The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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Medical.

LINDSEY'S

IMPROVED

BLOOD SEARCHER

AND

Medical Discovery,

For the cure of

Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

THE QUESTION PARAMOUNT TO ALL others is, How can health be restored if lost? And how preserved in a perfect state? The possessor of untold wealth, without health, is a miserable man; but the poorest peasant, with toil for his daily portion, possessed with brawny arm and

PURE BUOYANT BLOOD,

gushing through every vein, is blessed, indeed.

No one can enjoy perfect health whilst the circulation is impeded and the blood thick with impurities.

To remove these is not only the aim of

LINDSEY'S

Improved Blood Searcher

AND

MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

but when renovated, to KEEP IT SO. That it is a COMPLETE SUCCESS in the curing of BLOOD DISEASES, numerous certificates fully attest. We recommend it with confidence.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

Corner of Wood and Second Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC

COMPOUND.

"No Medicine for the cure of Rheumatism has ever attained to such a high degree of favor and universality as Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Although but one year before the public, this medicine has justly gained an unbounded popularity. When the originator first introduced it he was convinced of its efficacy, but he little thought it was destined to prove such an inestimable blessing to the afflicted; but true merit can not be suppressed. The attestation of hundreds who have been cured by it must prove the truth of the assertion that it is

A RADICAL CURATIVE

FOR

Inflammatory and Acute Rheumatism

Gout, Neuralgia

and kindred diseases. We recommend it with confidence as the Great Internal Remedy for the speedy and positive cure of the above complaints.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Pittsburg, Pa., Proprietors.

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE

SELLER'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

ARE INVALUABLE.

Have you Depression of Spirits and Loss of Appetite?

Are you Nervous and Irritable?

Are you of Costive Habit?

Have you Pain in the Side and Headache?

Have you Sallow Complexion?

If so, rest assured there is some derangement of the Liver which calls for immediate attention. Performing as it does such important functions in the body, it is highly necessary that it should be preserved in a state of perfect health. To insure speedy action and immediate relief

MAKE USE OF

Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills,

which have stood unrivaled for thirty years.

For the cure of

Liver Complaint and Costiveness

and all Bilious Diseases, we recommend them to the public. Proprietors,

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold, Plain and Sugar Coated, by all Druggists.

mr27

WORMS!

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE,

This Worm Medicine

Has No Superior, If An Equal,

in this or any other country.

Every year thousands of children die from this horrible evil. Parents should be fully loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for

Greater Care in the Selection of the Remedy.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.

Sellers' Vermifuge

The Best in Use.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

LICKING STATION, Ky., Dec. 17, 1845.

MR. R. E. SELLERS.—Your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used. I will state a case by way of illustration. I gave one vial. My brothers' child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In thirty-six hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *upward of six hundred worms* were passed. The child that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.

AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

Sole Proprietors,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

mr27

BARRETT'S

THE

BEST VEGETABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

IN THE WORLD!

AND IS SO PRONOUNCED BY THE most scientific Analytical Chemists.

It Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color.

It Prevents Hair Falling Out, and Changes the Roots into Their Original Organic Action.

It Eradicates Dandruff and Humors.

It Keeps the Scalp Healthy.

It Contains no Injurious Ingredient.

And is universally accorded to be a splendid Dressing and superior Toilet article. Its unrivaled merits speak for themselves.

Every bottle contains more liquid than any other dollar preparation.

No large rewards offered to establish its efficiency, but we do guarantee to refund the money to any person who will use two bottles and then say that four Restorative has failed to do all we claim.

J. S. BARRETT & Co. Proprietors,

Manchester, New Hampshire.

T. H. LOGAN & CO.

and HUGANIN & CO.

Wholesale Agents,

WHEELING, W. VA.

jn22-6m

DIED BURNED

GLASS FRUIT JAR

THE SUPERIORITY OF THIS JAR over all others now in use consists in its great simplicity, perfect stability to hold fruit, and the extraordinary ease with which it is sealed and opened without injury for future use. Send the judges it pronounce this jar the simplest and best jar they ever submitted for their unbiased opinion.

The Patent is for sale by

R. J. SMYTH,

jn15 cor. Market and Quincy sts.

Boots and Shoes.

LOOK HERE!

WOMENS' LASTING CONGRESS Gaiters actually for $1 00.

Womens' Rubbers for $1 00.

Misses and Childrens Rubbers at 40 cents.

Womens' Calf Shoes for $1 25.

Boys Calf Shoes actually for 85 cents.

Childrens' Shoes for 10 cents.

Mens' Calf Gaiters for $2 00.

And everything else selling in proportion, and warranted to give satisfaction.

CALL AT ONCE!

AT

"159" Main Street!

Goods Received & Being Received Daily

AT

GARDINER'S

SHOE STORE!

"159" Main St.

The Cheapest House in the World.

oc9

BOOTS AND SHOES!

BEST CHANCE OF ALL TO

OBTAIN GREAT BARGAINS.

BLOND & BACHMAN,

107 MAIN STREET,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID stock of

Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters

AND

GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,

With a hundred other different kinds of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Childrens'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

All fresh from the Manufacturers and of the LATEST STYLES, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

BLOND & BACHMAN,

sep27 107 Main street.

Excitement Extraordinary!

Officials Removed.

BY TELEGRAPH—HEARTS CONTENT.

A VAST NUMBER OF THE LEADING manufacturers having been removed and their places filled by leading men of liberal views, which enables me to buy for cash from reliable manufacturers a large and varied stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, for fall and winter wear, all of which I will sell for 25 per cent less than any other house in this city.

To be convinced call and secure bargains at JOHN H. ROBINSONS, 158 Main street.

Men's Mor. & Seal Bal'ds, plain, only.... $1 75

" " " " tipped, only.... 1 85

Misses Mor. " " tipped, only.... 1 45

" " " " plain, only.... 1 25

Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters, only.... 2 50

" " Balmorals, only.... 2 50

Childs' Goat heeled, tip sewed shoe, only 1 00

Mens' Carpet Slippers, only.... 60

Merchants who buy goods in this city will please call and examine my stock.

JOHN H. ROBINSON,

sep22 158 Main st., Wheeling.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

BOYD & WAYMAN'S,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 48, Main street, 3 doors above Quincy.

may8-3m-15-1y WHEELING, W. V.

GEO. EDWARDS. S. R. STONE. RANDY. STONE.

NEW WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE STORE

EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,

No. 22 Main St.,

WHEELING, W. VA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR first stock of

Boots and Shoes.

Having purchased for cash and our stock being all

NEW AND FRESH,

we feel satisfied that we can give entire satisfaction to any who may give us a call.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

mar5

Destroy Your Rats and Roaches!

BURT'S EXTERMINATOR

IS NOW THE MOST RELIABLE ARticle for the purpose known. It Kills Rats. Sold by all Druggists in large boxes for 25 cts. McCABE, KRAFT & Co., Wheeling, general agents for West Va. *Rats die out of their holes.*

feb23-ly

"SUGAR."

15 HHDS. CHOICE DEMARARA.

15 " " Porto Rico.

Good Cubas, just received and for sale low by

jy18 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

WOOD TWINE, 1,000 LBS. ON HAND and for sale by

april3 CHAS. H. BERRY.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$7 50
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 25
" " one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
" " three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one time, (10 lines or less to constitute a square,)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " month	8 00

THE GREAT ISSUE.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which Passed Congress at its late Session by the Constitutional Majority of Two-Thirds, and is now Before the States for Ratification.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE—SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President, or for United States Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Two SPEECHES have recently been made which throw a remarkable and painful light upon the President's course, in his separation from the men who elected him and the party that entrusted to him the chief direction of the fortunes of the republic. Mr. Sumner, in his lecture at the Music Hall in Boston, detailed with some particularity his relations with the President and the repeated interviews that he had with him, within the first few weeks after his accession to the presidency. Mr. Sumner says:

"I was in Washington during the first month of the new administration, destined to fill such an unhappy place in history. During this period I saw the President frequently, sometimes at the private house he then occupied, and sometimes at his office in the treasury. On these occasions the constant topic was 'reconstruction,' which was considered in every variety of aspect. More than once I ventured to press upon him the duty and the renown of carrying out the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of founding the new governments in the rebel States on the consent of the governed, without any distinction of color. To this earnest appeal he replied on one occasion, as I last wrote him alone, in words which I can never forget: 'On this question, Mr. Sumner, there is no difference between us. You and I are alike.' Need I say that I was touched to the heart by this annunciation, which seemed to promise a victory without a battle. Accustomed to controversy, I saw clearly that if the President declared himself in favor of the Equal Rights of All, the good cause must prevail without controversy. After expressing to him my joy and gratitude, I remarked still further that it was important that there should be no division in the great Union party—that there should be no line run through it on one side of which should be gentlemen calling themselves 'the President's friends,' but that we should keep altogether as one seamless garment. To this he replied, 'I mean to keep you altogether.' Nothing could be better. We were to be kept altogether on the principle of Equal Rights. As I walked away from the President that evening, the battle of my life seemed to be ended, while the Republic rose before me, refulgent in the blaze of assured freedom, an example to the nations."

Subsequent conversations, Mr. Sumner said, were of the same character, all showing that the President and Mr. Sumner were fully agreed on points upon which the latter has certainly undergone no change. These were the views with which Mr. Johnson assumed the government; and they correspond with what he had said and done in Tennessee, and with his advice afterwards to admit to the suffrage such negroes as could read or as were possessed of a moderate property qualification.

Senator Sherman recently made a speech at Cincinnati. He stated that after the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, while the President had the Civil Rights bill under consideration, he was invited to speak in Connecticut, pending the election. Having heard the rumors that the President meditated the abandonment of his party and the employment of the vast patronage of the government in aid of the party that had sympathized with the rebellion and had opposed his election, Mr. Sherman went to Mr. Johnson and frankly stated to him these rumors and asked him if there were any foundation for them. The conversation lasted two or three hours. Mr. Sherman says:

"I will not undertake to say precisely what was said by the President or by myself in this conversation, but I say to you, on my honor, that he left the impression on my mind as clear and as strong as your faces now appear before me, that he would approve the Civil Rights bill and sign it; further, that if any controversy sprung up between him and Congress, he would never appeal to the rebels and copperheads to come between us. (Cheers.) He expressed his desire that I should go to Connecticut, and I went in the full wish that there would be no further controversy between the President and ourselves. The only stipulation that the President spoke of was this: He said he wanted the radicals, as he called them, to abandon negro suffrage and the doctrine of State suicide. If these were given up by that portion of the Union party, he said he expected to approve the constitutional amendment to be reported by that committee. That was the position of Andrew Johnson then. I went to Connecticut, and what was my surprise and mortification when I returned, a few days afterward, to receive from the same President his veto against the Civil Rights bill, and to learn that before and at the time he held this conversation with me he was cooperating and combining with copperheads in the State of Connecticut for the defeat of the Union candidate."

Senator Trumbull stated in a speech, at the time, that he consulted freely with the President on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, that he made several alterations at the President's suggestion, and left him not doubting that he would sign the bill.

From all these testimonies, and from abundant other evidence, it is plain that the President commenced in the full accord with those views which he has since denounced as radical and revolutionary. What produced the sudden change, a change so full of disaster for the present, and so full of peril for the future, we may only conjecture. We think that no one will doubt that if the President saw it his duty to separate from his friends, it was to them that the first announcement of his purpose was due; and that such a step should not have been taken till free consultation and after every effort at conciliation had been exhausted, and it was found impossible for them to act together.

Our News Summary.

—Bismarck has been the death of 30 newspapers.

—Neuralgia in the leg is what is the matter with Bismarck.

—The Pope is depositing large sums of money in foreign banks.

—Sixty-three passenger trains come and go at Chicago, every day.

—Instrumental music is to be made a regular study in the Camden (N. J.) public schools.

—A London baker was recently fined twenty shillings for refusing to weigh a loaf of bread.

—Ladies in Paris will wear Turkish trowsers this winter, instead of—well, unmentionables.

—The great trotter Dexter has earned $8001, clear of expenses in the last four months.

—Of 5000 coolies who were sent to the West Indies, last year, 10 per cent died on the voyage.

—A Pittsburgh girl has just escaped from a band of gipsies with whom she has been for four years.

—The mortuary report at New York for the last week shows 487 deaths, of which 36 were from cholera.

—Tomatoes placed upon a newly painted shelf to ripen will absorb the lead in such quantities as to make them poisonous.

—England can concentrate on a given spot, at the shortest notice, 200,000 men, 60,000 horses and 260 guns for the defense of London.

—A Shelbyville (Ill.) saloon keeper was shot dead the other night by his son-in-law, whom he was reproving for staying out too late.

—The four tobacco growing States, Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee, pay an internal revenue tax of $19,000,000 on that article.

—Septimus Tennyson, a brother of Alfred, and also a poet, though one unrecognized by the public, died at Cheltenham, England, on the 7th of September.

—The new stamp tax of one cent per pound on canned fruits, fish, meat and vegetables went into effect on Monday, and dealers will please take notice.

—The entire town of Bodenstadt, in Moravia, including the castle and parsonage, was consumed by fire on August 28. Six persons perished in the flames.

—A Frenchman proposes to build a pontoon bridge, with openings for vessels, from Calais to Dover Cliffs, to cost £16,000,000. Somebody else proposes a tunnel.

—Long Island, in Princess Anne county, Va., recently purchased by Ben Wood of New York, contains 1900 acres, and is a great place for ducks and other game.

—An impudent thief stole a package containing $5239 from the inside window of Brown's Broker's office at Toronto, the other day, without attracting the notice of either clerks or customers.

—The National Union Democratic Club at Washington, occupies luxurious quarters in a brown stone mansion at $2500 rent, and the members, besides, having a good time, find leisure to send off 50,000 campaign documents a day.

—An artist invited a gentleman to criticise a portrait of a Mr. Smith, who was somewhat addicted to drink.—Putting his hand toward it, the artist exclaimed, "Don't touch it; it is not dry." "Then," said he, "it cannot be like my friend Smith.

—The Illinois State Fair at Chicago, last week, was very largely attended. There were 150 cattle; of which 100 were short horns; a large and fine show of horses; a good sheep representation, mostly Spanish Merinoes; some hogs, and very few poultry.

—Some of the American residents at Vienna are making a strong effort for the removal of J. Lothrop Motley, our minister to Austria, on the ground that he doesn't attend to his business. Most, however, speak in the highest terms of Motley's efficiency and courtesy.

—P. H. Sinnott, who has figured in this State as Fenian senator and liquor-dealers' attorney, promulgates the objects of the "annexation league" of which he is President. He says it has nothing to do with Fenianism, but is laboring for the absorption of the British territories by the United States, an event which Mr. Sinnott thinks is surely in the "fortus of time."

"Hang Robert E. Lee!"

Such is the indignant ejaculation of the Mobile (rebel) *Tribune* in reply to General Benjamin F. Butler's remarks at the Pittsburgh Convention. That our readers may fully appreciate the feelings of the rebels in his behalf, we quote the concluding portion of the *Tribune's* leader on the subject, written in the usual elegant style of Southern editors:

"Hang Robert E. Lee! And the man that made such a proposition still lives and destroys the fruits of the earth. Lives? He is the blear-eyed, grave-robbing demon that is worshipped by thousands of snivelling Puritans, as crocodiles and other foul of-spring of the Nile were worshipped in old Egypt. Hang Robert E. Lee! It is highly just that such a sentiment of the Devil should be uttered by so appropriate a medium as Beast Butler. It would have burned to a cinder, during the utterance, any other than Butlerian lips. It required cheeks of four-fold brass to give passage, without bursting asunder, to such a sentiment. A simple thief would have failed in the attempt to give it voice; a common murderer would not have undertaken it; an ordinary coward would have been ashamed of it; a moderate liar would have broken down in the attempt. It required a perfect combination of the whole—liar, coward, thief and murderer, in the foul person of the Massachusetts hero to complete the incarnate fiend capable of standing up in full assembly and coolly making the proposition to hang General Robert E. Lee!"

BRIEF MEMORANDA

OF THE LATE

COLONEL DANIEL FROST.

BY DR. J. C. HUPP,

Of Wheeling, West Virginia.

Colonel Daniel Frost, of Wheeling, West Virginia, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, February 22, 1820. When young he was placed in charge of Bushrod Taylor, Esq., of Winchester, Va., under whose guardian care he grew up to manhood and had the advantages of a liberal education.

In 1841 he located in Parkersburg, West Va., occupying the chair editorial of that staunch paper known as the *Parkersburg Gazette*. Here, for four years, he prosecuted successfully the duties of editor, and was alike successful in his social relations, having, July 13th, 1843, married Miss Ellen Rathbone, a reigning belle, of Jackson county Va.

In 1845 he permanently settled in Ravenswood, Jackson county, and embarked in the mercantile business. Here he soon received the earnest of future success in the confidence, affection and support of the community.

His first step upon the more public stage which was to be the scene of his labors and success was his unsolicited election to the Legislature of Virginia in 1855.

From that day his talents and time were devoted to the service of his fellow-citizens in the halls of legislation, his career having led him, by a progression founded on the unexamined but ever-increasing confidence and respect of the people through three successive terms of the legislature. Here his influence made itself particularly felt, for here, his familiarity with the forms of business, his co-operative spirit, his genial and companionable nature and manner, all conspired to give authority to his opinions on questions of fact and law.

Possessing a liberal and cultivated mind, which admitted of no narrow views, enabled him to embrace, in all its comprehensive simplicity the *idea* of our republican form of government as established by its great and revered founders. He fully comprehended that true idea promulgated by the fathers, that *men, intelligent*, high-minded men, are what constitutes a State. He saw that the real wealth of a country consists *not* in the sums of money paid into its treasury—that its real strength consists *not* in its fleets and armies—that its real glory consists *not* in the splendid palace, lofty spire, or towering dome; but in the *intelligence* and *morality*, the *comfort* and the *happiness* of its citizens.

He labored hoping for the success of these great and abiding principles, and that *the people* might appreciate and realize these ponderous truths.

In 1857 he established in Ravenswood the *Virginia Chronicle*, as a medium to convey to the people these great truths, and which was in successful operation when the rebellion broke out in 1861.

Colonel Frost took a prominent part in resisting the rebellion and re-organizing the State Government—was a member of both the memorable conventions that assembled respectively on the 13th of May and on the 11th of June, 1861, in Wheeling, the former of which condemned the Ordinance of Secession as being destructive of the rights and interests, social and political of Western Virginia, and the latter repudiated all allegiance to the Rebel Government and reorganized the State Government. Colonel Frost was a member of the Legislature of Virginia, reorganized, which met at Wheeling, July 2, 1861, and was elected Speaker of that body.

While thus laboring for the welfare of his State and the General Government the renegade Wise had marched unmolested with his guerrilla hordes into the river counties, and was scouring the hills in search of Union men's blood and had offered a reward for Col. Frost. Of this the Colonel was not cognizant until he returned to his home in Ravenswood, after the adjournement of the Legislature.

Arriving at his home and learning that guerrillas were prowling nightly around his dwelling, he immediately returned to Wheeling, and thus, for a time, escaped the bullet of the marauding guerrilla.

His arrival at Ravenswood being known to some of the rebel spies, runners were dispatched forthwith into the neighborhood to arrange for carrying into execution the murderous design for his capture or murder; but ere the cowards could rally their forces, he had made good his escape.

Colonel Frost received the commission of Lieutenant Colonel in the 11th regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, at the time of its organization, and in May, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Pierpoint as Colonel in the same regiment.

He was on duty in the counties of Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Calhoun, Gilmer and Roane until July, 1863, when he was ordered into Pennsylvania at the time the rebel army was invading that State. He was on duty in the Valley of Virginia until October, 1863, when again he was ordered to be field of his first military labors, where he remained until March, 1864. He participated in the whole series of brilliant engagements and skirmishes in the Hunter raid.

In July, 1864, he was again ordered to the Valley of Virginia, where he fought in nearly all the engagements and skirmishes during July, under Generals Crook and Sheridan.

On the 18th of July, 1864, Col. Frost fell nobly fighting for his country's flag at the hard fought battle of Snicker's Ford, in the Valley of Virginia.

Thus was slain by the rebels, the eminent statesman, the wise legislator, the faithful public officer, the daring soldier; beloved for his many social virtues, respected for his unspotted integrity and highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and admirers.

His remains were conveyed to Wheeling and, with military honors, interred in Mount Wood Cemetery.

—Let his name be inscribed high among those of patriots and heroes; who fell martyrs for liberty, humanity and civilization, during the wicked rebellion of 1861.

The Protestant Spirit of the Age—England, Prussia, and the United States—The Revolution Going on in the Ideas of Mankind.

From the New York Herald.

When we look at what the Protestant nations of the world have accomplished and are accomplishing we are naturally led to inquire what can be the cause. We might go back to the wonderful strides England made toward greatness from the time she became Protestant, commencing with Elizabeth and Cromwell, and the greatness she attained afterward. We could instance this mighty republic, which began its existence in Protestantism, and which all through has been essentially Protestant, though there are many religions among us and all on the same footing. We can refer also to Prussia, another Protestant nation, which not long ago was a small duchy in a corner of Northern Europe. It would not be too much to say, perhaps, that now she is second to none in power. She has united to herself by the late war all the power of Protestant Germany—of that country which was the birthplace of Protestantism—and she is destined to absorb the whole German race in Europe. These wonderful results have their cause in the emancipation of the human intellect—in the freedom of thought and action which lies at the bottom and is the essence of Protestantism. It may be said that Italy has made great progress and she is not Protestant. So of France. In the broad sense of the term Italy is Protestant and France is much the same; that is, the Italians protest against and do not believe in the control of the priests over the free action of their minds, or over temporal affairs. Plus the Ninth calls them atheists, because they have shaken off the yoke of mental and spiritual despotism. In using the word Protestant, we do not mean this or that sect, the Episcopal church, the Lutheran church, the Methodists or any others; we mean it in a broad general sense, and do not even exclude those Catholics whose minds are emancipated from priestly dominion. Still it is the very nature of Protestantism, where it is an active religion and not a mere form, as in Prussia, England and the United States, to give both freedom and energy to the intellect. The recent events in Europe show that an extraordinary revolution is going on in the ideas of mankind as in the outward form of things. Simultaneously with the development of a mighty Protestant Power in Central Europe, the temporary power of the papacy, which has existed for a thousand years, is crumbling to the dust. The progress of a civilization based on freedom is accomplishing these great changes. We may esteem it a happiness to live in such a wonderful age.

A Ferocious Monster—Half Horse, Half Ox.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

During last week an animal was brought to this city from the northern part of this State, the like of which was never before seen, we venture to assert. A year ago we learned from several reliable gentlemen who had seen it, that such a monster was extant, though rather too diminutive to attract much notice, and that, should it live to attain full size, would be a marvel of ugliness and ferocity. About the middle of the present month, the keeper concluded that it had attained a growth sufficient to astonish any community in which it should be exhibited, and it was brought to this city to remain, as was supposed, till after the State Fair; but its extreme viciousness rendered it unsafe and improper to allow it to stay here, as well as dangerous to the crowds that will be in town during the coming week.

A gentleman who saw it while here describes it as follows: "The general characteristics and features of the horse are closely blended with those of the ox in this strange and remarkable beast. The head and neck are broad and heavy, giving it the fierce disposition of the buffalo rather than the quiet and docile character of the ox, while a mane reaching from the forehead to the shoulder, and sweeping to the knees, add to the general appearance of ferocity. The horns are heavy at the base, but very short and remarkably polished and pointed. The eye is dull, but suggests things unutterable—an expression of latent power and devilishness which the general appearance of the animal confirm. The muzzle is black and ugly, the wide nostrils arguing a large breathing apparatus and unconquerable endurance. Thy jaw is heavy and prominent, the forehead full but rather square. The depth of shoulder is very great, the fore legs short and large, the foot broad and deeply cleft. But here the bovine resemblance ceases altogether, and the equine characteristics begin. The body is slight and rounded, closely covered by a glossy coat of fine, short hair; a long flowing tail nearly reaches the ground. The hinder legs are smooth and lithe as those of a race-horse, and the hoofs rather slight but well formed, contrasting strangely with the heavy legs and cleft hoofs of the forward part of the animal. Its gait, too, is a ludicrous cross between that of the two brutes of whose nature it seems to partake. While the motions of the forward part of the body are slow, awkward and shambling, those of the hinder are extremely graceful and agile. Altogether it is one of the most wonderful curiosities to be found in the animal kingdom." Who will give it a name?

MERCY TO TRAITORS.

A Blast from General Logan's Bugle.

General John A. Logan is making a tremendous canvass in Illinois. The following, in reply to his Johnson competitor, serves also as a rejoinder to all such men, who are so eager that the rebels shall be forgiven and the Radicals hanged:

Now, my friend Dickey says, you must be charitable and forgiving; and if we do that these people will come back, and we will all live happily together. Oh, yes, you must forgive them—forgive them for the murder of 300,000 of your boys and friends; forgive them for draping this land in mourning and causing rivers of blood to flow; forgive them for making a different flag from yours and firing upon ours; forgive them for making a different Constitution and trampling ours under foot; forgive them for making a different Government and trying to destroy ours. They sought to do all this, but now you must be forgiving. Oh, yes, treason must be forgiven, and loyalty must take a back seat; treason must take a front seat. I believe Lucifer once tried to commit treason in Heaven. Heaven was so merciful to him that the archangel Michael hurled him from Heaven headlong, and he went miles into hell; and I have not heard of his coming out of there. [Laughter and cheers.] If you want to get him out of that place, I don't know how you will do it, unless my friend Dickey applies to President Johnson for pardon. [Great laughter.] I can't understand it in any other way.

This, then, is the manner in which we must deal with the rebels. You have robbers, murderers and plunderers in this country, and you send them to the penitentiary. If a man commits a murder, you hang him. Yet these men committed treason against the government—a higher crime than murder, robbery or larceny, or than any other in this land; but my friend Dickey comes here and says, "You must forgive them." [Laughter.]

Now, I ask any friend Dickey this: "Why, if you are so forgiving and so desirous that traitors shall represent this country! if you are so desirous that traitors shall have seats in Congress, why do you not go and unlock the penitentiary doors and turn the murderers and robbers and thieves out upon the people of the country, and let them send them to Congress, if they desire to? You have just the same right that you have to send these traitors there. Precisely the same. There is no difference at all.

The Proposed Impeachment of the President.

We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the Worcester *Spy*:

The Cleveland speech of General Butler, whose practical radicalism means as well as accomplishes something, has created a profound sensation here in administration circles.

The question of impeachment begins to assume form and force. Doubtless to the inmate of the White House the feeling is, take "any shape but that." The kitchen cabinet and the Court organs here imply in no very doubtful phrase that should the attempt be made, resistance would be the result. The President will plant himself upon the assumptions which he for months past has argued, Congress being illegal and revolutionary—"a body as it were hanging upon the verge of the Government"—being a "rump," how can it legally impeach the Executive? Will he not be desperate enough to attempt resistance? Certain it is he listens to some whose antecedents point to their giving such advice.

Mr. Johnson is destined in his own person to illustrate how dangerous it is to tamper with the liberties of an aroused and intelligent democracy.

One report which comes to me from a respectable source, is, that under pretence of reorganizing the army, there is to be a considerable gathering of troops here this fall. Twelve thousand is the number given.

Proclamation by the President.

Thursday, November 29, Set Apart.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people, another year of national life, which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that was so recently among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to create alarm or apprehension, intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and the affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed; our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded, and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor. I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these National Thanksgivings, praise and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a king forever. "Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn his way." "The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessings of peace."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-first.

By the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Resignation of Hon. D. N. Cooley.

The following is the letter of Hon. D. N. Cooley to the President, resigning his position in the Interior Department as Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1866.

To the President:

At a time when the men who saved our country and those who attempted to destroy it are arrayed against each other as now, and persons are seeking with too much success to gain control of the Government who were during the war justly regarded as its enemies, the position of every citizen should be clearly defined. Although the office I hold is not of a political nature, yet my continuance in it may be regarded as an affiliation on my part with the persons alluded to. For these reasons I have the honor to tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to take effect on the appointment of a successor.

In doing so, Mr. President, allow me to thank you for your uniform kindness and courtesy, officially and socially, toward me, and to express my earnest wishes for your personal happiness.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY.

Medical.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

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10.	" Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
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12.	" Whites, too profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17.	" Piles, blind or bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" Whooping Cough, violent Coughs	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges, impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" Sea-Sickness, sickness from riding	50
27.	" Kidney Disease, Gravel, Calculus	50
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33.	" Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34.	" Diptheria, ulcerated Sore Throat	50

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