MANCHESTER JOURNAL.

MANCHESTER, JAN. 1, 1867.

News Summary.

O. F. Mussinger, Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson Davis' cabinet, has been pardoned by the President.

Madden, one of the Fenians being tried at Sweetsburg, C. E., was on Friday found guilty and sentenced to be hang February 15th.

The surveys for a railroad from Albany to New York, on the west side of the Hudson river, are progressing favorably. Two routes will be surveyed, one running a portion of the way in the interior, and the other close to the river. The west side is said to present many advantages over the east side.

A young man in St. Louis recently wrote to Mr. Horace Greely to use his influence in obtaining a situation for him. He received the following reply: "New York is just entering upon the interesting process of starving out 200,000 people, whom war and irredeemable paper have driven hither. It is impossible to receive and employ more till these are gone."

A Port Laramie (Idaho) dispatch reports the massacre, near Fort Phil Kearney, on the 22d of ninety-eight soldiers of the 2d regular cavalry and 18th infantry, besides Col. Brent, Col. Fetherman, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Gramond of the latter regiment. The entire party was surrounded by Indians, and, without exception, killed. While the report is quite likely to be exaggerated, there is probably enough truth in it to utter a fresh protest against the shameful, aimless policy of the government concerning Indian affairs.

Advices from Montgomery are to the effect that on the day the Alabama Legislature adjourned, after Gov. Patton had sent in his message advising the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, there were at least ten Senators and twenty-five Representatives ready to vote for it. A dispatch was then received from an Alabamian in Washington, urging its rejection, and intimating that there were reasons of great weight for this course. After its rejection, a member who voted against it, gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration on Jan. 16.

The dispatches from Europe state that the Swatara sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, on Friday last, with John H. Surratt as a prisoner.

Congress adjourned on Thursday, till after the holidays. Mr. Stevens jocularly informed the Representatives that all who had speeches to deliver on any subject could have the free use of the Hall during the recess.

A dispatch from New Orleans to the N. Y. *Herald* says the mission of Gen. Sherman and Mr. Campbell to Mexico, though not a complete success, was by no means a failure. They did not land at Vera Cruz as it would have been a recognition of Maximilian's government, but proceeded to Tampico, where they met the accredited emissaries, of Juarez and afterward went on to Matamoras, where they had a short council with other confidential agents of the Republic. The result is that a definite plan of action has been agreed upon between the United States and the Mexican President, after the withdrawal of the French troops on the 1st of March, when if any fragment of the Imperial power remains in Mexico, the United States will march troops over the Rio Grande to support Juarez. Gen. Sherman leaves on Monday for St. Louis to report to Gen. Grant, and Mr. Campbell remains in New Orleans to await results.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring consular offices of the minor German States absorbed by Prussia in the recent war to be no longer recognized, and their exequaturs to be null and void. This was done in accordance with the wishes of the Prussian government. The States alluded to are Hanover, Nassau, Hesse, the city of Frankfort, and others.

Political.—John Dawson, recently elected Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., never inclined toward secessionism, and when Gen. Terry entered Wilmington, in 1865, he took the oath at once and gave the Federal authorities valuable assistance and advice.

—John A. Prail is mentioned as a Union candidate for U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

—The Georgia people talk of electing Thomas Hardeman, Jr., present Speaker of the House of Representatives, for their next Governor.

—The Georgia Constitutionalist favors Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for the next President, and says:

"Why should not the South and the Democracy, laying aside prejudice, regain their position under the leadership of Horace Greeley? There is not in Horace Greeley's record half so much to forget, of what most men call hateful, as in Andrew Johnson's or in Wm. H. Seward's."

—Washington despatches say a quiet but well-organized movement is being made to bring our Mr. Colfax as the Republican candidate for President, with Senator Howard of Michigan for Vice President.

The Future Policy of Congress.—Late proceedings in Congress indicate that a large portion of that body is prepared to accept and act upon the fact that the unreconstructed States have definitely rejected the offer made by Congress in the Constitutional amendment. The introduction by Senator Rose, recently, of resolutions declaring the amendment rejected, and requiring the Reconstruction Committee to report on the expediency of establishing legal governments for seceded Territories, together with the distinct denials by Senators Wade and Wilson that any Southern State had the right to admission upon the mere adoption by it of the amendment, show that the Constitutional amendment will hereafter be regarded in Congress as a rejected compromise, not as a continuing policy of reconstruction.—As a sample of reconstruction policy of Congress from this time forth, we may cite Mr. Julian's reconstruction bill, which was introduced on the 14th inst., read twice, and referred to the committee on Territories. The title, preamble and first section of the bill we give in full:

A bill providing civil governments for the districts lately in revolt against the United States, and for the restoration of said districts to their forfeited rights as States of the Union.

Whereas, the people of the districts lately in revolt against the United States, by their act of treason and rebellion against the same, have destroyed all civil government within their borders, and have no power to restore such government without the intervention of Congress, and whereas, the governments inaugurated in said districts by the President of the United States are *de facto* and provisional only, having no validity whatever save in the continued acquiescence of Congress; and whereas, the restoration of civil governments in said districts, on just principles, and by the authority of the nation, is imperatively demanded by the lawless disposition of their people, and the best interests of the whole country; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said districts, to wit: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Virginia be, and the same are hereby, erected into temporary and territorial governments, under the said names by which they have heretofore been known as States.

The remaining sections provide for the election of officers for the Territorial *States* and their government, and are in accordance with the mode now adopted for Territories not yet admitted to the Union.

"Farragut and our Naval Commanders."—We have received the advance sheets of a forthcoming work, entitled "Farragut and our Naval Commanders." The work is from the pen of the distinguished historian, Hon. J. T. Headly, who has richly earned the world-wide reputation of being the most grafic delineator of character of modern times. It will be a complete history of our naval heroes, with their daring exploits and brilliant achievements during the Rebellion. The work will be comprised in one large octavo volume of nearly six hundred pages, including eighteen steel engraved Portraits of prominent Naval Officers, and four full page Battle Scenes from new and original designs. It will be neatly printed on good paper, from large new type, and, judging from the sheets we have received, it will make a splendid and interesting volume, and cannot fail of meeting with an extensive sale. The work will be sold only by subscription. Agents are wanted, and a rare opportunity is now presented for those wishing to engage in a profitable employment. E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, 654 Broadway, N. Y.

The Advertiser's Washington correspondent says:

The District suffrage bill is not going to the White House till after the holidays. It has been properly signed by the Vice-President and Speaker, and can now rest in the hands of the Senate committee on enroled bills till such time as he chooses to lay it before the President. It was incidentally learned that the Executive had raised the question whether it could not be killed by neglecting to take action thereupon. The Constution gives him ten days for consideration—it was hinted he might in this case take the ground that the ten days expired during the recess. Is the "adjournment" within the meaning of the Constitution? This issue is avoided by retaining the bill within the control of Congress till the end of the recess.

That the measure is to be vetoed nobods doubts. Yet everybody acknowledges that it is already as good as law the man dosen't live in Washington who even imagines that a veto can change a single vote. Of course the bill can't be formally considered by the Executive till it is formally before him. I learn however, that he had a talk with the members of his cabinet about it yesteray. What was said there I only know in a general way. It is stated on the authority of one of the President's intimate personal friends that all the members, Mr. Stanton being out of town, seconded his determination to give it a veto. I think, from what I know of the views of Messrs. McCulloch, Seward and Browning, that the rebel disfranchising clause is quite as distasteful to the cabinet at least as the negro enfranchising clause. There is some little curiosity among congressmen to see if the President will go so far as to say a good word for educational suffrage; but, beyond this, nobody seems to have any interest in the expected message.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor: "J" in your issue of Nov. 20th, overlooked by me at the time, objects to the American Union Freedman's Commission on the ground that some other than his own denomination has a leading influence in the society.—This may or may not be the case, but even if it be, it must be shown before objection can fairly be made to the Society on that ground, that such denomination uses the Society to further its own ends. Now this is not even pretended by "J" and so his objection amounts to only a cropping out of a spirit of denominational jealousy. It is only this—"I will have nothing to do with your Society because I cannot manage it"—Lucifer, I believe once made a similar objection to an organization with which he was connected.

Your correspondent also objects to the establishment among the freedmen of schools in which his particular religion is not taught. So does the Roman Catholic, and earns therby in "J's" estimation probably, the appellation of bigot. But the difference between them is not obvious.

He assumes, moreover, in his article that only his denomination are Christians, an assumption natural enough to one who could make the two objections he makes. If christianity however is what his exemplification of it in this article would make it out to be, any denomination ought to be thankful to any other that would take it.

But really, Mr. Editor, and without any feeling of animosity toward your correspondent, who I make no doubt is a worthy christian gentleman, notwithstanding this apparent falling from grace, this cause in which we are all engaged is too great to allow of bickerings among ourselves. The Society of which he speaks, the American Missionary Society, is a most excellent organization. I listened with great pleasure to its agent, Mr. Grout, in Bennington a few Sundays since, and gave my mite most cheerfully. I had two regrets, one that I had no more to give and the other, that the rest of the congregation seemed to be in about my condition. I hope he succeeded better in Manchester.

I wish success to all the organizations which have in view the education of the freedmen, either religiously, morally or intellectually, or all combined. They are all needed, and with their utmost exertions the field will hardly begin to be occupied. Protestant as I am, I was heartily glad even to see the Romish church enter the field, for bad as that form of religion is, it is better than none at all.

The special work of the American Union Freedmen's Commission, is the establishment at the South of the common school system of the North. This object seems sometimes to be misunderstood, as has been the case, doubtless, by your correspondent. But when it is thoroughly comprehended there need be no clashing of interests, and there probably will be none. The country is fast coming to perceive that before the black man can be made a useful citizen he must be educated; religiously and morally educated if you please, but educated certainly. Congress is urged from many quarters to take this work into its own hands, and there is no doubt that if the late rebel states do not ere long provide for the education their citizens, of every race and color, the nation will. And when the nation educates the freedmen, it will teach them nobody's particular religion.

As the foundation of the government, our fathers separated the two institutions, State and Church, and to the manifest advantage of both.

We and our immediate predecessors have still further separated the Church from Education, with increasing advantage to the Church and with no detriment to Education. They will not probably at this late day be re-united.

C. M. B.

Woodford, Dec. 28th, 1866.

"What Does the North Really Want?"—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* asks, with evident earnestness. "What does the North really want?"

"Does she want the South to adopt the Constitutional Amendment under a positive guarantee of full restoration? Let Congress make the solemn assertion. No such guarantee has ever been given, but we have been deliberately told, beyond denial from any authoritative source, that even this humiliation were our people disposed to accept it, would not suffice. * * * Gentlemen of Congress, who are supposed to represent the North, tell us, in plain language, what you really want us to do in order to secure restoration. If you really want us to do in order to secure restoration. If your terms are too exacting we will honestly declare them to be so, and submit to the will of Providence with clear hearts. If possible of acceptance, we will accept them, and accept them in good faith. Could any proposition be more fair to earnest men—the men of '61, who rolled the blue wave of battle over us because they loved us and the Union too well to part with either? Let us reason together; let us for a season—this Christmas season, which rings in the new Christ—curb our stubborn pride and be candid.—The North has the pride of success and the South has the pride of insult or defeat. Let us divest ourselves of this pride and come to an understanding."

The Case of Nebraska.

Senator Wade tried to press to its passage the bill admitting Nebraska with a constitution expressly restricting suffrage to whites, but failed. The Senate adjourned over the recess without action on the bill. An interesting debate took place on it in which Senator Edmunds took a leading part, maintaining the principles of freedom and equal rights asserted by him in his speech on the Colorado bill. We copy from the proceedings of Thursday of last week.

The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up. Mr. Edmunds of Vermont took the floor in support of the amendment of Mr. Brown, attaching the condition of impartial suffrage upon the admission of the State. He maintained that Congress and the right to make conditions precedent to the admission of a State, and that it would be retrograding from the principle of equal rights asserted in the District Suffrage bill, to permit an incoming State to deny suffrage on account of color. Neither the Congress of 1864 had any right to forestall the action of this body; but the Establishing act of 1864 had not contained anything inconsistent with the proposed requirement of striking out the word "white." It was the right as well as the duty of Congress to scan closely any new constitution proposed. There was no inherent right in the people of this territory to come in on their own terms. The Senator form Ohio, who had always been in the front ranks of liberty, would not deny that in a republic all men guiltless of crime had the right of franchise irrespective of race; that the right of a voice in selecting law-makers belonged as such to the ignorant man as to the intelligent, was the Democratic theory.

Mr. Wade asked whether, if Congress could establish such permanent conditions, there would be any rights reserved to States.

Mr. Edmunds—If we cannot admit a State upon a condition, then what becomes of our condition that the people of Kansas or Nebraska should never set up slavery? If we have power to do that, why not set up any other arbitrary condition. He supposed that the Senator, like Rufus Choate, supposed that the Declaration of Independence was only a glittering generality, and that the rights of humanity were of little account. He regretted to see that that Senator's course on the bill. They never could have any permanent prosperity in a departure from justice.

Mr. Wade denied that he had receded from his position as an advocate of liberty. He was not, however, an extremist, losing sight of practicability, so as to fail in accomplishing good. He was not to be frightened by a red rag.

Mr. Edmunds asked whether it was right to deny suffrage to a class.

Mr. Wade thought not, but said he never grasped at a ghost of a principle when it was inapplicable. He had always shown by his acts that he did not consider the Declaration of Independence a glittering generality. He thought that it was not in the power of Congress to force an unchangeable law on a territory.

Mr. Sumner called the Senator's attention to the fact that in the enabling act there were three irrevocable conditions.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, argued that if the condition was to have any vitality at all, it must be submitted to the people. He thought that the bill could be amended in no other way. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, combatted the proposition that Congress had a right to impose irrevocable conditions upon new States, and argued that there must be perfect equality between the States. If such a thing were possible, by the same rule Congress could form a complete code of State laws and make them irrevocable. It would deny all the reserved rights of States. He could not vote for it; nor did he believe it would ever meet with the sanction of the people.

Mr. Edmunds replied that it always had been held in his State, which was older in Republicanism than Michigan, that the laws of Congress were above the state laws, and were the supreme laws of the land.

Mr. Howard said Michigan had the precedence of Vermont in joining the Republican party by a week.

Mr. Edmunds would say to the senator that before the gallant little state of Michigan was born the Legislature of Vermont had affirmed this principle.—This was no new power proposed to be exercised by Congress.

Greely.—Horace Greeley writes from Beloit, Wisconsin, to the Chicago *Republican*, to say that his letter on amnesty and suffrage has been misrepresented. He denies that he proposed "that the rebel states shall be restored to all their former rights, including representation in Congress, yet allowed to withhold the right of suffrage from their black citizens." It seems now that he would treat them as loyal and yet exclude them from all part in the government till they establish equal suffrage.

Consumption of Postage Stamps.—Twenty tons, or by superficial measurement, forty-eight and a half square miles of postage stamps have been used during the year; enough to roof a large township, with all its houses, churches, barns, gardens, forests and farms; or if you choose to make a ribbon of them, enough to reach nearly from the equator to either pole, or twice the length of the Mississippi river. So that if every body would be obliging enough to use the government stamp on the envelope itself, the mere mention of these little extra bits of paper would lighten the mail bags of more than forty thousand pounds, and save in paper $15,000 or 20 thousand dollars. The postmaster-general does not impart this information in so many words, but he assures us that nearly 360 millions of stamps have been sold in the year past, besides nearly forty millions of stamped envelopes; and a simple calculation reduces the story to the more tangible form we have given it.—*Scientific American.*

Who is Montoya?—Mr. John McGinnis has been appointed by the President, Minister Resident at Stockholm. Who is Mr. McGinnis?—*Tribune.*

It will be remembered that an Irishman testified, on the inquiry into the assassination of President Lincoln, that when Booth jumped on the stage he shouted, "I'm sick, send for McGinnis." The Ogdensburg *Journal* thinks this is the McGinnis.

Items.

—Surratt is 26 years old.

—In the bottom of a large "XXX ale" vat in a certain city there were found four bushels of deceased rats. Some "body" to that beer.

—Congress ordered the release of Representative Culver of Pennsylvania, imprisoned for debt and the Sergeant-at-Arms enforced the order.

—There is a prospect that the Virginia Legislature will adopt the Constitutional Amendment. It is expected that ex-Senator Hunter will favor it.

—About thirty members of Congress who are professors of religon have organized a Congressional prayer meeting, which will be held once a week.

—Major General Samuel R Curtis died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Wednesday night, from a stroke of appoplexy.

—A son of General Robert E. Lee has just been elected Professor of Mathematics for the Maryland Agricultural College at Bladensburg. The son, as well as the father, is a West Pointer, and was an officer in the rebel army.

—A new trial in the case of the assassination conspirators at the Dry Tortugas seems probable. It is expected that Justice Wayne of the Supreme Court will soon give a decision in favor of bringing Dr. Mudd before the civil courts under the operation of a writ of *habeas corpus.*

Teachers, Members of School Committees, and all persons interested in educational matters, (residents of the State of Vermont,) and who desire to have the Progressive Series of Readers, compiled by Salem Town, LL.D. and Nelson M. Holbrook, A. M., *readopted* by the Board of Education, will confer a special favor on the publisher, in making such request known, by addressing Oliver Ellsworth, Esq., Boston, Mass., previous to January 31st and if possible within the next two weeks. Several leading educational gentlemen of the State also ask this favor. It is therefore hoped that *all interested* will promptly comply with this request.

A New Magazine.—We have received the first number of a new weekly Magazine edited by "Oliver Optic," entitled "Our Boys and Girls," which must soon become one of the most popular juvenile magazines of the day.—Published by Lee & Shepnard, Boston. Price $2 per year.

Curiosities of Art. Send to Prof. D. T. Ames, of the National Business College, Syracuse, N. Y., 25cts, for one, or 50 cts, for both, of the noted pen-and-ink Pictures—embracing state papers and life-like portraits of Washington, with fifteen of the leaders of the Revolution: Lincoln, his cabinet and generals; in all, 30 portraits for 50 cents.

Says the *New York Independant*, "They seem to palpitate with life.' *Albany Evening Journal*, "They are the best things ever executed with the pen." *People's Journal*, "Exquisite in design, and perfection in execution." *The American Wesleyan*, They are masterly wonderful, almost beyond credibility." *Hartford Daily Press*, "They are among the curiosities of art." *Utica Evening Telegraph*. "They are astonishing and unequalled." *Hon. Garret Smith*, "They speak for art and patriotism." *Governor Fletcher, Missouri*, "They are enduring contributions to American art." *Gov Bramlette, of Kentucky*, "They are among the wonders of art." *Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania*, "They unite two of the greatest events in the history of our Republic." *Governor Fenton, of New York*, "They evince great skill and artistic taste." Upwards of one hundred similar expressions have been received from eminant men and the press, sufficient, says the *Rural American*' "to show that Professor Ames is the greatest pen artist in the world."

Over 10,000 copies of these pictures have been distributed in less than three months: Every body who has not already got copies should send for them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REASONS WHY THE

AMERICAN WATCH,

Made at WALTHAM, MASS

IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle. Its frame is composed of SOLID PLATES. No jar can interfere with the harmony of its working and no sudden shock can damage its machinery. Every plate is made and finished by machinery (itself famous for its novelty, as well as for its effectiveness) and is therefore properly made. The watch is what all mechanics should be—ACCURATE, SIMPLE, STRONG AND ECONOMICAL. Except some high grades, but easily for general use, foreign watches are chiefly made by women and boys. Such watches are composed of several hundred pieces, screwed and riveted together, and require constant repairs to keep them in any kind of order. All persons have carried "Jones's," "Stephens," and "English Patent Levers," are perfectly well aware of the truth of this statement.

At the beginning of our enterprise no more than ten years ago, it was our first object to make a thoroughly good low priced watch for the million, to take the place of these foreign impositions; the claims of foreign makers to superiority exclusively founded at home and perfectly worthless every where.

How well we have accomplished this, may be understood from the fact that after so many years of public trial, we now make MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES, and that no others have ever given such universal satisfaction. With the experience of our workmen in combination with increased facilities for perfect work, we are at present engaged in the manufacture of watches of the very HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY, unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main building expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machinery and appliances have been constructed which perform each work with a commendable delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers. We do not pretend to sell our watches for less money than foreign watches, but we do assert without fear of contradiction that for the same money our product is incomparably superior. All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and is warranty is good at all Chronometer agencies or our agents. "I parts of the world.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned to buy only of responsible dealers. As frauds counterfeiting will be prosecuted.

Robbins & Appleton,

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

182 Broadway, New York.

Abostham Lodge, F. & A. M. Meets this night according to dispensation. Thursday Evening January 31, 1867.

C. A. PIERCE, Secretary.

Use Rose's Pain Killing Magic Oil.

"It works like a Charm."

The Wonder of the World.

Cures Rheumatism, sell to one, and cures pain in any part of the body in some characters five.

Try it. Try it. Try it. Try it.

It is better for you than your money.

Persons who cure Bottle here to use Rose's Pain-Killing Magic Oil universally be universally.

Every Friendly should keep it on the house.

All travellers should have this Magic oil with them. Everybody is liable to accident, to sprain, to Bruises, Toothache, Chills, Cramps, Mortbite, Cholera, Bruises, Burns, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds in the Head, Agued Face, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain, Pleurisy. All these in the Pain Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain, Pleurisy. All these the Magic Oil cures, and it is now known to be the best Remedy in the world. A bottle of Rose's Magic Oil is perfect "SELF HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY"

In the People are.

There is health, beauty and happy hours, sealed up in every Bottle, waiting for your looking.

Inquire for it where you trade.

R. M. KENNE, Sole Proprietor, Pittsfield, Mass.

Dutton Bates & Co., Wholesale Agents, New York.

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., " " Boston.

J. L. Thompson Sons & Co., " " Troy.

For sale by G. M. Sykes, Gray & Hollier, Dorset; G. W. Smith, C. F. Orvis, Manchester; H. W. Bradley, Rutland; Deming & Hoyt, Bullings & Jackson, Arlington.

The Season of Storms.

The chills of autumn and the chill storms of early winter are apt to make an inroad upon the constitutions of the feeble. In old times at the commencement of every season it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than useless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they relishes it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and medicinal in the true sense of the word. Now we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less, either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And to those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz: that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.—Communicated.

To Owners of Horses and Cattle.

Tobias' Derby Condition Powders are warranted superior to any others, or no pay, for the cure of Distemper, Worms, Bots, Coughs, Hide-bound, Colds, &c., in Horses; and Colds, Coughs, Loss of Milk, Black Tongue, Hoven Distemper, &c., in Cattle. These Powders were formerly put up by Simpson L. Tobias, son of Dr. Tobias, and, since his death, the demand has been so great for them, that Dr. Tobias has continued to manufacture them. They are perfectly safe and innocent; no need of stopping the working of your animals. They increase the appetite, give a fine coat, cleanse the stomach and urinary organs, also increase the milk of cows. Try them, and you will never be without them. Hiram Woodruff, the celebrated trainer of trotting horses, has used them for years, and recommends them to his friends. Col. Pablo P. Bush, of the Jerome Park Course, Fordham, N. Y., would not use them until he was told of what they are composed, since which he is never without them.—He has over 20 running horses in his charge, and for the last three years he has used no other medicine for them.—He has kindly permitted me to refer any one to him.—Over 1,000 testimonials can be seen at the depot. Sold by Druggists and Sadders. Price 25 cents per box. Depot 56 Cortlandt street, New York.

Important Qualities. Brandreth's Pills so stimulate all the interior portions of the system that every poison or impurity is forced from the blood into the bowels, and thus passes off. Recent cases of sickness will often be cured by the effect of 6 or 8 Brandreth's Pills, when the operation is full and complete, leaves the blood as free from poisonous and unhealthy matter as that of a new-born babe. In colds, inflammatory diseases, and even in cholera, their use restores to health sooner than all other remedies, because they take from the blood and bowels those matters upon which pains, cramps, and aches depend for continuance.

Captain Isaac Smith, of Sing Sing, says, thirty of Brandreth's Pills, taken according to directions, cured him of a very severe bronchial affection after other means had failed, and he wishes his numerous friends to know the fact.

Brandreth's Pills, Principal Office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold also by all Druggists. See my name on Government stamp without which the pills are spurious.—19 B. BRANDRETH.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. These new Machines, under and upper feed, Warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The only machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements and the seller or user are liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. 1y99

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS, are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health, that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in ten minutes. Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor.

1y41 27 Cortlandt street, New York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Hoarseness, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means are failed.

Observe on each Bottle the name of *Jos Moses*, without none are genuine.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent to a lady, enclosing 50 pills post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent, sold by all Druggists. Sole United States agent,

JOB MOSES,

1y41 27 Cortlandt street, New York.

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 considers 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 address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York

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.—All others will please address their obedient servant

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,

831 Broadway, New York.

1-51

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 advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,

No 42 Chambers St., New York.

$90 A MONTH:—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles. Just out. Address O. V. GARDY Clifton Springs, Biddeford, Maine.

THE HEAD OF A COMET

according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its

"Horrid Hair."

and there are thousands of fair home heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their flaxen to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black with

CRISTODOR'S HAIR DYE,

It is ridiculous to carry into society a gay, sandy or carrotty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.—29

WANTED.

An energetic and trustworthy man, to take the Agency for Manchester and vicinity, of the *New England Mutual Life Insurance Company*, of Boston. Harrison Prindle, Esq., the former agent, having been removed.

The *New England* is the oldest Mutual Life Insurance Company in this country.

Assets over $5,000,000.

Dividends made annually after the first premium.—All policies protected from forfeiture by STATE LAW. Expenses for twenty-three years have averaged only eight per cent. of the receipts.

It is purely Mutual. There are no *Stockholders* to share in the surplus, but the members receive all the profits.

The fundamental principle of Life Insurance is SAFETY. Hence this company will not endanger the security given its policy-holders by mixing with it *Accidental* or any other kind of Insurance.

With reference to this subject, Superintendent Barnes, in his last Report, says: "It is the duty of this Department to warn the public that any Life Insurance Company which engages in Fire, Marine, Casualty, Accident, or any other branch of Insurance, adds new elements of hazard to its engagements, the extent or degree of which it is impossible to calculate with certainty, and which are entirely foreign and repugnant to a legitimate and safe system of Life underwriting.—The main object of Life Insurance is thus practically nullified by exposing the policy-holders to those perils of business and speculation the avoidance of which furnishes the main incentive for procuring a policy."

Call upon or address

E. L. CARDELL & CO.,

General Agents,

Rutland, Vt.

Wanted also an Agent for the Metropolitan Insurance Company for this territory.

E. L. CARDELL & CO.

Take a back seat, 1866!

How are you, 1867?

Come one, come all,
Both great and small,
Fathers, Mothers,
Sisters, Brothers,
And all others,

Who wish to buy presents for

CHRISTMAS

and

NEW YEAR'S,

and you will find at the

EQUINOX DRUG STORE,

MANCHESTER, VT.,

The LARGEST and BEST assortment of

TOYS!

CONFETIONERY!

and

HOLIDAY GOODS!

In general your eyes ever gazed upon in this portion of the Globe, all of which are for sale at reasonable rates.

Dec. 18th, 1866.

E. A. BURROWS & SON,

Nos. 176 and 178 River St., Troy,

Call attention to their stock of

House Furnishing Goods,

As being well adapted for the selection of

Useful Holiday Gifts.

Comprising among numerous other articles:

SILVER PLATED WARE,

BRITANIA WARE,
FINE TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
POLISHED FIRE IRONS & STANDARDS,
BLOWERS, STANDS, PLATE WARMERS,
COAL VASES & HODS, elegantly ornamented,
FOLDING FIRE FENDERS,
TEA & COFFEE URNS,
TOILET WARE in sets,
KEROSENE COOKING STOVES,
WAITERS & TEA TRAYS,
LADIES' WORK STANDS,
LADIES' FANCY BASKETS,
CARPET SWEEPERS,
CLOTHES WRINGERS & Iron Mangles,
OLD DOMINION & EUREKA COFFEE POTS,

And every thing in the way of *Cooking, Kitchen* and *Laundry Utensils.*

Our Juvenile Department

Is peculiarly attractive, including
SLEIGHS, from 75 cents to $20,
SKATES, every style and price,
HOBBY HORSES, all prices,
SPRING Cantering and Leaping Horses
TOY COTS, Carts and Wheelbarrows,

And a general assortment of cheap Toys.

LARGE STOCK

OF

BOOTS, SHOES

AND RUBBERS,

Selling Cheap

AT

COY & SWIFT'S.

Manchester, Dec. 18, 1866.

D. S. WILSON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

Consisting in part of

Lounges, Chamber Setts,

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Cribs Cradles, Spring Beds, Extension Tables, different kinds of Chairs, Tables and Stands.

PICTURE FRAMES, all kinds.

MIRRORS AND MIRROR PLATES.

Children's Carriages, Sleds, &c., &c.

Also, Ready-Made Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry, Butternut, White and Pine

Coffins and Caskets,

constantly on hand. Custom Work done with neatness and dispatch.

Shop 4 Doors North of Brick Church,

Factory Point, Vt.

WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES, at JOURNAL OFFICE.