to learn.—Hagerstown Mail.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN THE 17TH WARD.

A meeting of Democratic citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening, at the corner of Norris street and Frankford road, for the purpose of investigating into the alleged frauds said to have been committed at the late election. Mr. F. Geisler was appointed chairman. The committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate into the cases of alleged illegal voting, reported, through their chairman, that there had been about sixty persons who had been guilty of the offense. Many of these have already been held by Alderman Kerr to answer for the offense in the sum of \$1000. The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening.—Philad. Inquirer, (Rep.)

THEY'RE DONE BLANKNEYING THE IRISH.—Now, that the election is over and the Fenians generally supported the Democratic ticket, the Republicans have stopped blarneying the Irish—they have taken to abusing them, instead. One Abolition paper thinks the naturalization laws ought to be changed, so as to make the Irish ineligible for a longer period before can vote. "Exactly so. This is the old venom. The Irishman is a very good sort of a fellow so long as they think there is some prospect of soft-soaping him into voting the Abolition, negro-equality ticket; but the moment they discover that that won't do, they turn on him with such chaff, they throw off the sheep's clothing and the ears of the old Knew-Nothing wolf proper.—Easton Argus.

RADICAL RIOT AT HAGERSTOWN, MD.

One Policeman killed and another dangerously wounded.
The Murder Party of Maryland.

It becomes our duty as public journalists to give a clear and truthful statement of the bloody scenes enacted at the Radical meeting, held in this place, on Saturday last. That the gathering was a large one, no one that witnessed it will pretend to deny, but it was composed largely of women, children and negroes, from Western Maryland, bogus Winters and Pennsylvania, so that it couldn't help being a "big affair."
The procession headed by the most patriotic of the party—office-holders and office-seekers as a general thing—marched and counter-marched through the principal streets of the town, as is usual on such occasions, with banners and flags flying and a great display of grand parade order, there was a dismissal for dinner, after which, the radical fighting material began to develop itself. The first "set-to" occurred in the bar-room of Stanhope's Hotel, between two men—both Radicals. One of these men held a flag, which he waved for effect, and, imagining that the other was proceeding deliberately to knock him down. The row commenced, when three of the Police Officers, Charles Gall, Robert Sands and Charles Ride-nour, the two first returned Union soldiers, appeared promptly, as was their duty, and attempted to preserve the peace and quiet of the town. On seeing that the peace should be preserved, and getting the crowd out of Mr. Stanhope's Hotel, with little or no disturbance, they were surrounded on the outside of the house by a mob, when some one cried out they were no policemen, but d—n rebels; the mob then made violent threats, and exhibited the most menacing attitude. The police officers, who were three brave men, held their ground resolutely as long as it was possible for them to do so, striving to preserve the peace, and Gall telling them they might shoot for whom they pleased, but they must fight. The policemen finding that they were being overpowered, that their efforts to preserve order would prove of no avail, retreated slowly to the rear. The stones being hurled at them, and the crowd rushing upon them, when they turned and fired, which checked the mob for a short time, and afforded the policemen time to take refuge in the house of James Kuhn—a veteran soldier who served his country faithfully, when the mob became doubly infuriated at the sight of a splendid Johnson pole which had been erected by the "boys in blue" in front of this house, and on the top of which floated a beautiful American flag—the "stars and stripes." When the mob approached, the cry was raised to cut down the pole, when firing on the mob from the windows of the house commenced.

The street was literally blocked by the mob, extending from the Court House to the scene of the fighting. Conspicuous amongst the mob was a prominent individual of this place, a fire-brand, again urging men the third time to deeds of violence, the horrors of which we sicken to record. Oh, that the passions of men could not be so readily inflamed at the bidding of a mad dog who thirsts for blood, and to accomplish his desires sets the laws at defiance, and brings upon us scenes that we shudder now to sketch. The fight was now kept up, and several times the mob backed, when officer Gall, pointing a carbine out of the window and exposing his head, a shot passed over the heads of the mob, and fell to the pavement beneath, a lifeless corpse. The mob then rushed forward, the two remaining policemen, with a few friends who had rushed to their assistance, making their escape at the back door. In attempting his escape, however, Robert Sands, one of the policemen, was overtaken and held fast by several men, received a dangerous stab in the right breast, penetrating the lung. At first it was feared that Sands was injured fatally, but hopes are entertained that he will now recover. The pole was cut down, and falling upon the roof of the house smashed it in, after which the house was gutted and the goods torn to pieces.—This was the performance, and was done for the reason that both Kuhn and Rife, who kept a saloon in the house, had been Union soldiers, but chose to differ with the Radicals, and were the friends of the President and the Governor. Had they not the right to raise the National emblem, the "Stars and Stripes," under which they fought so bravely, over their heads? The cutting down of the pole with the flag which the Radicals claim to have so much respect for, and which was raised by Union soldiers, is a lasting disgrace—a foul blot upon the names of those who committed it. What! cut down the American flag—that glorious emblem of liberty, and the too, over the building of a man who has braved the dangers of the battle-field to uphold and defend it, and who loved to sing—
"And the star-spangled banner,
Oh long may it wave
O'er the land of the free,
And the home of the brave!"

Did not Ben Butler hang a man in New Orleans for cutting down the American flag, and have such proceedings become now less odious? Let us reflect, and perhaps we will conclude that times have changed sadly—indeed it was considered a crime to cut down the American flag. What was treason then, as it is to be a traitor now. Times are surely out of joint, and we live to learn.—Hagerstown Mail.

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MARYLAND.

Proclamation of Governor Swann.
The Investigation of the Charges against the Baltimore Police Commissioners Commenced before the Governor.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The following proclamation has to-night been issued by Governor Swann:
STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, It has come to the knowledge of the Executive, that military and other combinations are now forming in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of obstructing and resisting the execution of the laws of this State; and
WHEREAS, There is reason to believe that similar combinations are attempted to be organized in other States with the intent of invading the soil of the State of Maryland, to deprive her citizens of their just rights under the law, and to control the people of the State by violence and intimidation;
Now therefore I, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this proclamation, solemnly warn the leaders of such illegal and revolutionary combinations against the peace and dignity of the State that in the event of their being detected, they will be held to the strictest accountability, and the power of the State will be exhausted to bring them to prompt and merited punishment.
Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this 22d of October, A. D. 1866.
(Signed) THOMAS SWANN,
By the Governor:
JOHN M. CARTER, Sec'y of State.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 26.—The investigation of the charges against the Police Commissioners commenced to-day at 11 o'clock. A large number of witnesses were present. The counsel of the Commissioners appeared and announced that they came to participate in the cross-examination, but did not wish to state their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor to pass final judgment. Mr. Schley, for the petitioners, objected to the Commissioners' counsel participating in the investigation unless they withdrew their plea against the jurisdiction of the Governor. The counsel are now arguing that point.

LATER.—The Governor has decided to permit the counsel of the Commissioners to examine the witnesses, and said he claimed jurisdiction to try the case and pass judgment, and that he was responsible to no tribunal but the Legislature, and that he would proceed with the case without technicalities, and intended to reach a decision not later than Wednesday. He also announced that if in the course of the investigation the innocence or guilt of the Commissioners should appear, he would act instantly, even if in the midst of proceedings.

—Strike July the cholera has found 1406 victims in Cincinnati.

—The famine in India is approaching Calcutta, and the deaths are too numerous to be reported.

—Butler says he doesn't think Davis was the worst man in the confederacy. Now the Doctor was there himself several times.

—Pretence says that the man who stamps upon Northern radicalism and rebel radicalism is a man of the right stamp.

—The Louisville Journal remarks that H. J. Raymond soon got sick of Conservatism as a mud-fish of pure water.

—A correspondent of the Washington Republican inquires if Brownlow and Humelet belong to the "Infernal Rev. Department."

—At the National Convention of Spiritualists in Providence, the Christian religion, Sunday schools, annual food, and Andrew Johnson were resolved against.

—Brute Force Butler said in a recent speech that the rattlesnake was no brother of his. This announcement will go far towards removing the odium that attaches to that reptile.

—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser (Rep.) says:—"The manner in which the case of Davis is treated by high officials is becoming a scandal to the nation."

—The Jackson Miss. Clarion says that the High Court of Mississippi had decided the Civil Rights bill to be unconstitutional. The decision which is to be delivered by Judge Handy, will be promulgated in a day or two.

—Chief Justice Chase was in consultation with the President on Thursday night last. The interview was had at no unreasonable an hour that opinion inclines to the belief that both parties wished to keep the fact of the meeting from the public.

—Lieut. Gen. Sherman arrived in Washington Friday night last, which gives credence to the rumor that he will succeed Stanton as the commander in chief of the War Department. Stanton had an interview with Lt. Gen. Sherman's telegram announcing him to be enroute. Sherman is the guest of General Grant.

—Secretary Stanton is about to turn his attention to the mustering out of the volunteer officers. He thinks that the service in which these officers are engaged can now be performed by officers of the regular army, since a large number of those recently appointed have departed for duty, and the number is daily increased by new appointments. A number of volunteer officers will be mustered out of service in a few days.

—This is a year of jubilee among the Methodists in this country. In the month of October, 1766, the first Methodist class, consisting of five persons, was organized in the city of New York, and from that small beginning it has flourished and progressed until it is now one of the great powers among religious denominations. Methodists of course, feel jubilant, and all over the country are commemorating their one hundredth anniversary.

The Bedford Gazette believes that with proper work that county can give 600 majority next. See that you make good your word as we believe you can, my friends of Bedford. We, over here of the little independent Republic of Fulton, calculate now that we have fairly got our hand in on making our majority, next year, some-where about the even 400.—Fulton Democrat.

If justice were done, Hester Clymer would be the next incumbent of the gubernatorial chair. He was honestly elected, and to allow him to be cheated out of his place is base cowardice on the part of the 200,000 white men who voted for him. If our State Central Committee will take the matter in hand, it can show up the frauds by which Geary is said to be elected, so that the white men who supported him will be ashamed to claim that he is the choice of the people of Pennsylvania.—Bellefonte Watchman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced him incurable, when he commenced the use of this medicine, but, however remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.
Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. Schenck makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, generally known as SCHEENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, is equally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. Schenck, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.
Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.
Sold by all druggists and dealers; price \$1 50 per bottle, or \$7 50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
General Wholesale Agents—Dumas Barnes & Co., New York; S. S. Hanes, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati; Oliver Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.
34w

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU, a new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at \$1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
109 Liberty St., New York.
oct19/66y1

THE MOON'S VOLCANOES are engaging the attention of astronomers, but the world of Beauty and Fashion is less interested in human discoveries than in the great question of

CRISTOBORO'S HAIR DYE, which nourishes the fibres as well as changes their hue. Manufactured and sold by J. CRISTOBORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair-Dressers. oct19w

ALLOOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—WHOOPIING COUGH CURED.—Cayuga, Hinds County, Miss. T. Alloock & Co.—Gentlemen: Please send me another six dozen of your Porous Plasters. They are in great demand here for Whooping-Cough. They act like a charm. I could have sold two dozen this week if I had them here. Send as soon as possible, and oblige Yours, resp'y. JOHN I. WILLIAMS, P.M.

ASTORIA CURE.—Wm. May, of 25 Spring st., New York, writes, Jan'y 1, 1859: I have been afflicted with asthma for upwards of ten years, receiving no benefit from medical men. I was advised by a friend to try one of Alloock's Porous Plasters. I said, I had tried several kinds of plasters without any benefit, and supposed they were all alike. My friend gave me one of Alloock's, and urged me to use it. I did so, and have now worn them steadily for nine months, and find my self better than I have been for many years. Agency, Broadstreet House, New York. Sold by druggists. oct19w

A HUMBUG.—How often we hear this expression from persons reading advertisements of patent medicines, and in nine cases out of ten they may be right. It is over 19 years since I introduced my medicine, the VESUVIAN LINIMENT, to the public. I had no money to advertise it, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and storekeepers through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let any one have it, and if it did not do all I stated on my pamphlet, no one need pay for it. In some stores two or three bottles were taken on trial by persons present. I was, by many, thought crazy, and that was the last they would say of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more Liniment, some calling it my valuable Liniment, who had refused to sign a receipt when I left it at their store. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, and all for cash. I warrant it superior to any other medicine for the cure of Croup, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Vomiting, Spasms, and Sea-sickness, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocuous to take internally (see each accompanying case bottle) and externally for Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Mumps, Frosted Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Swellings, Sore Throats, &c. Sold by all the druggists, Depot, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. oct19w7

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 all the lung affections, and dread disease, Consumption, desires to make known 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, CATARRH, COLIC, 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.

Patrons wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York. Jan. 5, '66—ly.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman who desires to see how 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, 351 Broadway, New York. Jan. 5, '66—ly.