

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA
3 1723 02089 4507

the trash heap where so many worn out things ultimately land. On the contrary, the almanac seems to have acquired a greater and more singularly attractive fascination with each passing year. Thus, *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, now in its 175th year, has increased in circulation from 86,000 in 1939 to 1,600,000 in 1965. Moreover, it has grown from a small booklet, when Robert B. Thomas founded it in 1792, to a 148-page treasure house containing an amazing repository of useful information within its traditionally yellow cover.

The 3,000 copy edition, which was printed by Robert B. Thomas in 1792, stands in sharp contrast to the 1967 edition, which, while retaining the major features as set out by the founder, contains in addition excerpts from earlier almanacs as well as representative old advertisements. Interspersed with these advertisements of ancient vintage are a limited number of modern ones. The present-day reader can still agree with Ella Wheeler Wilcox who wrote:

And though I take to city life,
I'm lonesome after all,
For that old yellow almanac
Upon my kitchen wall.

The Tribune Almanac contains a truly rich fund of information of use to the student of Iowa history. The Society has had manufactured a loose-leaf book, bound in brown buckram and stamped in gold, to contain the present series and make them available for ready reference. This will be a "must" to the librarian and to the serious student of Iowa history in all its varied aspects. When combined in this fashion, the almanacs will afford an amazing amount of data not available to the average researcher. A reasonable number of previous almanacs are on hand and can be purchased with or without the binder.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
Iowa City, Iowa

AY
67
.N5
T812
1867

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY
DEC 22 1966
*A facsimile reproduction,
slightly enlarged, of an*

1867 ALMANAC.

*Reprinted with an introduction
by William J. Petersen for members of*
THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF IOWA
Iowa City, Iowa

JANUARY, 1967

AND POLITICAL REGISTER

FOR

THE TRIBUNE
NEW

1867.

ASSOCIATION.
YORK.

SUPPLIED BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Iowa
305
AL62
no 9

Iowa
305
AL62
no. 9

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1867

Editor's Historical Introduction

This is the ninth in the series of old almanacs that have been reproduced by offset process from the outstanding almanac collection housed in the Library of the State Historical Society of Iowa. This almanac was chosen not only for its unusual worth but also because it contained a wide variety of advertisements covering almost every phase of human activity. The nine almanacs issued thus far are:

- 1960 *Fisher's Improved House-Keepers Almanac, and Family Receipt Book for 1860.*
- 1961 *The Tribune Almanac for 1861.*
- 1962 *The Tribune Almanac for 1862.*
- 1963 *The Iowa State Almanac and Statistical Register for 1860.*
- 1964 *Farmers' Northwestern Almanac for 1864.*
- 1965 *The American Educational Series and Almanac for 1867.*
- 1966 *The Methodist Almanac for 1866.*
- 1966 *The Housekeepers Almanac, for the Year 1866.*
- 1967 *The Tribune Almanac for 1867.*

Aside from the Society's own almanacs, the writer was fortunate to secure for his consideration Xerox copies of five 1867 almanacs from the great collection of the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts. All were carefully examined before the decision was finally made to reprint Horace Greeley's *Tribune Almanac for 1867*, two copies of which are owned by the Society. It should be pointed out, however, that all five almanacs probably were read in Iowa homes, even though none were turned over to the Society.

Troy Family Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1867. Published by Moore & Nims, Troy, New York.

Webster's Calendar or the Albany Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1867. Published by J. Munsell, Albany, New York.

Wakefield's Western Farmer's Almanac for 1867. Published by Dr. O. Wakefield, Bloomington, Illinois.

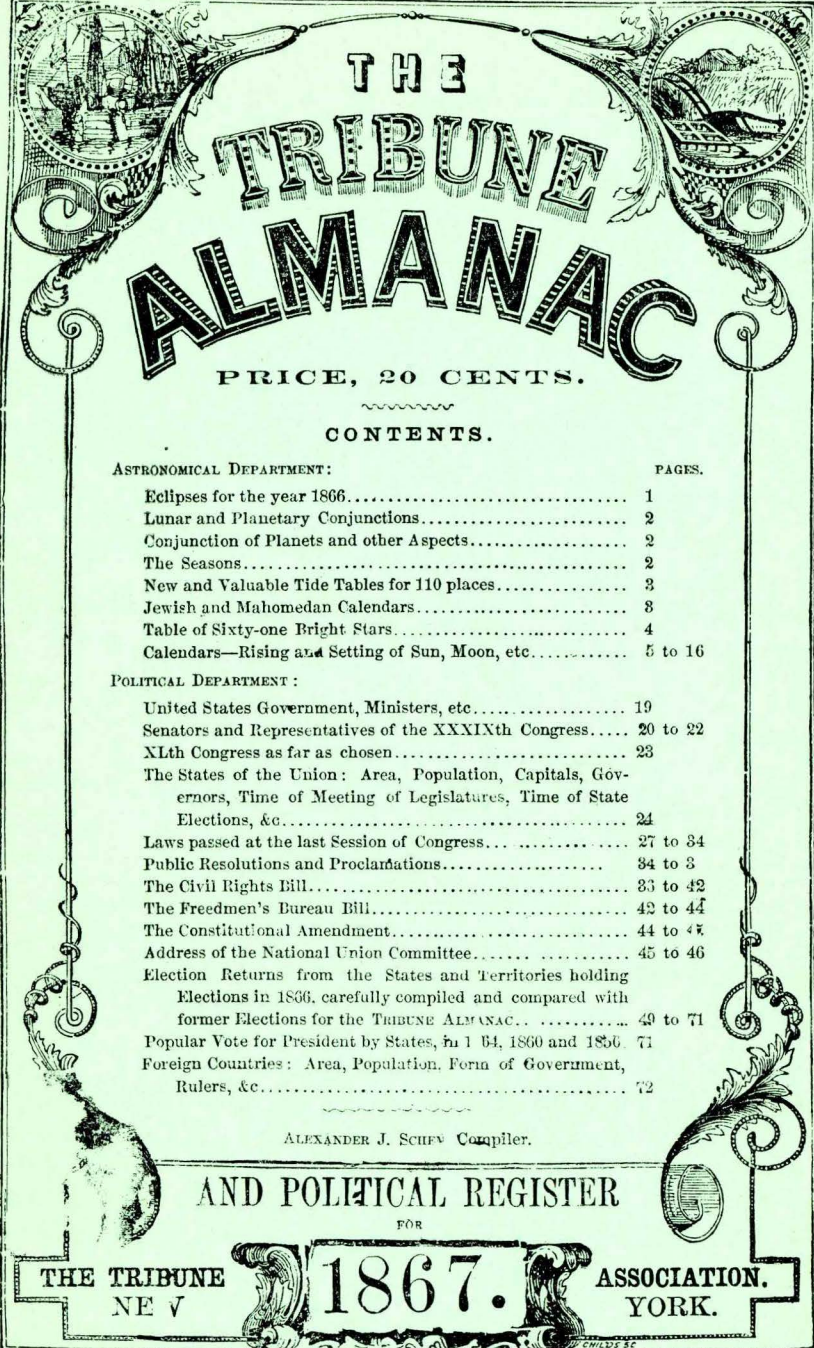
Since Wakefield's almanac was free, it doubtless was read in many Iowa homes. It claimed to have a circulation of 500,000. If this number seems large, it should be noted that 400,000 were "required" in 1866 "with an outlay of six thousand dollars." This tremendous printing had swelled the demand for Dr. Wakefield's medicines, resulting in a printing of 500,000 for his 1867 almanac.

The variety of Wakefield medicines ran the gamut from Fever Specific, Cough Syrup, and Blackberry Balsam, to Worm Destroyer, Wine Bitters, Egyptian Liniment, Cathartic Pills, Liver Pills, Eye Salve, and a half-dozen others. Nor did these go unrecognized in Iowa. George B. Hogin & Co. of Sigourney testified: "It is but necessary for a person to use them [Wakefield medicines] to become satisfied that they are just what they are recommended to be."

Another drug dispenser, J. F. White of South English, wrote that *Wakefield's Family Medicine* gave the "best general satisfaction of any medicines ever sold in this town. I recommend the *Blackberry Balsam*, in particular, for Diarrhea and summer complaints with children."

H. J. Devore of Mount Ayr was equally warm in his praise:

My boy, two years old, had not been able to lift his head from the pillow for one year. I had tried Fahnestock's Vermifuge, McLean's Vermifuge, Pink and Senna, and several skilful physicians, all to no effect. From reading your Almanac I was induced to try your *Worm Destroyer* and after the second dose he commenced passing worms, and they passed for several days. He commenced gaining from that time,



THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

CONTENTS.

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:	PAGES.
Eclipses for the year 1866.....	1
Lunar and Planetary Conjunctions.....	2
Conjunction of Planets and other Aspects.....	2
The Seasons.....	2
New and Valuable Tide Tables for 110 places.....	3
Jewish and Mahomedan Calendars.....	8
Table of Sixty-one Bright Stars.....	4
Calendars—Rising and Setting of Sun, Moon, etc.....	5 to 16
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:	
United States Government, Ministers, etc.....	19
Senators and Representatives of the XXXIXth Congress.....	20 to 22
XLth Congress as far as chosen.....	23
The States of the Union: Area, Population, Capitals, Govern- ments, Time of Meeting of Legislatures, Time of State Elections, &c.....	24
Laws passed at the last Session of Congress.....	27 to 34
Public Resolutions and Proclamations.....	34 to 3
The Civil Rights Bill.....	33 to 42
The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.....	42 to 44
The Constitutional Amendment.....	44 to 47
Address of the National Union Committee.....	45 to 46
Election Returns from the States and Territories holding Elections in 1866, carefully compiled and compared with former Elections for the TRIBUNE ALMANAC.....	49 to 71
Popular Vote for President by States, in 1864, 1860 and 1856	71
Foreign Countries: Area, Population, Form of Government, Rulers, &c.....	72

ALEXANDER J. SCHIFF Compiler.

AND POLITICAL REGISTER

FOR

THE TRIBUNE
NEW

1867.

ASSOCIATION.
YORK.

SUPPLIED BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK.

12-28-66 Stat. Hist. Soc. Dubuque

GENERAL INDEX.

Astronomical, &c.	PAGE		PAGE
Calendar—Jewish	3	Habeas Corpus	28
Calendar—Mahomedan	3	Homestead Law	29
Calendars (January to December); Changes of the Moon; Planets on the Meridian; Sun on the Noon-mark; Sidereal Noon, Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon throughout the United States	5-16	Howard Institute	30
Conjunctions, Lunar and Planetary	1	Hydrographic Office	30
Eclipses for the Year 1867	1	Inspectors—Steamboat	32
Planets, Conjunction of Planets and other Aspects	2	Internal Revenue	27, 31, 33
Seasons	2	Interstate Communication	27
Star Table	4	Kansas—Lands to	31, 32
Tide Table of 110 Places	4	Kidnapping	30
		Laws of U. S.—Revision of	30
		Liberia—Gunboat to	28
		Lincoln—Mrs.	27
		Lumber—Maine	27
		Metric System	34
		Michigan—Lands to	30
		Military Peace Establishment	33
		Missouri—Reimbursement of	33
		Navy Officers	31
		Nebraska	31
		Nevada—Boundaries of	28
		Nitro-Glycerine	30
		Obligations—Exchange of	27
		Pacific Railroad	30, 32
		Passports	28
		Patent Office Fees	30
		Pensions	28, 32
		Pennsylvania	27
		Pilot Regulations	30
		Portland—Fire in	33
		Port of Entry	32
		Postal Law	29
		Port of Delivery	30
		Promotions in the Navy	34
		Public Money	29
		Public Printing	33
		Railroads and Telegraphs	32, 33
		Registry of Vessels	27, 31
		Revenue from Imports	33
		Seamen—Relief of	27
		Senators—Election of	32
		Smithsonian Institute	27
		Smuggling	31
		Soldiers and Sailors	32
		Supreme Court of the U. S.	31
		Taxes—Refunding of	33
		Telegr. Co.—International	28
		Telegraph Lines	31
		Three Months' Pay	30
		Washington Territory	30
		Weighing of Exports	32
		West Virginia	30
		PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.	
		Bounties	34-35
		Constitutional Amendment	34
		Emperor of Russia	34
		Exposition at Paris	34, 35
		Farragut	34
		Foreign Convicts	34
		Hancock—Thanks to General	34
		History of the Rebellion	35
		Income Tax	35
		Indians	34, 35
		Laws of United States	34
		Lincoln—Statue of	35
		Madison's Writings	34
		Medals	34, 35
		Metric System	35
		Military Academy	35
		Missing Soldiers	34
		National Gratitude	34
		Orphans' Home	34
		Pay of Army Officers	35
		Portland	35
		Prisoners of War—Rations of	35
		Quarantine	34
		Soldiers' College	35
		Soldiers' Graves	34
		State Papers—American	35
		General—Grade of	31
		Telegraph	34
		Tennessee	35
		Vermont	35
		West Virginia	34
		PROCLAMATIONS.	
		Blockade of Mexican Ports	35
		Day of Thanksgiving	35
		Fenian Expedition against Canada	35
		Insurrection declared to be at an end	35
		THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.	
		The Bill. The President's Veto. The Vote by which the Bill was carried over the Veto	36-42
		THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.	
		Abstract of the First Bill. The President's Veto. Failure of the First Bill. Abstract of the Second Bill. The President's Veto. Passage of the Second Bill	42-44
		THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.	
		The Constitutional Amendment Proposed in 1866. The Vote on the Amendment. Table of States Ratifying or Rejecting the Amendment	45
		NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.	
		Address of the National Union Committee to the American People	45-46
		Election Returns.	
		Arizona	71
		Arkansas	67
		California	58
		Colorado	70
		Connecticut	70
		Delaware	57
		Dakota	70
		Idaho	71
		Illinois	65
		Indiana	60
		Iowa	61-62
		Kansas	61
		Kentucky	57
		Maine	49
		Maryland	64
		Massachusetts	50
		Michigan	63
		Minnesota	64
		Missouri	66-67
		Montana	71
		Nevada	67
		Nebraska	70
		New Hampshire	49
		New Jersey	50
		New York	51-56
		North Carolina	69-70
		Ohio	58-59
		Oregon	58
		Pennsylvania	62
		Rhode Island	49
		Texas	67-68
		Vermont	50
		West Virginia	63-64
		Wisconsin	65-66
		VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.	
		Popular Vote for President. By States, in 1864, 1860 and 1856	71
		FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
		The States of America and Europe; Names and Titles of Rulers and their Accession. Form of Government	72

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867.

Eclipses for the Year 1867.

There will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.
 I. An annular eclipse of the Sun March 6. Invisible in America, but visible in Europe, Africa, and Asia.
 II. A partial eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Wednesday, March 20. Visible throughout America. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the 19th. Size, 9,750 digits on the southern limb. For the times of its phases, see annexed table.
 III. A total eclipse of the Sun August 29. Invisible in the United States, but visible in South America.
 IV. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Friday evening, Sept. 13. Visible in America generally. This eclipse will begin before the Moon rises at places west of Boston, and it will therefore rise more or less eclipsed. In the Pacific States this eclipse is wholly invisible. Size, 8,448 digits on the northern limb. For the times of the several phases, see the annexed table.

PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of March 20.		Eclipse of Sept. 13.		PRINCIPAL PLACES.	Eclipse of March 20.		Eclipse of Sept. 13.	
	Begins morn.	Ends morn.	Begins even.	Ends even.		Begins morn.	Ends morn.	Begins morn.	Ends even.
Halifax, N. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Augusta, Ga.	H. M.	M. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Baltimore, Md.	3 1	6 5	6 43	9 42	Cleveland, Ohio	1 43	4 55	8 29	8 29
Bangor, Me.	2 45	5 53	6 23	9 27	Havana, Cuba	1 47	4 54	8 27	8 27
Boston, Mass.	2 30	5 46	6 21	9 20	Detroit, Mich.	1 46	4 53	8 24	8 24
Cambridge, Mass.	2 36	5 43	6 18	9 17	Columbus, Ohio	1 43	4 50	8 19	8 19
Quebec, C. E.	2 34	5 41	6 16	9 15	Cincinnati, Ohio	1 38	4 45	8 18	8 18
Providence, R. I.	2 31	5 38	6 13	9 12	Lansing, Mich.	1 38	4 45	8 19	8 19
Lowell, Mass.	2 30	5 37		9 11	Lexington, Ky.	1 37	4 44	8 18	8 18
Newport, R. I.	2 29	5 36		9 10	Tallahassee, Fla.	1 37	4 44	8 18	8 18
Concord, N. H.	2 29	5 36		9 10	Frankfort, Ky.	1 34	4 41	8 15	8 15
Montpelier, Vt.	2 25	5 32		9 6	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1 33	4 40	8 14	8 14
Hartford, Conn.	2 25	5 32		9 6	Louisville, Ky.	1 33	4 40	8 13	8 13
Springfield, Mass.	2 23	5 30		9 4	Indianapolis, Ind.	1 29	4 36	8 10	8 10
Northampton, "	2 23	5 30		9 4	Grand Haven, Mich.	1 29	4 36	8 9	8 9
New Haven, Conn.	2 21	5 28		9 2	Nashville, Tenn.	1 28	4 35	8 8	8 8
Montreal, C. E.	2 21	5 28		9 2	Chicago, Ill.	1 25	4 32	8 6	8 6
Troy, N. Y.	2 20	5 27		9 1	Evansville, Ind.	1 25	4 32	8 6	8 6
Albany, N. Y.	2 20	5 27		9 1	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1 24	4 31	8 5	8 5
Hudson, N. Y.	2 19	5 26		9 0	Milwaukee, Wis.	1 22	4 29	8 3	8 3
New York	2 19	5 26		9 0	Mobile, Ala.	1 17	4 24	7 58	7 58
Schenectady, N. Y.	2 19	5 26		9 0	Hickman, Ky.	1 17	4 24	7 58	7 58
Newburgh, N. Y.	2 15	5 24	8 58		Madison, Wis.	1 17	4 24	7 58	7 58
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2 15	5 24	8 56		Springfield, Ill.	1 15	4 22	7 56	7 56
Trenton, N. J.	2 15	5 24	8 56		New Orleans, La.	1 14	4 21	7 55	7 55
Philadelphia, Pa.	2 15	5 24	8 56		Jackson, Miss.	1 14	4 21	7 55	7 55
Utica, N. Y.	2 12	5 19	8 53		St. Louis, Mo.	1 14	4 21	7 55	7 55
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.	2 9	5 16	8 50		Galena, Ill.	1 12	4 19	7 53	7 53
Wilmingon, Del.	2 8	5 15	8 49		Dubuque, Iowa	1 12	4 19	7 53	7 53
Baltimore, Md.	2 8	5 15	8 49		La Crosse, Wis.	1 10	4 17	7 51	7 51
Albany, N. Y.	2 7	5 14	8 48		Baton Rouge, La.	1 8	4 15	7 49	7 49
Geneva, N. Y.	2 6	5 13	8 47		Keokuk, Iowa	1 8	4 15	7 49	7 49
Canandaigua, N. Y.	2 6	5 13	8 47		Quincy, Ill.	1 8	4 15	7 49	7 49
Frederickton, Va.	2 5	5 12	8 46		Iowa City, Iowa	1 7	4 14	7 48	7 48
Petersburg, Va.	2 4	5 11	8 45		Jefferson City, Mo.	1 6	4 13	7 47	7 47
Richmond, Va.	2 0	5 7	8 41		Des Moines, Iowa	0 59	4 6	7 40	7 40
Rochester, N. Y.	2 0	5 7	8 41		St. Paul, Minn.	0 55	4 2	7 36	7 36
Buffalo, N. Y.	1 58	5 5	8 39		St. Joseph, Mo.	0 53	4 0	7 34	7 34
Georgetown, S. C.	1 55	5 2	8 36		Lawrence, Kansas	0 53	4 0	7 34	7 34
Panama, N. G.	1 53	5 0	8 34		Omaha City, Neb.	0 51	3 58	7 32	7 32
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1 51	4 53	8 32		Vera Cruz, Mex.	0 44	3 51	7 25	7 25
Charleston, S. G.	1 49	4 56	8 30		Matamoros, Mex.	0 39	3 46	7 20	7 20
Charleston, S. C.					Austin, Texas	0 11	3 18	6 52	6 52
St. Augustine, Fla.					Mexico	0 11	3 18	6 52	6 52
					Santa Fe, N. M.	0 11	3 18	6 52	6 52
					Salt Lake City, Utah	11 46	2 53		
					Oregon City, Oregon	11 11	2 18		
					Sacramento City, Cal.	11 8	2 15		
					Monterey, Cal.	11 7	2 14		
					Portland, Oregon	11 5	2 12		
					San Francisco, Cal.	11 2	2 9		
					Salem, Oregon	11 0	2 7		
					Astoria, Oregon	11 0	2 7		
					Nee-ah, Wash. Ter.	10 56	2 3		

Beginning invisible. Moon rises eclipsed.

invisible.

Conjunction of the Planets, and other Phenomena.

Table with columns for Month, Aspect, Time, Distance Apart, and specific planetary conjunctions for Jan., Febr'y, March, April, May, June, and July.

CHARACTERS EXPLAINED.— Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Moon, Sun, Opposition or half a circle apart, Conjunction or together, having the same right ascension, the word near, used above, means the same, and indicates that the two bodies are then on a line running from the North Pole through both; gr. elon., greatest elongation or farthest distance from the Sun; stationary, when the planet is without apparent motion, and is about to move in a direction contrary to that it last had. The above table enables us to find the planets throughout the year.

OCCULTATIONS.—The Moon will occult, or eclipse the beautiful star Aldebaran (a Tauri), Feb. 12th, visible. The star instantly disappears behind the eastern limb of the Moon, at Washington, at 10h. 43m. evening, and reappears at 11h. 46m. Mercury will be eclipsed by the Moon, May 2d, at 4h. 2m. at Washington, being just before the Moon rises. The planet will instantly appear on the western side at 5h. 2m. On the 5th of May it will eclipse the star Aldebaran again, visible. At Washington the immersion occurs at 6h. 59m. evening, and the emersion at 7h. 53m. The same star will be visibly eclipsed again Nov. 13th, at 3h. 5m. morning, at Washington, and reappear at 4h. 13m.

The Seasons.

Spring begins March 20, 1867, 8h. 30m. evening. Autumn begins Sept. 23, 1867, 7h. 27m. morning. Summer June 21, 1867, 5h. 4m. evening. Winter Dec. 22, 1867, 1h. 31m. morning.

NOTABLE DAYS AND PERIODS.—Dominical Letter, F; Epact, 25; Golden Number, 6; Solar Cycle, 28; Julian Period, 6,580; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 3; Dionysian Period, 196.

The 92d year of American Independence begins July 4; the 5,638th of the Jews begins Sept. 30; the 1,284th of Mohammed begins May 5th, and ends April 23, 1868.

JUPITER will be Evening Star until February 3, being then in conjunction with the Sun, and lost in its light. Thence Morning Star until May 27, when it reaches its western quadrature. During the rest of the year it will be Evening Star, and rather interesting. August 26, it will be largest and at the opposition, rising about sunset, and will appear three times as large as Mars did on January 10. On December 9 it will be 10° due south of the brightest star in the Ura.

MERCURY will be brightest, and at the most favorable stations for visibility, March 6, July 8, and October 28, being then in the west, and Evening Star soon after sunset; also April 25, August 24, and December 12, being then in the east as Morning Star just before sunrise.

New and Valuable Tide Table of 110 Places.

To find the time of high-water at any of the places named in the following table, add the time indicated in the first column of figures to the time of "Moon South," found in the calendar pages. EXAMPLE: Required the time of high-water at New Haven for May 4th and 7th. For the 4th, Moon South, at 0h. 24m. in the afternoon, which added to 11h. 16m. gives 11h. 40m. of the same evening for high-water. On the 6th, Moon South at 2h. 24m. evening, which added as before, gives 13h. 40m., or 1 o'clock 40m. in the morning of the 7th, for high-water. There are two tides during the passage of the moon from the meridian, around to the meridian again, and they are about 12h. 26m. apart.

Large table with columns for PLACES, Establish't of Port, Height of Sp. ng Tide, Neap Tide, and tide data for various locations including Nor-east Coast, Jersey Coast, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake, and Southern Coast.

Jewish Calendar.

The year 5627, of 13 months, began Sept. 10th, 1866, and ends Sept. 30th, 1867.

Table showing Jewish Calendar months (Sebat, Adar, Nedar, Nisan, Iyar, Sivan, Tammuz, Ab, Elul, Tisri, Marchesvan, Chelen, Thebet) with their respective begins, lengths, and days.

Mahometan Calendar.

The year 1283 began May 16th, 1866, and ends May 4th, 1867. The year 1284 begins May 5th.

Table showing Mahometan Calendar months (Ramadan, Schevall, Kadab, De'l-Rejjah, Muharram, Saphar, Rabia I, Rabia II, Jomadhi I, Jomadhi II, Rejeb, Shaban, Ramadan) with their respective begins, lengths, and days.

Table of Sixty-one Bright Stars.

To ascertain when any star or constellation found in the following Table will be on the meridian, add the numbers opposite in the left-hand column of figures to the time of "Sidereal Noon" found in the calendar pages. For the rising of a star, subtract the number opposite in the right-hand column of figures from its meridian passage. For the setting of a star, add the same number to its meridian passage. Those marked (...) revolve in a circle of perpetual apparition, and do not rise nor set north of the latitude of New York (40° 42' 40''), for which latitude the semi-diurnal arcs are calculated. The civil day begins at the preceding midnight, and consequently 24 hours after noon, or 12 hours from noon, is morning of the succeeding day; and 24 hours to 36 hours from noon is evening of the next day. The table is arranged in the order of culmination.

Table with columns: NAME OF STAR, On Meridian, Rises & Sets, NAME OF STAR, On Meridian, Rises & Sets. Lists stars like Andromedæ (Alpheratz), γ Pegasi (Algenib), α Cassiopeæ (Schedir), etc.

VENUS will be Morning Star until September 25, when it is in superior conjunction with the Sun, being then rendered invisible by the superior light of the Sun; and being also at its maximum distance from the Earth, it will have its minimum apparent diameter, and its disc, if visible, will be a perfect circle. After this date it will soon appear low in the west soon after sunset, being Evening Star, and daily appearing further east of the Sun. At the close of the year 1866 it shows beautifully as a Morning Star, increasing in splendor until January 17, when its illuminated disc is greatest. It rises then about 4h. 23m. mo. On February 24 it reaches its greatest elongation—46° 48'—west of the Sun, whence it moves off towards the Sun and superior conjunction, with daily decreasing light. On January 1, it will be northeast of Antares; on February 5, it enters Sagittarius; March 8 it will be 3° south of β Capricorni; and April 4 it will be 9° south of γ Aquarii, the brightest star in the Urn.

MARS will be Evening Star during the entire year. It will appear largest January 10, being then at its opposition, or 180° from the Sun, and rising about sunset. It is then nearest the Earth, and its diameter about four times as large as when at its conjunction. On April 15, it will be 90° east of the Sun, and pass the meridian about sunset. On January 1, it will be southeast of Pollux, and about on a line with Castor and Pollux. It moves backwards or to the west now, and until February 18. On January 7, it will be 2½° south of Pollux; on January 14, 6° south of Castor; and on April 7, it will be back again due south of Pollux, but now 4½° south of it, and 18° north of Procyon. After June the planet will be rather inconspicuous.

SATURN will be Morning Star until February 12, rising after this before midnight, and being Evening Star until November 19, when it becomes Morning Star. It will be in Libra most of the year, northwest of Antares, and at the time of opposition, May 12, it will be brightest.

The Astronomical Calculations have been made in mean time, expressly for this Almanac, by SAMUEL HART WRIGHT, M. D., A. M., of Penn Yan, Yates County, New York.

PHASES OF THE MOON. Table with columns: MOON, Boston, N. York, Wash'ton, Venus South, Mars South, Jupiter South, Saturn South, Sun at Noon mark.

Table with columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, SIDEREAL NOON, MOON SOUTH, BOSTON; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon, New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California. Includes moon phases and star positions.

A YOUNG lady from one of our neighboring cities is now in Paris. She was riding recently with an attaché of the United States Mission in the Bois de Boulogne, when a gentleman driving in a plain carriage met them and bowed. The young lady turned to her escort in great indignation, saying: "Did you see that impudent fellow bow to me?" "Oh, yes," was the answer; "that was the Emperor."

effects of it yet. The agent that brought about the act, it will be recollected, was the Devil—the same that had so much to do with secession in the United States. Let us squelch the Old Boy.

A GOOD THING FROM PRENTICE.—The first female secessionist was Madame Eve, who seceded from Adam, and thereby brought such mischief upon the state that it hasn't recovered from the

SENSIBLE MAN.—The alderman who was lately injured by the accidental discharge of his duty is reported to be in a fair way of recovery. He says that he'll never be caught that way again while in full possession of his senses.

A DOG that watches his chances to steal a bite is the worst kind of a watch-dog.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	Boston			N. York.			Wash'ton.			Venus South.		Mars South.		Jupiter South.		Saturn South.		Sun at Noon-mark.	
	D.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	D.	MORN.	P. M.	P. M.	MORN.	H. M.	S.	MORN.	H. M.	S.	MORN.	H. M.	S.
New . . .	4	1 32	ev.	1 20	ev.	1 8	ev.	1 9	3	10 11	0 21	6 41	12 13	5 2					
1st Quar.	11	8 56	ev.	8 44	ev.	8 32	ev.	13	9	1 9	16	A. M.	5 56	12 14	2 9				
Full . . .	18	2 57	ev.	2 45	ev.	2 33	ev.	19	9	2 8	52	11 27	5 33	12 14	5				
3d Quar.	26	6 48	m.	6 36	m.	6 24	m.	25	9	5 8	30	11 9	5 10	12 13	18				

Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.				MOON WEST.				MOON EAST.				MOON NORTH.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. WASH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. WASH'TON.
1	F	3 14	9 43	7 14	5 14	4 40	9 32	7 11	5 18	4 36	6 18	7 7	5 21	4 31				
2	S	3 10	10 32	7 13	5 15	5 27	10 20	7 10	5 19	5 23	7 6	7 6	5 23	5 19				
3	S	3 6	11 20	7 12	5 16	6 8	11 5	7 9	5 20	6 5	7 48	7 5	5 24	6 1				
4	M	3 2	ev.	7 11	5 18	sets	11 46	7 7	5 21	sets	8 28	7 4	5 25	sets				
5	T	2 58	0 56	7 10	5 19	6 35	morn	7 6	5 22	6 36	9 11	7 3	5 26	6 39				
6	W	2 54	1 44	7 9	5 21	7 37	0 24	7 5	5 23	7 39	9 52	7 2	5 27	7 40				
7	T	2 50	2 32	7 8	5 22	8 42	1 6	7 4	5 25	8 42	10 40	7 1	5 28	8 42				
8	F	2 46	3 20	7 6	5 23	9 46	1 48	7 3	5 26	9 45	11 14	7 0	5 29	9 44				
9	S	2 42	4 10	7 5	5 24	10 51	2 32	7 2	5 27	10 49	morn	6 59	5 30	10 47				
10	6	2 38	5 1	7 4	5 25	11 55	3 17	7 1	5 28	11 53	0 2	6 58	5 32	11 50				
11	M	2 34	5 54	7 2	5 26	morn	4 7	7 0	5 30	morn	0 54	6 57	5 33	morn				
12	T	2 30	6 50	7 1	5 28	1 1	5 7	6 58	5 31	0 58	1 53	6 55	5 34	0 55				
13	W	2 27	7 48	7 0	5 29	2 7	6 12	6 57	5 32	2 3	2 58	6 54	5 35	2 0				
14	T	2 23	8 47	6 59	5 30	3 10	7 23	6 56	5 34	3 6	4 8	6 53	5 36	3 2				
15	F	2 19	9 46	6 57	5 32	4 9	8 32	6 55	5 35	4 5	5 17	6 52	5 38	4 1				
16	S	2 15	10 44	6 56	5 33	5 3	9 35	6 53	5 36	4 59	6 21	6 51	5 39	4 56				
17	7	2 11	11 39	6 54	5 35	5 51	10 31	6 52	5 37	5 48	7 16	6 49	5 40	5 45				
18	M	2 7	morn.	6 53	5 36	rises	11 19	6 51	5 39	rises	8 2	6 48	5 41	rises				
19	T	2 3	32	6 52	5 38	6 52	ev. 5	6 49	5 40	6 53	9 30	6 47	5 42	6 54				
20	W	1 59	1 23	6 50	5 39	7 56	0 47	6 48	5 41	7 56	9 33	6 46	5 44	7 57				
21	T	1 55	2 11	6 48	5 40	8 58	1 29	6 46	5 43	8 57	10 14	6 44	5 45	8 56				
22	F	1 51	2 58	6 47	5 42	9 59	2 11	6 45	5 44	9 57	10 53	6 43	5 46	9 56				
23	S	1 47	3 44	6 45	5 43	10 58	2 52	6 44	5 45	10 56	11 36	6 42	5 47	10 53				
24	8	1 43	4 30	6 44	5 45	11 55	3 36	6 42	5 46	11 52	ev 22	6 40	5 48	11 49				
25	M	1 39	5 16	6 42	5 46	morn	4 24	6 41	5 48	morn	1 11	6 38	5 49	morn				
26	T	1 35	6 2	6 41	5 47	0 50	5 15	6 39	5 49	0 46	2 1	6 37	5 51	0 43				
27	W	1 32	6 49	6 39	5 49	1 42	6 11	6 38	5 50	1 39	2 57	6 36	5 52	1 34				
28	T	1 28	7 36	6 38	5 50	2 32	7 8	6 37	5 51	2 28	3 53	6 34	5 53	2 24				

A "PROFESSOR" was lately exhibiting at Berlin a troop of "Trained Fleas," that draw miniature carriages and perform various other exploits of a similar character. When exhibiting his tiny performers before the King, the "Professor" was suddenly seen to exhibit signs of great consternation. "What is the matter, Herr Professor?" inquired His Majesty, on seeing that the performance had come to a stand-still. "Sire," replied the "Professor," "I perceive that one of my very best performers, the Great Napoleon, has got loose and disappeared." "Let search be made at once for the Great Napoleon," replied the King, good-humoredly. "Ladies and gentlemen, let the Herr Professor have your best help in recapturing the Great Napoleon. In what direction, Herr Professor, do you imagine the runaway to have

gone?" "If I may venture, Sire, to reply frankly," returned that personage, "I suspect the Great Napoleon to have secreted himself about the person of Her Serene Highness, the Princess F——." The "Highness" thus named, feeling anything but "Serene" at the thought of affording quarters to such an intruder, made a hasty retreat to her own apartments, whence, after a brief retirement with her *cameriste*, she smilingly returned to the royal presence, bringing some object, held delicately between her thumb and finger, which she cautiously made over to the Professor. "Alas! Sire," exclaimed the latter, after a moment's glance at what he thought was his discovered treasure, "this is a wild flea and not the Great Napoleon!" And the exhibition, was thus brought to an ignominious conclusion.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	Boston.			N. York.			Wash'ton.			Venus South.		Mars South.		Jupiter South.		Saturn South.		Sun at Noon-mark.	
	D.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	D.	MORN.	P. M.	P. M.	MORN.	H. M.	S.	MORN.	H. M.	S.	MORN.	H. M.	S.
New . . .	6	4 54	m.	4 42	m.	4 30	m.	7	9	10	7 56	10 39	4 31	12 11	15				
1st Quar.	13	4 3	m.	3 51	m.	3 39	m.	13	9	14	7 38	10 21	4 7	12 9	41				
Full . . .	20	4 11	m.	3 59	m.	3 47	m.	19	9	17	7 22	10 2	3 43	12 7	57				
3d Quar.	28	3 2	m.	2 50	m.	2 38	m.	25	9	21	7 6	9 44	3 19	12 6	7				

Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.

New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.				MOON WEST.				MOON EAST.				MOON NORTH.			
			SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. N. YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. WASH'TON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	H. W. WASH'TON.
1	F	1 24	8 24	6 36	5 51	3 20	8 7	6 35	5 53	3 16	4 51	6 33	5 54	3 12				
2	S	1 20	9 12	6 35	5 52	4 3	9 0	6 34	5 53	3 59	5 45	6 32	5 55	3 56				
3	S	1 16	10 1	6 33	5 53	4 44	9 50	6 32	5 54	4 41	6 32	6 30	5 56	4 37				
4	M	1 12	10 49	6 31	5 54	5 21	10 36	6 30	5 55	5 19	7 21	6 29	5 57	5 16				
5	T	1 8	11 37	6 30	5 55	5 57	11 20	6 29	5 56	5 55	8 2	6 27	5 57	5 53				
6	W	1 4	ev. 26	6 28	5 56	sets	11 59	6 27	5 57	sets	8 44	6 26	5 58	sets				
7	T	1 0	1 15	6 26	5 57	7 34	morn	6 25	5 58	7 34	9 27	6 24	5 59	7 34				
8	F	0 56	2 6	6 25	5 58	8 41	0 41	6 24	5 59	8 39	10 12	6 23	6 0	8 38				
9	S	0 52	2 57	6 23	5 59	9 48	1 26	6 22	6 0	9 45	10 52	6 21	6 1	9 43				
10	10	0 48	3 51	6 21	6 0	10 53	2 10	6 20	6 1	10 51	11 43	6 20	6 2	10 48				
11	M	0 44	4 46	6 20	6 2	12 0	2 58	6 19	6 2	11 57	morn	6 18	6 3	11 53				
12	T	0 40	5 43	6 18	6 3	morn	3 52	6 17	6 3	morn	0 38	6 17	6 4	morn				
13	W	0 36	6 41	6 16	6 4	1 4	4 54	6 16	6 4	1 0	1 41	6 15	6 5	0 56				
14	T	0 33	7 38	6 14	6 5	2 3	6 3	6 14	6 5	1 59	2 49	6 13	6 1	1 55				
15	F	0 29	8 35	6 13	6 6	2 57	7 10	6 12	6 6	2 53	3 55	6 12	6 7	2 49				
16	S	0 25	9 29	6 11	6 7	3 44	8 18	6 11	6 8	3 40	5 2	6 10	6 8	3 37				
17	11	0 21	10 22	6 9	6 9	4 28	9 17	6 9	6 9	4 25	6 3	6 9	6 9	4 23				
18	M	0 17	11 13	6 7	6 10	rises	10 10	6 7	6 10	rises	6 56	6 7	6 10	rises				
19	T	0 13	morn.	6 6	6 11	5 40	10 58	6 6	6 11	5 40	7 41	6 6	6 11	5 40				
20	W	0 9	1 6	6 4	6 12	6 43	11 39	6 4	6 12	6 42	8 21	6 4	6 12	6 42				
21	T	0 5	49	6 2	6 13	7 44	ev. 19	6 2	6 13	7 43	9 5	6 3	6 13	7 42				
22	F	0 1	1 36	6 0	6 14	8 45	1 0	6 1	6 14	8 42	9 46	6 1	6 14	8 40				
23	S	morn.	2 22	5 59	6 15	9 42	1 40	5 59	6 15	9 40	10 22	5 59	6 15	9 37				
24	12	11 53	3 8	5 57	6 17	10 39	2 21	5 58	6 16	10 35	11 3	5 58	6 16	10 32				
25	M	11 49	3 54	5 55	6 18	11 32	3 1	5 56	6 17	11 2								

4th Month.]

APRIL, 1867.

[30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.						Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon mark.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	D.	H. M.	MORN.	P. M.	MORN.	MORN.	H. M. S.
New....	4 5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 56 ev.	7	9 24	6 49	9 22	2 50	12 4	17
1st Quar.	11 10 25 m.	10 13 m.	10 1 m.	13	9 30	6 22	8 43	2 0	12 0	34
Full....	18 6 22 ev.	6 10 ev.	5 58 ev.	19	9 33	6 9	8 24	1 35	11 59	7
3d Quar.	26 9 17 ev.	9 5 ev.	8 53 ev.	25	9 36	5 57	8 4	1 10	11 57	54

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.									
				SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	11 22	9 27	5 43	6 25	3 52	9 15	5 44	6 24	3 50	6 1	5 46	6 23	3 48											
2	T	11 18	10 16	5 41	6 27	4 27	10 1	5 42	6 26	4 26	6 50	5 44	6 24	4 25											
3	W	11 14	11 5	5 40	6 28	5 0	10 52	5 41	6 27	5 0	7 36	5 42	6 25	5 0											
4	T	11 10	11 56	5 38	6 29	sets	11 34	5 39	6 28	sets	8 16	5 41	6 26	sets											
5	F	11 6	ev. 48	5 36	6 30	7 32	morn	5 37	6 29	7 30	9 4	5 39	6 27	7 29											
6	S	11 2	1 42	5 35	6 31	8 41	0 18	5 36	6 30	8 38	9 50	5 37	6 28	8 36											
7	14	10 58	2 39	5 33	6 32	9 50	1 4	5 34	6 31	9 46	10 36	5 36	6 29	9 43											
8	M	10 54	3 37	5 31	6 33	10 56	1 54	5 33	6 32	10 52	11 29	5 34	6 30	10 48											
9	T	10 50	4 35	5 30	6 34	11 58	2 47	5 31	6 33	11 54	morn	5 33	6 31	11 49											
10	W	10 46	5 34	5 28	6 36	morn	3 41	5 30	6 34	morn	0 27	5 31	6 32	morn											
11	T	10 42	6 31	5 26	6 37	0 55	4 43	5 28	6 35	0 51	1 30	5 30	6 33	0 47											
12	F	10 39	7 25	5 25	6 38	1 45	5 50	5 26	6 36	1 41	2 36	5 28	6 34	1 38											
13	S	10 35	8 15	5 23	6 39	2 29	6 57	5 25	6 37	2 26	3 42	5 27	6 35	2 23											
14	15	10 31	9 8	5 21	6 40	3 9	7 58	5 24	6 38	3 6	4 43	5 25	6 36	3 4											
15	M	10 27	9 56	5 20	6 41	3 44	8 55	5 22	6 39	3 42	5 40	5 24	6 37	3 41											
16	T	10 23	10 43	5 18	6 42	4 16	9 45	5 20	6 40	4 15	6 31	5 23	6 38	4 15											
17	W	10 19	11 29	5 16	6 43	4 48	10 30	5 19	6 41	4 48	7 15	5 21	6 39	4 49											
18	T	10 15	morn.	5 15	6 45	rises	11 12	5 17	6 42	rises	7 54	5 20	6 40	rises											
19	F	10 11	15	5 13	6 46	7 31	11 51	5 16	6 43	7 28	8 34	5 18	6 41	7 26											
20	S	10 7	1 1	5 12	6 47	8 29	ev. 29	5 14	6 44	8 26	9 16	5 17	6 42	8 23											
21	16	10 3	1 48	5 10	6 48	9 25	1 10	5 13	6 45	9 21	9 56	5 16	6 42	9 17											
22	M	9 59	2 35	5 9	6 49	10 18	1 51	5 11	6 46	10 14	10 35	5 14	6 43	10 10											
23	T	9 55	3 22	5 7	6 50	11 6	2 32	5 10	6 47	11 2	11 16	5 13	6 44	10 57											
24	W	9 51	4 9	5 6	6 51	11 53	3 16	5 8	6 48	11 49	ev. 1	5 11	6 45	11 45											
25	T	9 47	4 57	5 4	6 52	morn	4 3	5 7	6 49	morn	0 50	5 10	6 46	morn											
26	F	9 43	5 44	5 3	6 53	0 35	4 55	5 6	6 50	0 31	1 42	5 9	6 47	0 28											
27	S	9 40	6 31	5 1	6 55	1 14	5 50	5 4	6 51	1 10	2 36	5 8	6 48	1 7											
28	17	9 36	7 18	5 0	6 56	1 49	6 40	5 3	6 52	1 47	3 32	5 6	6 49	1 44											
29	M	9 32	8 5	4 58	6 57	2 23	7 43	5 2	6 53	2 21	4 28	5 5	6 50	2 20											
30	T	9 28	8 53	4 57	6 58	2 56	8 40	5 0	6 55	2 55	5 25	5 4	6 51	2 55											

The "local" of the *Bluffton Banner* thus poeizes April:
 Bright, bully April day!
 Birds a singin', bells a ringin', grass upspringin'
 All the way!
 What dusty, musty, rusty dolt could say
 'Twas not as nice as a nice and better than ice—
 This April day!
 Frogs a hollerin', hogs a wallerin', cool lager a
 swallerin' forty times or more a day—
 [This verse would have been truly grand, but the
 machine broke down. "Bells," in the first stan-
 za, probably relates to those worn by the cows.]

An old bachelor in Middleboro, invited a young lady to a restaurant to get a lunch. Without the knowledge of the lady he ordered two oyster stews. On their arrival, the lady said she never ate stews, so the gallant old fellow fell to and devoured both, permitting his companion to watch his operations with hungry glances. When he had made an end, he politely escorted her home—where, probably, she did some damage to cold baked beans and berry pie.
 "Did ye iver know such a cold summer as this?" asked Mike of a fellow Irishman. "Yes," answered Pat. "When?" "Last winter, be jabers!"

5th Month.]

MAY, 1867.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.						Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon mark.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	D.	H. M.	MORN.	P. M.	MORN.	MORN.	H. M. S.
New....	4 2 56 m.	2 44 m.	2 32 m.	7	9 41	5 33	7 24	0 19	11 56	24
1st Quar.	10 5 20 ev.	5 8 ev.	4 56 ev.	13	9 44	5 21	7 4	P. M.	11 56	9
Full....	18 9 8 m.	8 56 m.	8 44 m.	19	9 47	5 10	6 43	11 29	11 56	14
3d Quar.	26 0 38 ev.	0 26 ev.	0 14 ev.	25	9 50	4 59	6 22	11 31	11 56	39

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.						New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.						Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.									
				SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.		H. W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.		SUN SETS.		MOON RISES.	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	W	9 24	9 43	4 56	7 0	3 30	9 32	4 59	6 56	3 30	6 18	5 2	6 52	3 30											
2	T	9 20	10 34	4 54	7 1	4 5	10 22	4 58	6 57	4 6	7 8	5 1	6 53	4 7											
3	F	9 16	11 28	4 53	7 2	4 43	11 11	4 56	6 58	4 45	7 53	5 0	6 54	4 46											
4	S	9 12	ev. 24	4 52	7 3	sets	11 57	4 55	6 59	sets	8 42	4 59	6 55	sets											
5	18	9 8	1 23	4 51	7 4	8 40	morn	4 54	7 0	8 36	9 33	4 58	6 56	8 33											
6	M	9 4	2 24	4 49	7 5	9 47	0 47	4 53	7 1	9 43	10 24	4 57	6 57	9 38											
7	T	9 0	3 25	4 48	7 6	10 48	1 40	4 52	7 2	10 44	11 17	4 55	6 58	10 39											
8	W	8 56	4 24	4 47	7 7	11 41	2 35	4 51	7 3	11 37	morn	4 54	6 59	11 34											
9	T	8 52	5 21	4 46	7 8	morn	3 43	4 49	7 4	morn	0 16	4 53	7 0	morn											
10	F	8 48	6 15	4 44	7 9	0 28	4 29	4 48	7 5	0 25	1 16	4 52	7 1	0 22											
11	S	8 44	7 6	4 43	7 10	1 10	5 31	4 47	7 6	1 7	2 17	4 51	7 2	1 6											
12	19	8 41	7 54	4 42	7 11	1 47	6 31	4 46	7 7	1 45	3 17	4 50	7 2	1 44											
13	M	8 37	8 41	4 41	7 12	2 20	7 32	4 45	7 8	2 19	4 17	4 49	7 3	2 18											
14	T	8 33	9 27	4 40	7 13	2 51	8 26	4 44	7 9	2 51	5 11	4 49	7 4	2 51											
15	W	8 29	10 12	4 39	7 14	3 22	9 15	4 43	7 10	3 23	6 1	4 48	7 5	3 24											
16	T	8 25	10 58	4 38	7 15	3 53	10 0	4 42	7 11	3 55	6 46	4 47	7 6	3 56											
17	F	8 21	11 44	4 37	7 16	4 27	10 45	4 41	7 12	4 29	7 29	4 46	7 7	4 32											
18	S	8 17	morn.	4 36	7 17	rises	11 24	4 40	7 13	rises	8 7	4 45	7 8	rises											
19	20	8 13	30	4 35	7 18	8 11	ev. 3	4 39	7 14	8 7	8 48	4 44	7 9	8 3											
20	M	8 9	1 17	4 34	7 19	9 3	0 43	4 39	7 15	8 59	9 29	4 43	7 10	8 55											
21	T	8 5	2 5	4 33	7 20	9 50	1 25	4 38	7 16	9 46	10 11	4 43	7 10	9 41											
22	W	8 1	2 52	4 32	7 21	10 33	2 5	4 37	7 17	10 30	10 47	4 42	7 11	10 25											
23	T	7 57	3 39	4 31	7 22	11 12	2 47	4 36	7 18	11 9	11 31	4 41	7 12	11 5											
24	F	7 53	4 26	4 31	7 23	11 48	3 32	4 36	7 19	11 46	ev. 18	4 41	7 13	11 43											
25	S	7 49	5 12	4 30	7 24	morn	4 20	4 35	7 20	morn	1 7	4 40	7 14	morn											
26	21	7 46	5 58	4 29	7 25	0 23	5 11	4 34	7 20	0 21	1 57	4 39	7 14	0 18											
27	M	7 42	6 45	4 29	7 26	0 56	6 7	4 34	7 21	0 55	2 53	4 39	7 15	0 54											
28	T	7 38	7 32	4 28	7 27	1 28	7 4	4 33	7 22	1 27	3 49	4 38	7 16	1 27											
29	W	7 34	8 21	4 27	7 28	2 1	8 4	4 32	7 23	2 1	4 46	4 38	7 17	2 2											
30	T	7 30	9 12	4 27	7 28	2 36	9 0	4 32	7 23	2 37	5 45	4 37	7 17	2 39											
31	F	7 26	10 7	4 26	7 29	3 15	9 56	4 31	7 24	3 17	6 42	4 37	7 18	3 19											

The art of book-keeping taught in one short and easy lesson—Never lend them.
 Curious election penances, paid in times past by the foolish, are still fresh in the memory of many. For example: A gentleman in Chicago had to carry a fat Republican on his shoulders through the streets, preceded by a band of music. A well-known New Yorker, as an appropriate punishment for being a Copperhead, was condemned to wear for a year a hat two feet high, with a brim seven inches wide. A student in Maine was compelled to part with his cherished whiskers and mustache. Another man had

to whittle two barrels of shavings in the street. A well-known citizen of Boston, in fulfillment of the terms of a wager, wheeled a barrel of o

6th Month.]

JUNE, 1867.

[30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.										
MOON.	Boston.			N. York.			Wash'ton.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	MORN.	P. M.	
New . . .	2	10 28 m.	10 16 m.	10 4 m.	7	9 55	4 46	5 57	10 30	11 57 1
1st Quar.	9	1 53 m.	1 41 m.	1 29 m.	13	10 4	4 26	5 12	9 39	11 59 42
Full . . .	16	0 10 m.	11 58 ev.	11 46 ev.	19	10 10	4 14	4 50	9 15	12 0 58
3d Quar.	25	0 45 m.	0 33 m.	0 21 m.	25	10 17	4 4	4 26	8 50	12 2 15

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 22	11 5	4 25	7 30	3 59	10 52	4 31	7 24	4 2	7 36	4 36	7 19	4 5	
2	22	7 18	ev. 5	4 25	7 30	sets	11 43	4 30	7 25	sets	8 25	4 36	7 19	sets	
3	M	7 14	1 8	4 25	7 31	8 32	morn	4 30	7 26	8 28	9 23	4 36	7 20	8 24	
4	T	7 10	2 10	4 24	7 32	9 31	0 36	4 30	7 26	9 27	10 13	4 35	7 21	9 23	
5	W	7 6	3 11	4 24	7 32	10 23	1 28	4 29	7 27	10 20	11 5	4 35	7 21	10 16	
6	T	7 2	4 8	4 24	7 33	11 9	2 22	4 29	7 28	11 6	12 0	4 35	7 22	11 3	
7	F	6 58	5 1	4 23	7 33	11 47	3 15	4 29	7 28	11 45	morn	4 34	7 23	11 43	
8	S	6 54	5 52	4 23	7 34	morn	4 7	4 29	7 29	morn	0 54	4 34	7 23	morn	
9	23	6 50	6 40	4 23	7 35	0 23	5 5	4 28	7 30	0 22	1 51	4 34	7 24	0 21	
10	M	6 47	7 26	4 23	7 36	0 56	6 2	4 28	7 30	0 58	2 48	4 34	7 24	0 56	
11	T	6 43	8 11	4 22	7 36	1 27	6 59	4 28	7 31	1 28	3 43	4 34	7 25	1 28	
12	W	6 39	8 56	4 22	7 37	1 58	7 51	4 28	7 31	1 59	4 38	4 34	7 25	2 1	
13	T	6 35	9 42	4 22	7 37	2 29	8 43	4 28	7 32	2 31	5 28	4 34	7 26	2 34	
14	F	6 31	10 28	4 22	7 38	3 4	9 31	4 28	7 32	3 7	6 17	4 34	7 26	3 10	
15	S	6 27	11 14	4 22	7 38	3 40	10 16	4 28	7 32	3 44	7 2	4 34	7 26	3 47	
16	24	6 23	morn.	4 22	7 38	rises	10 59	4 28	7 33	rises	7 42	4 34	7 27	rises	
17	M	6 19	2	4 22	7 39	7 47	11 40	4 28	7 33	7 43	8 22	4 34	7 27	7 39	
18	T	6 15	49	4 22	7 39	8 32	ev. 19	4 28	7 33	8 28	9 5	4 34	7 28	8 24	
19	W	6 11	1 36	4 22	7 39	9 13	1 0	4 28	7 34	9 9	9 46	4 34	7 28	9 5	
20	T	6 7	2 23	4 23	7 40	9 51	1 39	4 29	7 34	9 48	10 23	4 34	7 28	9 45	
21	F	6 3	3 10	4 23	7 40	10 25	2 21	4 29	7 34	10 22	11 4	4 34	7 28	10 20	
22	S	5 59	3 55	4 23	7 40	10 58	3 2	4 29	7 34	10 56	11 47	4 35	7 28	10 54	
23	25	5 55	4 41	4 23	7 40	11 29	3 47	4 29	7 34	11 28	ev. 33	4 35	7 29	11 28	
24	M	5 51	5 27	4 23	7 40	12 0	4 36	4 29	7 35	12 0	1 23	4 35	7 29	12 0	
25	T	5 48	6 13	4 24	7 41	morn	5 29	4 30	7 35	morn	2 15	4 35	7 29	morn	
26	W	5 44	7 2	4 24	7 41	0 33	6 27	4 30	7 35	0 34	3 13	4 36	7 29	0 35	
27	T	5 40	7 53	4 24	7 41	1 9	7 31	4 30	7 35	1 11	4 16	4 36	7 29	1 12	
28	F	5 36	8 48	4 25	7 40	1 49	8 33	4 29	7 35	1 52	5 18	4 37	7 29	1 54	
29	S	5 32	9 46	4 25	7 40	2 34	9 35	4 29	7 35	2 37	6 21	4 37	7 29	2 41	
30	26	5 28	10 47	4 26	7 40	3 26	10 34	4 29	7 35	3 30	7 19	4 37	7 29	3 34	

The following story is told of an Irish newspaper editor who was pressed for copy:

The foreman called down to him from the printing-office, "We want six lines to fill a column."

"Kill a child at Waterford," was the reply.

Soon after came a second message: "We have killed the child, and still want two lines."

"Contradict it."

"Well, Johnny, what kind of cake do you like?"

"Why, I like sponge-cake, and pound-cake, and plum-cake, and any kind of cake but stomach-ache—that I don't like at all, I don't."

A PRETTY young Americaness, whose Christian name is Anna, on receiving a cigar from a young gentleman who had not pluck enough to say he wished to marry her, twirled it playfully beneath her nose, and looking archly at him, proposed the question to him thus: "Have-Anna?"

"SAMBO, wh't am your 'pinion ob rats?"

"Wall, I t'ink de one dat has de shortest tail will get in de hole de quickest. E'yah! e'yah! e'yah!"

TRANSPORTED for life—the man who marries happily.

TRANSPORTED for life—the man who marries happily.

7th Month.]

JULY, 1867.

[31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.										
MOON.	Boston.			N. York.			Wash'ton.			
	D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	MORN.	P. M.	
New . . .	1	5 4 ev.	4 52 ev.	4 40 ev.	7	10 32	3 43	3 39	8	12 4 34
1st Quar.	8	0 47 ev.	0 35 ev.	0 23 ev.	13	10 39	3 32	3 14	7	37 12 5 25
Full . . .	16	3 12 ev.	3 0 ev.	2 48 ev.	19	10 48	3 22	2 49	7	13 12 5 59
3d Quar.	24	9 52 m.	9 40 m.	9 28 m.	25	10 56	3 12	2 24	6	50 12 6 13
New . . .	30	11 59 ev.	11 47 ev.	11 35 ev.						

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.		SUN RISES.		MOON RISES.	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 24	11 50	4 26	7 40	sets	11 30	4 32	7 35	sets	8 10	4 38	7 29	sets	
2	T	5 20	ev. 53	4 26	7 40	8 10	morn	4 32	7 35	8 7	9 8	4 38	7 29	8 3	
3	W	5 16	1 53	4 27	7 40	9 0	0 21	4 33	7 34	8 57	9 59	4 39	7 29	8 54	
4	T	5 12	2 50	4 28	7 40	9 44	1 13	4 33	7 34	9 42	10 47	4 39	7 28	9 39	
5	F	5 8	3 44	4 29	7 39	10 23	2 5	4 34	7 34	10 22	11 36	4 40	7 28	10 20	
6	S	5 4	4 34	4 29	7 39	10 57	2 52	4 35	7 34	10 56	morn	4 41	7 28	10 56	
7	27	5 0	5 22	4 30	7 39	11 28	3 44	4 35	7 33	11 29	0 26	4 41	7 28	11 29	
8	M	4 56	6 9	4 30	7 38	morn	4 30	4 36	7 33	morn	1 18	4 42	7 27	morn	
9	T	4 53	6 54	4 31	7 38	0 1	5 25	4 37	7 33	0 2	2 11	4 42	7 27	0 3	
10	W	4 49	7 40	4 32	7 38	0 32	6 19	4 37	7 32	0 34	3 5	4 43	7 27	0 36	
11	T	4 45	8 26	4 33	7 37	1 5	7 15	4 38	7 32	1 8	4 0	4 44	7 26	1 11	
12	F	4 41	9 12	4 33	7 37	1 41	8 9	4 39	7 31	1 45	4 53	4 44	7 26	1 48	
13	S	4 37	9 59	4 34	7 36	2 19	9 0	4 39	7 31	2 23	5 44	4 45	7 26	2 27	
14	28	4 33	10 46	4 35	7 36	3 2	9 48	4 40	7 30	3 6	6 34	4 46	7 25	3 11	
15	M	4 29	11 34	4 36	7 35	3 48	10 33	4 41	7 30	3 52	7 18	4 46	7 24	3 56	
16	T	4 25	morn	4 37	7 34	rises	11 17	4 42	7 29	rises	7 59	4 47	7 24	rises	
17	W	4 21	21	4 37	7 34	7 53	11 57	4 43	7 29	7 49	8 40	4 48	7 23	7 46	
18	T	4 17	1 8	4 38	7 33	8 29	ev. 36	4 44	7 28	8 26	9 23	4 49	7 23	8 23	
19	F	4 13	1 54	4 39	7 32	9 2	1 14	4 44	7 27	9 0	10 0	4 50	7 22	8 58	
20	S	4 9	2 40	4 40	7 31	9 33	1 55	4 45	7 26	9 32	10 37	4 51	7 21	9 31	
21	29	4 5	3 25	4 41	7 30	10 4	2 35	4 46	7 26	10 4	11 17	4 52	7 21	10 4	
22	M	4 1	4 11	4 42	7 30	10 35	3 18	4 47	7 25	10 36	ev. 3	4 52	7 20	10 36	
23	T	3 58	4 58	4 43	7 29	11 9	4 4	4 48	7 24	11 11	0 51	4 53	7 19	11 12	
24	W	3 54	5 47	4 44	7 28	11 45	4 58	4 48	7 23	11 48	1 45	4 54	7 18	11 50	
25	T	3 50	6 38	4 45	7 27	morn	6 0	4 49	7 23	morn	2 43	4 55	7 18	morn	
26	F	3 46	7 32	4 46	7 26	0 27	7 4	4 50	7 22	0 29	3 49	4 56	7 17	0 32	
27	S	3 42	8 30	4 47	7 25	1 13	8 13	4 51	7 21	1 17	4 57	4 57	7 16	1 20	
28	30	3 38	9 31	4 48	7 24	2 8	9 19	4 52	7 20	2 12	6 5	4 58	7 15	2 17	
29	M	3 34	10 33	4 49	7 23	3 9	10 21	4 53	7 19	3 13	7 7	4 58	7 14	3 17	
30	T	3 30	11 34	4 50	7 22	sets	11 17	4 54	7 18	sets	7 59	4 59	7 13	sets	
31	W	3 26	ev. 33	4 51	7 21	7 34	morn	4 55	7 17	7 31	8 51	4 59	7 12	7 28	

A BOY once complained of his brother for taking half of the bed. "And why not?" said his mother; "he is entitled to half, is he not?" "Yes, ma," said the boy; "but how should you like to have him take all the soft for his half? He will have his half out of the middle, and I have to sleep on both sides of him."

8th Month.]

AUGUST, 1867.

[31 Days.]

PHASES OF THE MOON.				Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon-mark.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	D.	P. M.	MORN.	P. M.	H. M. S.
1st Quar.	7 2 24 m.	2 12 m.	2 0 m.	1 11 5	3 0	1 54	6 22	12 6 4
Full . . .	15 5 53 m.	5 41 m.	5 29 m.	7 11 12	2 50	1 28	5 59	12 5 33
3d Quar.	22 4 38 ev.	4 26 ev.	4 14 ev.	13 11 19	2 40	1 2	5 37	12 4 40
New . . .	29 8 21 m.	8 9 m.	7 57 m.	19 11 26	2 30	0 35	5 14	12 3 27
				25 11 32	2 21	0 9	4 51	12 1 57

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. WASH'TON.
1	T	3 22	1 30	4 52	7 20	8 16	0 6	4 56	7 16	8 14	9 40	5 0	7 11	8 12	
2	F	3 18	2 23	4 53	7 18	8 54	0 54	4 57	7 14	8 53	10 23	5 1	7 10	8 52	
3	S	3 14	3 14	4 54	7 17	9 28	1 39	4 58	7 13	9 28	11 8	5 2	7 9	9 28	
4	31	3 10	4 2	4 55	7 16	10 0	2 25	4 59	7 12	10 0	11 54	5 3	7 8	10 2	
5	M	3 6	4 49	4 56	7 15	10 32	3 9	5 0	7 11	10 34	morn	5 4	7 7	10 36	
6	T	3 2	5 36	4 57	7 14	11 6	3 55	5 1	7 10	11 9	0 41	5 5	7 6	11 11	
7	W	2 58	6 22	4 58	7 12	11 41	4 45	5 2	7 9	11 44	1 32	5 6	7 5	11 47	
8	T	2 54	7 8	4 59	7 11	morn	5 41	5 3	7 7	morn	2 24	5 6	7 4	morn	
9	F	2 51	7 55	5 0	7 10	0 18	6 33	5 4	7 6	0 22	3 20	5 7	7 2	0 26	
10	S	2 47	8 42	5 1	7 8	0 59	7 33	5 5	7 5	1 3	4 18	5 8	7 1	1 7	
11	32	2 43	9 30	5 2	7 7	1 44	8 27	5 6	7 4	1 48	5 12	5 9	7 0	1 52	
12	M	2 39	10 17	5 3	7 6	2 34	9 18	5 7	7 2	2 38	6 4	5 10	6 59	2 42	
13	T	2 35	11 4	5 4	7 4	3 26	10 5	5 8	7 1	3 29	6 51	5 11	6 58	3 33	
14	W	2 31	11 51	5 5	7 3	4 21	10 51	5 9	7 0	4 24	7 35	5 12	6 56	4 27	
15	T	2 27	morn.	5 6	7 1	rises	11 29	5 10	6 58	rises	8 11	5 13	6 54	rises	
16	F	2 23	37	5 7	7 0	7 36	ev 10	5 11	6 57	7 35	8 55	5 14	6 53	7 33	
17	S	2 19	1 23	5 8	6 58	8 8	0 47	5 12	6 55	8 8	9 33	5 15	6 52	8 7	
18	33	2 15	2 10	5 10	6 57	8 38	1 28	5 13	6 54	8 38	10 13	5 16	6 51	8 39	
19	M	2 11	2 56	5 11	6 55	9 11	2 9	5 14	6 53	9 12	10 51	5 17	6 50	9 18	
20	T	2 7	3 44	5 12	6 54	9 46	2 52	5 15	6 51	9 48	11 36	5 17	6 48	9 50	
21	W	2 3	4 34	5 13	6 52	10 24	3 40	5 16	6 50	10 27	ev 26	5 18	6 47	10 30	
22	T	2 0	5 26	5 14	6 51	11 7	4 35	5 17	6 48	11 11	1 22	5 19	6 45	11 14	
23	F	1 56	6 27	5 15	6 49	11 58	5 37	5 17	6 47	morn	2 23	5 20	6 44	morn	
24	S	1 52	7 19	5 16	6 48	morn	6 47	5 18	6 45	0 2	3 33	5 21	6 43	0 6	
25	34	1 48	8 18	5 17	6 46	0 54	7 58	5 19	6 44	0 58	4 43	5 22	6 41	1 2	
26	M	1 44	9 18	5 18	6 44	1 57	9 6	5 20	6 42	1 5	5 51	5 23	6 40	2 5	
27	T	1 40	10 17	5 19	6 43	3 3	10 5	5 21	6 41	3 7	6 51	5 24	6 38	3 10	
28	W	1 36	11 14	5 20	6 41	4 13	10 59	5 22	6 39	4 16	7 42	5 25	6 37	4 19	
29	T	1 32	ev. 9	5 21	6 39	sets	11 45	5 23	6 37	sets	8 28	5 26	6 35	sets	
30	F	1 28	1 1	5 22	6 38	7 24	morn	5 24	6 36	7 23	9 16	5 26	6 34	7 23	
31	S	1 24	1 51	5 23	6 36	7 57	0 29	5 25	6 34	7 57	9 57	5 27	6 32	7 58	

A SINGULAR DECEPTION.—The Roman National Committee last year did one of the boldest feats on record. It was known that the Neapolitan Bourbonists had their central agency in the apartments occupied by one of their number in the Palazzo Valdembrini. The Committee wished to lay its hands on the papers of this knot of royalist conspirators. One night these Neapolitan nobles, who, like all their countrymen, are addicted to cards, were disturbed in their nightly play by the appearance of Papal gendarmes, who said that they had orders to seize and carry to the police office all papers in the

apartment. Prince Pignatelli demurred at first, protesting that there must be absolutely some mistake; but the gendarmes showed the written order from the governor of Rome, whereupon Prince Pignatelli at once acquiesced in delivering up the papers, and added that next morning he would call on the governor, and clear up what he knew must be some extraordinary blunder. Next morning the Prince accordingly went to the governor, who listened to him with blank surprise. He had never given the order; no one in his office had given it; the whole affair was an audacious act on the part of men dressed as gendarmes.

9th Month.]

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

[30 Days.]

PHASES OF THE MOON.				Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon-mark.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	D.	MORN.	P. M.	P. M.	H. M. S.
1st Quar.	5 6 47 ev.	6 35 ev.	6 23 ev.	1 11 38	2 10	1 11	4 26	11 59 54
Full . . .	13 7 49 ev.	7 37 ev.	7 25 ev.	7 11 42	2 11	1 7	4 4	11 57 57
3d Quar.	20 10 21 ev.	10 9 ev.	9 57 ev.	13 11 46	1 52	10 40	3 42	11 55 53
New . . .	27 6 58 ev.	6 46 ev.	6 34 ev.	19 11 50	1 43	10 14	3 20	11 53 46
				25 11 54	1 35	9 49	2 59	11 51 41

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. WASH'TON.
1	35	1 20	2 40	5 24	6 35	8 17	1 11	5 26	6 33	8 20	10 37	5 28	6 31	8 23	
2	M	1 16	3 28	5 26	6 33	9 4	1 55	5 27	6 31	9 7	11 20	5 29	6 29	9 9	
3	T	1 12	4 15	5 27	6 31	9 39	2 38	5 28	6 29	9 41	morn	5 30	6 28	9 44	
4	W	1 8	5 2	5 28	6 29	10 16	3 22	5 29	6 28	10 19	0 7	5 31	6 26	10 23	
5	T	1 4	5 49	5 29	6 28	10 56	4 8	5 30	6 26	10 59	0 55	5 32	6 25	11 4	
6	F	1 1	6 36	5 30	6 26	11 38	5 0	5 31	6 25	11 42	1 47	5 33	6 23	11 47	
7	S	0 57	7 24	5 31	6 24	morn	5 55	5 32	6 23	morn	2 41	5 34	6 22	morn	
8	36	0 53	8 11	5 32	6 22	0 26	6 56	5 33	6 21	0 30	3 41	5 35	6 21	0 35	
9	M	0 49	8 59	5 33	6 21	1 18	7 51	5 34	6 20	1 21	4 36	5 35	6 20	1 26	
10	T	0 45	9 46	5 34	6 19	2 13	8 46	5 35	6 18	2 16	5 31	5 36	6 18	2 20	
11	W	0 41	10 32	5 35	6 17	3 10	9 35	5 36	6 16	3 12	6 21	5 37	6 17	3 15	
12	T	0 37	11 19	5 36	6 15	rises	10 20	5 37	6 15	rises	7 6	5 38	6 15	rises	
13	F	0 33	morn.	5 37	6 14	6 9	11 4	5 38	6 13	6 8	7 47	5 39	6 14	6 8	
14	S	0 29	6	5 38	6 12	6 40	11 44	5 39	6 11	6 40	8 26	5 40	6 12	6 40	
15	37	0 25	53	5 39	6 10	7 13	ev 21	5 40	6 9	7 14	9 8	5 41	6 10	7 15	
16	M	0 21	1 41	5 40	6 8	7 47	1 3	5 41	6 8	7 49	9 49	5 42	6 9	7 51	
17	T	0 17	2 31	5 41	6 7	8 26	1 47	5 42	6 6	8 28	10 31	5 43	6 7	8 31	
18	W	0 13	3 23	5 43	6 5	9 8	2 33	5 43	6 4	9 11	11 15	5 44	6 6	9 14	
19	T	0 9	4 17	5 44	6 3	9 54	3 24	5 44	6 3	9 58	ev. 9	5 44	6 4	10 2	
20	F	0 5	5 13	5 45	6 1	10 47	4 21	5 45	6 1	10 51	1 8	5 45	6 2	10 56	
21	S	0 2	6 11	5 46	6 0	11 42	5 27	5 46	5 59	11 46	2 13	5 46	6 1	11 51	
22	38	P. M.	7 9	5 47	5 58	morn	6 37	5 47	5 58	morn	3 23	5 47	5 59	morn	
23	M	11 50	8 7	5 48	5 56	0 50	7 45	5 48	5 56	0 54	4 30	5 48	5 58	0 57	
24	T	11 46	9 3	5 49	5 54	1 56	8 50	5 49	5 54	1 59	5 35	5 49	5 56	2 2	
25	W	11 42	9 57	5 50	5 53	3 4	9 46	5 50	5 53	3 7	6 32	5 50	5 54	3 9	
26	T	11 38	10 49	5 51	5 51	4 11	10 36	5 51	5 52	4 13	7 21	5 51	5 53	4 14	
27	F	11 34	11 40	5 52	5 49	sets	11 20	5 52	5 50	sets	8 3	5 52	5 51	sets	
28	S	11 30	ev. 29	5 53	5 47	6 26	morn	5 53	5 48	6 27	8 47	5 53	5 50	6 28	
29	39	11 26	1 18	5 54	5 46	7 0	0 2	5 54	5 46	7 2	9 30	5 54	5 48	7 4	
30	M	11 22	2 6	5 54	5 44	7 35	0 44	5 54	5 44	7 37	10 12	5 55	5 46	7 40	

MONTREITH gave miserable dinners, and Winton refused scores of his invitations; but at last, in an hour of weakness, he was induced to accept. The fare proved, as he expected, of the very worst, and as the cloth was removed, the host remarked, "Now the ice is broken, when will you invite me to dine with you?" "To-day, if you please," replied the still hungry guest.

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired the barber, as he cut away on the bleeding cheek of his suffering victim.

"Yes," groaned the martyr, "it takes hold first rate, but it don't let go worth a cent."

The Soleil publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting:—"His Majesty is always attended by a captain of the Guards, whose duty it is to observe the effect of each shot and announce it. The Emperor, for instance, strikes a partridge. 'Partridge!' cries the captain. Next time it is a buck. 'Buck!' shouts the captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed his game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite. The latter on being struck uttered an exclamation. 'His Highness the Duke of Hackenberg!' announced the captain, without the slightest change of feature or tone."

PHASES OF THE MOON.				Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	d.	MORN.	P. M.	P. M.	H. M.
1st Quar.	5 1 33 ev.	1 21 ev.	1 9 ev.	1 11 58	1 37	9 23	2 37	11 49 42
Full	13 8 40 m.	8 28 m.	8 16 m.	13 ev. 6	1 11	8 33	1 55	11 46 19
3d Quar.	20 4 33 m.	4 21 m.	4 9 m.	19 ev. 10	1 4	8 9	1 34	11 45 3
New	27 8 19 m.	8 7 m.	7 55 m.	25 ev. 15	0 58	7 46	1 13	11 44 11

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	11 18	2 53	5 57	5 42	8 10	1 26	5 56	5 43	8 13	10 48	5 55	5 43	8 17	
2	W	11 14	3 41	5 58	5 40	8 50	2 6	5 57	5 41	8 53	11 33	5 56	5 42	8 57	
3	T	11 10	4 29	5 59	5 39	9 33	2 49	5 58	5 39	9 37	morn	5 57	5 40	9 41	
4	F	11 7	5 17	6 0	5 37	10 19	3 35	5 59	5 38	10 23	0 21	5 58	5 39	10 27	
5	S	11 3	6 4	6 1	5 35	11 8	4 25	6 0	5 36	11 12	1 12	5 59	5 37	11 16	
6	40	10 59	6 51	6 2	5 33	morn	5 17	6 1	5 35	morn	2 3	6 0	5 35	morn	
7	M	10 55	7 38	6 3	5 32	0 1	6 16	6 2	5 33	0 5	3 2	6 1	5 34	0 8	
8	T	10 51	8 25	6 4	5 30	0 57	7 13	6 3	5 31	1 0	3 57	6 2	5 32	1 3	
9	W	10 47	9 11	6 5	5 28	1 55	8 8	6 4	5 30	1 58	4 52	6 3	5 31	2 0	
10	T	10 43	9 58	6 7	5 27	2 54	8 59	6 5	5 28	2 56	5 44	6 4	5 29	2 58	
11	F	10 39	10 45	6 8	5 25	3 55	9 47	6 7	5 27	3 56	6 33	6 5	5 28	3 57	
12	S	10 35	11 34	6 9	5 23	4 58	10 32	6 8	5 25	4 58	7 17	6 6	5 26	4 58	
13	41	10 31	morn.	6 10	5 22	rises	11 17	6 9	5 23	rises	7 59	6 7	5 25	rises	
14	M	10 27	24	6 11	5 20	6 23	11 57	6 10	5 22	6 26	8 42	6 8	5 23	6 28	
15	T	10 23	1 16	6 13	5 19	7 5	ev 42	6 11	5 20	7 8	9 28	6 9	5 22	7 11	
16	W	10 19	2 11	6 14	5 17	7 51	1 29	6 12	5 19	7 55	10 14	6 10	5 21	7 58	
17	T	10 15	3 8	6 15	5 15	8 43	2 21	6 13	5 17	8 47	11 3	6 11	5 19	8 52	
18	F	10 12	4 6	6 16	5 14	9 41	3 13	6 14	5 16	9 45	11 58	6 12	5 18	9 49	
19	S	10 8	5 5	6 17	5 12	10 43	4 11	6 15	5 14	10 46	ev 58	6 13	5 16	10 51	
20	42	10 4	6 2	6 18	5 11	11 47	5 15	6 16	5 13	11 51	2 1	6 14	5 15	11 54	
21	M	10 0	6 58	6 20	5 9	morn	6 23	6 18	5 12	morn	3 9	6 15	5 14	morn	
22	T	9 56	7 51	6 21	5 8	0 52	7 29	6 19	5 10	0 55	4 11	6 16	5 13	0 58	
23	W	9 52	8 43	6 22	5 6	1 59	8 28	6 20	5 9	2 1	5 13	6 18	5 11	2 3	
24	T	9 48	9 33	6 23	5 5	3 5	9 21	6 21	5 7	3 6	6 7	6 19	5 10	3 7	
25	F	9 44	10 22	6 24	5 3	4 11	10 10	6 22	5 6	4 11	6 56	6 20	5 9	4 10	
26	S	9 40	11 9	6 25	5 2	5 14	10 54	6 23	5 4	5 13	7 37	6 21	5 8	5 12	
27	43	9 36	11 57	6 27	5 1	sets	11 35	6 24	5 3	sets	8 17	6 22	5 6	sets	
28	M	9 32	ev. 45	6 28	4 59	6 7	morn	6 26	5 2	6 10	9 1	6 23	5 5	6 13	
29	T	9 28	1 33	6 29	4 57	6 45	0 15	6 27	5 1	6 48	9 43	6 24	5 4	6 52	
30	W	9 24	2 21	6 31	4 57	7 26	0 57	6 28	4 59	7 30	10 24	6 25	5 2	7 34	
31	T	9 20	3 9	6 32	4 55	8 12	1 39	6 29	4 58	8 16	11 3	6 26	5 1	8 20	

An Irishman asks a Long Island woman the price of a pair of fowls, and is told, "A dollar."
 "And a dollar is it, my darlint? Why, in my country you might buy them for sixpence apiece."
 "And why didn't you stay in that blessed cheap country?"
 "Och, faith, and there was no sixpence there, to be sure!"
 An old darkey says—
 "Woman's lub is like India-rubber—
 It stretch de more de more you lub her."

A lady at Columbus, in Ohio, inquired of the spirit-rappers how many children she had.
 "Four," rapped the spirit.
 The husband, startled at the accuracy of the reply, stepped up and inquired,
 "How many children have I?"
 "Two!" answered the rapping medium.
 The husband and wife looked at each other, with an odd smile on their faces, for a moment, and then retired non-believers. There had been a mistake made somewhere.
 How do you arrive at the height of a church steeple on a hot day?—Per-spire.

PHASES OF THE MOON.				Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	d.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	H. M.
1st Quar.	4 9 43 m.	9 31 m.	9 19 m.	1 0 22	0 50	7 18	0 49	11 43 42
Full	11 8 26 ev.	8 14 ev.	8 2 ev.	7 0 29	0 44	6 56	0 28	11 43 49
3d Quar.	18 0 22 ev.	0 10 ev.	11 58 m.	13 0 36	0 39	6 33	0 7	11 44 25
New	26 0 27 m.	0 15 m.	0 3 m.	19 0 44	0 34	6 12	A. M.	11 45 31
				25 0 53	0 29	5 50	11 26	11 47 8

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	SIDEREAL NOON.	MOON SOUTH.	Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missouri, and California.			
				SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	9 16	3 57	6 33	4 54	8 59	2 20	6 30	4 57	9 3	11 49	6 27	5 0	9 7	
2	S	9 12	4 44	6 34	4 53	9 51	3 4	6 31	4 56	9 54	morn	6 28	4 59	9 59	
3	44	9 9	5 31	6 36	4 51	10 45	3 50	6 32	4 54	10 48	0 36	6 29	4 58	10 52	
4	M	9 5	6 17	6 37	4 50	11 41	4 40	6 34	4 53	11 43	1 27	6 31	4 57	11 46	
5	T	9 1	7 3	6 38	4 49	morn	5 33	6 35	4 52	morn	2 19	6 32	4 56	morn	
6	W	8 57	7 48	6 39	4 48	0 39	6 28	6 36	4 51	0 41	3 14	6 33	4 55	0 44	
7	T	8 53	8 35	6 41	4 47	1 39	7 23	6 37	4 50	1 40	4 8	6 34	4 54	1 41	
8	F	8 49	9 22	6 42	4 45	2 40	8 18	6 38	4 49	2 40	5 2	6 35	4 53	2 41	
9	S	8 45	10 11	6 43	4 44	3 43	9 10	6 40	4 48	3 43	5 55	6 36	4 52	3 42	
10	45	8 41	11 3	6 44	4 43	4 48	9 59	6 41	4 47	4 47	6 45	6 37	4 51	4 46	
11	M	8 37	11 58	6 46	4 42	rises	10 50	6 42	4 46	rises	7 34	6 38	4 50	rises	
12	T	8 33	morn.	6 47	4 41	5 43	11 36	6 43	4 45	5 47	8 18	6 39	4 49	5 50	
13	W	8 29	56	6 48	4 40	6 34	ev 24	6 44	4 44	6 38	9 11	6 40	4 48	6 42	
14	T	8 25	1 56	6 49	4 39	7 31	1 16	6 46	4 43	7 35	10 2	6 41	4 47	7 39	
15	F	8 21	2 56	6 51	4 39	8 34	2 9	6 47	4 42	8 38	10 51	6 43	4 47	8 42	
16	S	8 17	3 56	6 52	4 38	9 40	3 3	6 48	4 41	9 43	11 48	6 44	4 46	9 47	
17	46	8 13	4 54	6 53	4 37	10 46	4 0	6 49	4 40	10 49	ev 47	6 45	4 45	10 52	
18	M	8 10	5 49	6 54	4 36	11 52	5 0	6 50	4 39	11 54	1 47	6 46	4 44	11 56	
19	T	8 6	6 41	6 56	4 35	morn	6 3	6 51	4 39	morn	2 49	6 47	4 44	morn	
20	W	8 2	7 31	6 57	4 34	0 58	7 3	6 53	4 38	0 59	3 48	6 48	4 43	1 0	
21	T	7 58	8 19	6 58	4 34	2 1	7 59	6 54	4 38	2 1	4 44	6 49	4 43	2 2	
22	F	7 54	9 6	6 59	4 33	3 4	8 53	6 55	4 37	3 4	5 38	6 50	4 42	3 3	
23	S	7 50	9 53	7 0	4 32	4 6	9 42	6 56	4 36	4 5	6 28	6 51	4 42	4 3	
24	47	7 46	10 40	7 2	4 32	5 8	10 27	6 57	4 36	5 6	7 12	6 52	4 41	5 3	
25	M	7 42	11 27	7 3	4 31	6 7	11 10	6 58	4 35	6 4	7 52	6 53	4 40	6 1	
26	T	7 38	ev. 15	7 4	4 31	sets	11 51	6 59	4 35	sets	8 34	6 55	4 40	sets	
27	W	7 34	1 3	7 5	4 30	6 5	morn	7 0	4 35	6 9	9 18	6 56	4 40	6 13	
28	T	7 30	1 51	7 6	4 30	6 52	0 31	7 2	4 34	6 56	9 59	6 57	4 40	7 0	
29	F	7 26	2 39	7 7	4 30	7 42	1 11	7 3	4 34	7 46	10 36	6 58	4 39	7 51	
30	S	7 22	3 26	7 8	4 29	8 35	1 54	7 4	4 34	8 39	11 18	6 59	4 39	8 42	

"I'll bet you five dollars," said Macarty, "you can't repeat the Lord's Prayer, now, if you try."
 "Done!" said Kolloch, "done!" and, assuming a decent gravity for the moment, summoned his memory to aid him in his novel, but certainly very commendable, effort. "Ahem! a—a—hem! ah! now I have it:
 "Now I lay me down to sleep,
 I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
 If I should die before I wake,
 I pray the Lord my soul to take."
 "There! I told you I could."

"Well, I give up, beat," said Macarty, paying over the money; "I wouldn't have thought you could do it."
 A pair of them, to be sure; for neither of them knew it.
 "Do you think I shall have justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel, a shrewd Kentucky lawyer of the best class in that "eloquent State."
 "I am a little afraid that you won't," replied the other; "I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."
 THE Merchant's Patron Saint—St. Leger.

PHASES OF THE MOON.				Venus South.	Mars South.	Jupiter South.	Saturn South.	Sun at Noon-mark.
MOON.	Boston.	N. York.	Wash'ton.	d.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	H. M. S.
1st Quar.	4 5 36 m.	5 24 m.	5 12 m.	1	1 2	0 24	5 29	11 51 49 12
Full . . .	11 7 26 m.	7 14 m.	7 2 m.	7	1 11	0 20	5 9	10 45 11 51 38
3d Quar.	17 10 50 ev.	10 38 ev.	10 26 ev.	13	1 21	0 16	4 48	10 24 11 54 22
New . . .	25 6 55 ev.	6 43 ev.	6 31 ev.	19	1 30	0 13	4 28	10 3 11 57 17
				25	1 30	0 9	4 8	9 42 12 0 17

DAY OF MONTH	DAY OF WEEK	SIDEREAL MOON.		MOON SOUTH		Boston; New England, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Oregon.				New York City; Philadelphia, Conn., New Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.				Washington; Maryland, Virg'a, Ken'ky, Missourl, and California.			
		Even'g	MORN.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W. N YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	H. W.		
1	18	7 18	4 12	7 10	4 29	9 31	2 36	7 5	4 34	9 34	morn	7 0	4 39	9 37			
2	M	7 15	4 57	7 11	4 29	10 27	3 19	7 6	4 33	10 30	0 4	7 1	4 39	10 32			
3	T	7 11	5 42	7 12	4 28	11 25	4 3	7 7	4 33	11 27	0 50	7 2	4 38	11 29			
4	W	7 7	6 26	7 13	4 28	morn	4 53	7 8	4 33	morn	1 40	7 2	4 38	morn			
5	T	7 3	7 12	7 14	4 28	0 23	5 45	7 9	4 32	0 24	2 31	7 3	4 38	0 25			
6	F	6 59	7 59	7 15	4 28	1 25	6 40	7 10	4 32	1 25	3 26	7 4	4 38	1 25			
7	S	6 55	8 48	7 16	4 28	2 28	7 37	7 11	4 32	2 27	4 22	7 5	4 38	2 26			
8	49	6 51	9 41	7 17	4 28	3 32	8 33	7 12	4 32	3 30	5 18	7 6	4 38	3 29			
9	M	6 47	10 37	7 17	4 28	4 40	9 30	7 13	4 32	4 38	6 16	7 7	4 38	4 35			
10	T	6 43	11 37	7 18	4 28	5 49	10 25	7 14	4 32	5 46	7 11	7 8	4 38	5 43			
11	W	6 39	morn.	7 19	4 28	rises	11 20	7 15	4 32	rises	8 2	7 9	4 38	rises			
12	T	6 35	39	7 20	4 28	6 16	ev. 9	7 15	4 32	6 20	8 55	7 9	4 39	6 24			
13	F	6 31	1 41	7 21	4 28	7 24	1 3	7 16	4 33	7 27	9 49	7 10	4 39	7 32			
14	S	6 27	2 43	7 22	4 28	8 32	1 58	7 16	4 33	8 35	10 40	7 11	4 39	8 39			
15	50	6 23	3 41	7 22	4 29	9 41	2 49	7 17	4 33	9 43	11 33	7 12	4 39	9 46			
16	M	6 20	4 36	7 23	4 29	10 49	3 42	7 18	4 33	10 50	ev 28	7 12	4 40	10 52			
17	T	6 16	5 28	7 24	4 29	11 54	4 37	7 18	4 33	11 55	1 24	7 13	4 40	11 55			
18	W	6 12	6 17	7 24	4 29	morn	5 33	7 19	4 34	morn	2 19	7 14	4 40	morn			
19	T	6 8	7 5	7 25	4 30	0 58	6 30	7 20	4 34	0 58	3 16	7 14	4 41	0 58			
20	F	6 4	7 51	7 26	4 30	1 59	7 29	7 20	4 35	1 58	4 14	7 15	4 41	1 57			
21	S	6 0	8 38	7 26	4 31	3 1	8 23	7 21	4 35	2 59	5 8	7 15	4 42	2 57			
22	51	5 56	9 24	7 26	4 31	4 0	9 12	7 21	4 36	3 57	5 58	7 16	4 42	3 54			
23	M	5 52	10 11	7 27	4 32	4 57	9 50	7 22	4 37	4 54	6 45	7 16	4 43	4 50			
24	T	5 48	10 59	7 27	4 32	5 54	10 46	7 22	4 37	5 50	7 30	7 17	4 43	5 46			
25	W	5 44	11 47	7 28	4 33	sets	11 27	7 23	4 38	sets	8 10	7 17	4 44	sets			
26	T	5 40	ev 35	7 28	4 33	5 37	morn	7 23	4 39	5 41	8 53	7 17	4 44	5 45			
27	F	5 36	1 22	7 28	4 34	6 29	0 8	7 23	4 39	6 32	9 32	7 18	4 45	6 37			
28	S	5 32	2 8	7 29	4 35	7 22	0 48	7 23	4 40	7 25	10 14	7 18	4 46	7 29			
29	52	5 28	2 54	7 29	4 36	8 18	1 28	7 24	4 40	8 21	10 49	7 18	4 47	8 24			
30	M	5 24	3 38	7 29	4 37	9 15	2 7	7 24	4 41	9 17	11 30	7 19	4 47	9 19			
31	T	5 21	4 22	7 30	4 37	10 13	2 46	7 24	4 42	10 15	morn	7 19	4 48	10 16			

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see that my grandmother is deaf, and I am writing a loud letter to her."

A STREAK AHEAD OF NOAH.—A dispute once arose between two Scotchmen, named Campbell and McLean, upon the antiquity of their families. The latter would not allow that the Campbells had any right to rank with the McLeans in antiquity, who, he insisted, were in existence as a clan since the beginning of the world. Campbell had a little more Biblical knowledge than his antagonist, and asked him if the clan of the McLeans was before the flood.

"Flood! what flood?" asked McLean.

"The flood, you know, that drowned all the world but Noah and his family, and his flock," said Campbell.

"Pooh! you and your flood," said McLean; "my clan was afore the flood."

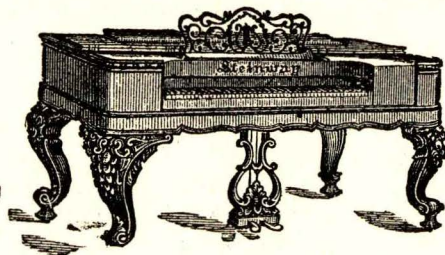
"I have not read in my Bible," said Campbell, "of the name of McLean going into Noah's ark."

"Noah's ark!" retorted McLean, in contempt. "Who ever heard of a McLean that hadn't a boat of his ain?"

Be temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND,
SQUARE,



AND
UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums, at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the FACT that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements, and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (AS CLOSELY AS COULD BE DONE WITHOUT INFRINGEMENT OF PATENT-RIGHTS), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" applied directly to the full iron frame.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "UPRIGHT" Pianos, with their "PATENT RESONATOR" and DOUBLE Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in FRONT of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the REAR of it, both frames being cast in ONE PIECE, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist, ALEX. DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
St. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick), and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburg), one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in what manner I can best remit the purchase-money to you.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

Letter from WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found NO INSTRUMENT EQUAL TO THE ONE I PURCHASED OF YOU. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here.

Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European Concert-Rooms.

Warerooms, First Floor of Steinway Hall, 71 & 73 East 14th St.
Between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, NEW YORK.

Chromo-Lithography.

The recent publication, by Messrs. L. PRANG & Co., of Boston, of some fine specimens of Chromo-Lithography, particularly one representing a "Group of Chickens," after Tit, which we regard as the most creditable piece of work of this class yet produced in America, has excited considerable inquiry as to how such work is done; we have therefore thought that a brief description of the process might not prove uninteresting to our readers.

Chromo-lithography is the art of picture-printing in colors, and, although not a very recent invention, it has been greatly modified and improved of late years; it might, with propriety, be called mechanical painting, as the colors are laid on one after another, mingling the different tints and shades until the picture is complete, in a manner analogous to painting with a brush; and, provided the men who undertake the work are skillful artists, there is no reason why a Chromo-lithograph should fall short, in point of expression or delicacy, of the original painting which it is designed to imitate.

A few words on ordinary lithography will first be necessary in order to give the reader a clear idea of the Chromo process. Briefly, then, a lithograph is a chemical drawing upon stone—the drawing being made with a greasy or oily ink upon the peculiar quality of limestone found in the quarries of Solenhofen, Bavaria. All other processes of engraving are mechanical rather than chemical, as in wood or type work, where the impression is obtained from a raised design, or in copper and steel plates, where the design is made by deep incisions, into which the ink is rubbed. In the lithographic process, however, there is neither *relievo* nor *intaglio* design—the operation is dependent simply upon the chemical affinity existing between the greasy matter employed in the ink and that upon the stone, and the antagonism which this matter has for water, with which the stone is in all cases dampened before pulling an impression.

In Chromo-lithography the process is identical, except that a different stone is required for every color employed, and the ink used is a species of oil color, similar to that adopted by artists for painting. The number of stones used depends upon the number of colors required, usually varying between 10 and 30, and the time necessary to prepare these stones for an elaborate piece of work extends over months, and sometimes years; but the number of colors in any given picture is not always an indication of the number of stones employed, as the colors and tints are multiplied by combination in being printed one over another; thus, in an engraving in which 25 stones are used, there may be upward of 100 different shades of color obtained by this means. The amount of labor and detail involved in drawing the different parts of the design upon so many stones is almost inconceivable to one who is uninitiated. The *modus operandi* is as follows:

Upon the first stone a general tint is laid, covering nearly the whole picture, and as many sheets of paper as there are to be copies of the picture are printed from it. A second stone is then prepared, embracing all the shades of some other color, and the sheets already printed with the first color are worked over this stone. A third, fourth, fifth, and sixth follow, each one repeating the process and adding some new color, advancing the picture a step further, until the requisite number of colors have been applied. The printing of so many colors, and the time required for drying each before the application of a succeeding one, involves months of careful and anxiously-watched labor. Great care and skill are required to perfect what is technically termed the "registering," or that part of the process which provides that the paper falls upon every stone in exactly the same position relatively to the outline. To attain this end, stout brass pins are fixed to a frame surrounding each stone. These pins penetrate the paper in making the first impression, and, the holes thus made being carefully placed over the pins in all subsequent impressions, insures the certainty of the outline on every stone always falling into the same position on every sheet. At last, however, it leaves the press to be sized, embossed, varnished, mounted, and framed. The embossing is that part of the operation necessary to break the glossy light and soften the hard outlines, a broken structure being given to the print by being passed through the press in contact with a roughened stone.

Of course the Chromo-lithographer, as well as the Printer, must be artists, in feeling at least, or they never can attain any degree of competency; and this requisite, combined with the necessity of long study and training is the reason why so little is done in this branch of the business in this country. We are pleased to see so much activity manifested in this direction at present, as evincing the growing interest of an art-loving community in such matters, and trust that those who devote their time and means to it will receive the energetic support they deserve. The number of successful Chromo-lithographers even in Europe is yet very limited, therefore the efforts of American houses are all the more praiseworthy, in view of the degree of perfection which has been attained in their work.

Messrs. PRANG & Co. have other works of this nature in press, and we trust they may receive the encouragement necessary to enable them to continue their labors, which have a tendency to raise the standard of art among us, and educate the taste of the masses, by placing within their reach *fac similes* of the finest works of the great masters in painting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The productions of Messrs. PRANG & Co. are for sale at all picture and most of the bookstores throughout the country, and we advise those desirous of ornamenting their rooms to examine these really creditable products of American Art, or get the Publishers' Catalogue to make their selection.

Address L. PRANG & CO., Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

December 1st, 1866.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, *President of the United States* Salary \$25,000
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, of Connecticut, *President pro tempore of the Senate*, " " 8,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New York, *Secretary of State*..... Salary \$8,000
HUGH McCULLOCH, of Indiana, *Secretary of the Treasury* " 8,000
EDWIN M. STANTON, of Pennsylvania, *Secretary of War* " 8,000
GIDEON WELLES, of Connecticut, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
ORVILLE H. BROWNING, of Illinois, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 8,000
HENRY STANBURY, of Ohio, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio, *Chief Justice*..... Salary \$6,500
NATHAN CLIFFORD, of Maine, *Associate Justice*..... " 5,000
DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois, *Associate Justice*..... " 5,000
SAMUEL NELSON, of N. Y., " " NOAH H. SWAYNE, of Ohio, " " 5,000
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Penn., " " SAMUEL F. MILLER, of Iowa, " " 5,000
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Ga., " " STEPHEN J. FIELD, of Cal., " " 5,000
[Vacancy.]
Salary of Associate Justices, \$6,000. Court meets first Monday in December, at Washington.

MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Capital.	Ministers.	Salary.	When app'd.
Austria	Vienna	J. Lothrop Motley, Mass.	\$12,000	1861
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	James Watson Webb, N. Y.	12,000	1861
Chili	Santiago	Judson Kilpatrick, N. J.	10,000	1865
China	Pekin	Anson Burlingame, Mass.	12,000	1861
France	Paris	John A. Dix, N. Y.	17,500	1866
Great Britain	London	Charles Francis Adams, Mass.	17,500	1861
Italy	Florence	George P. Marsh, Vt.	12,000	1861
Mexico	Mexico	Lewis D. Campbell, Ohio	12,000	1866
Peru	Lima	A. P. Hovey, Ind.	10,000	1865
Prussia	Berlin	Joseph A. Wright, Ind.	12,000	1865
Russia	St. Petersburg	Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	12,000	1863
Spain	Madrid	John P. Hale, N. H.	12,000	1865

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	Alexander Asboth, Mo.	7,500	1869
Belgium	Brussels	Henry S. Sanford, Conn.	7,500	1861
Bolivia	La Paz	Allen A. Hall, Tenn.	7,500	1863
Costa Rica	San Jose	Albert G. Lawrence, Rhode Island	7,500	1866
Denmark	Copenhagen	Geo. H. Yeaman, Ky.	7,500	1865
Ecuador	Quito	Wm. T. Coggeshall, Ohio	7,500	1865
Guatemala	Guatemala	Fitz Henry Warren, Iowa	7,500	1865
Hawaiian Islands	Honolulu	Edward M. McCook, Ohio	7,500	1866
Honduras	Comayagua	R. H. Rousseau, Ky.	7,500	1866
Japan	Yedo	R. B. Van Valkenburgh, N. Y.	7,500	1866
Netherlands	Hague	Hugh Ewing, Kansas	7,500	1866
U. S. of Colombia	Bogota	Allan A. Burton, Ky.	7,500	1861
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Andrew B. Dickinson, N. Y.	7,500	1865
Paraguay	Asuncion	Charles A. Washburn, Cal.	7,500	1861
Portugal	Lisbon	James E. Harvey, Pa.	7,500	1863
Papal States	Rome	Rufus King, Wis.	7,500	1861
Sweden and Norway	Stockholm	James H. Campbell, Pa.	7,500	1864
Switzerland	Berne	Geo. Harrington, D. C.	7,500	1865
Turkey	Constantinople	Edward Joy Morris, Pa.	7,500	1861
Venezuela	Caraccas	James Wilson, Ind.	7,500	1866

MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS GENERAL.

Hayti	Port-au-Prince	Henry E. Peck, Ohio	7,500	1865
Liberia	Monrovia	John Seys, Tenn.	4,000	1866

XXXIXth CONGRESS.
SECOND REGULAR SESSION; CONVENE MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1865.

SENATE.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, Norwich, Connecticut, *President*.
JOHN W. FORNEY, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk*.

[Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 42. Democrats and Conservatives (in Italics), 10. For the names of the Senators who voted against the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills, see the vote on those bills on other pages. Senator Patterson, of Tennessee, who was elected as a Unionist, has been classed with the Conservatives. (C.) Seats contested. (A.) Appointed by the Governor of the State to serve until the election of a Senator by the Legislature. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year in which his term expires.]

- CALIFORNIA.
1867 James A. McDougall San Francisco.
1869 John Conness Sacramento.
- CONNECTICUT.
1867 Lafayette S. Foster Norwich.
1869 James Dixon Hartford.
- DELAWARE.
1869 George Read Riddle Wilmington.
1871 Willard Saulsbury Georgetown.
- ILLINOIS.
1867 Lyman Trumbull Alton.
1871 Richard Yates Quincy.
- INDIANA.
1867 Henry S. Lane Crawfordsville.
1869 Thomas A. Hendricks Indianapolis.
- IOWA.
1867 Samuel J. Kirkwood Iowa City
1871 James W. Grimes Burlington.
- KANSAS.
1867 Samuel C. Pomeroy Atchison.
1871 Edmund G. Ross (A.) Lawrence.
- KENTUCKY.
1867 Garret Davis Paris.
1871 James Guthrie Louisville.
- MAINE.
1869 Lot M. Morrill Augusta.
1871 Wm. Pitt Fessenden Portland.
- MASSACHUSETTS.
1869 Charles Sumner Boston.
1871 Henry Wilson Natick.
- MARYLAND.
1867 John A. J. Creswell Elkton.
1869 Beverdy Johnson Baltimore.
- MICHIGAN.
1869 Zachariah Chandler Detroit.
1871 Jacob M. Howard Detroit.
- MINNESOTA.
1869 Alexander Ramsay St. Paul.
1871 Daniel S. Norton Mankato.
- MISSOURI.
1867 B. Gratz Brown St. Louis.
1869 John B. Henderson Louisiana.
- NEVADA.
1867 James W. Nye Carson City.
1869 Wm. M. Stewart Virginia City.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1867 Geo. C. Fogg (A.) Concord.
1871 Aaron H. Cragin Lebanon.
- NEW JERSEY.
1869 F. T. Frelinghuysen (A.) Newark.
1871 Alexander G. Cattell Camden.
- NEW YORK.
1867 Ira Harris Albany.
1869 Edwin D. Morgan New York City.
- OHIO.
1867 John Sherman Mansfield.
1869 Benjamin F. Wade Jefferson.

- OREGON.
1867 James W. Nesmith Salem.
1871 George H. Williams Portland.
- PENNSYLVANIA.
1867 Edgar Cowan Greensburgh.
1869 Charles R. Buckalew Bloomsburgh.
- RHODE ISLAND.
1869 William Sprague Providence.
1871 Henry B. Anthony Providence.
- TENNESSEE.
1869 David T. Patterson Greenville.
1871 J. S. Fowler Nashville.
- VERMONT.
1867 Luke P. Poland St. Johnsbury.
1869 George F. Edmunds Burlington.
- WEST VIRGINIA.
1869 Peter G. Van Winkle Parkersburgh.
1871 Waitman T. Willey Morgantown.
- WISCONSIN.
1867 Timothy O. Howe Green Bay.
1869 James R. Doolittle Racine.

NOT YET ADMITTED.

- ALABAMA.
1867 Geo. S. Houston Huntsville.
1871 Lewis E. Parsons Talladega.
- ARKANSAS.
1867 E. Baxter Batesville.
1871 William D. Snow _____
- COLORADO.
— Jerome B. Chaffee Central City.
— John Evans Denver.
- FLORIDA.
1867 William Marvin _____
1871 Wilkerson Call Tallahassee.
- GEORGIA.
1867 Herschel V. Johnson Louisville.
1871 Alexander H. Stephens Crawfordsville.
- NEBRASKA.
— Thomas W. Tipton _____
— John M. Thayer _____
- LOUISIANA.
1867 R. King Cutler (C.) New Orleans.
1871 Michael Hahn (C.) New Orleans.
- MISSISSIPPI.
1867 Wm. L. Sharkey Jackson.
1871 J. L. Alcorn _____
- NORTH CAROLINA.
1867 John Pool Goldsboro.
1871 William A. Graham Hillsboro.
- SOUTH CAROLINA.
1867 John L. Manning Columbia.
1871 Benjamin F. Perry Greenville.
- TEXAS.
— O. M. Roberts Tyler.
— David G. Burnett Galveston.
- VIRGINIA.
1867 John C. Underwood Alexandria.
1871 Joseph Segar Fortress Monroe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of South Bend, Indiana, *Speaker*.
EDWARD MCPHERSON, of Gettysburg, Penn., *Clerk*.

[Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 145. Democrats and Conservatives (in Italics), 47. Total, 192. Phelps (Md.), Noell (Mo.), Rousseau (Ky.), and Taylor (Tenn.), who were elected as Unionists, have been classed with the Conservatives. For the names of other Unionists who, on important occasions, voted with the Conservatives, see the vote on the Civil Rights and Freedmen's Bureau Bills, on other pages. Those marked * were members of the XXXVIIIth Congress.

- CALIFORNIA.
1 Donald C. McKuer San Francisco.
2 *William Higby Calaveras.
3 John Bidwell Chico.
- CONNECTICUT.
1 *Henry C. Deming Hartford.
2 Samuel L. Warner Middletown.
3 *Augustus Brandegee New London.
4 *John H. Hubbard Litchfield.
- DELAWARE.
1 John A. Nicholson Dover.
- ILLINOIS.
1 John Wentworth Chicago.
2 *John F. Farnsworth St. Charles.
3 *Elihu B. Washburne Galena.
4 *Abner C. Harding Monmouth.
5 *Ebon C. Ingersoll Peoria.
6 Burton C. Cook Ottawa.
7 H. P. H. Bromwell Charleston.
8 Shelby M. Cullom Springfield.
9 *Lewis W. Ross Lewistown.
10 Anthony Thornton Shelbyville.
11 Samuel S. Marshall McLeansb'ro'gh
12 Jehu Baker Alton.
13 Andrew J. Krykendall Vienna.
At large, S. W. Montfort Shelbyville.
- INDIANA.
1 William E. Nblack Vincennes.
2 Michael C. Kerr New Albany.
3 Ralph Hill Columbus.
4 John H. Farquhar Brookville.
5 *George W. Julian Centreville.
6 *Ebenezer Dumont Indianapolis.
7 Henry D. Washburn Clinton.
8 *Godlove S. Orth Lafayette.
9 Schuyler Colfax South Bend.
10 Joseph H. Deftrees Goshen.
11 Thomas N. Stillwell Anderson.
- IOWA.
1 *James F. Wilson Fairfield.
2 *Hiram Price Davenport.
3 *William B. Allison Dubuque.
4 *Josiah B. Grinnell Grinnell.
5 *John A. Kasson Des Moines.
6 *Asahel W. Hubbard Sioux City.
- KANSAS.
1 Sidney Clarke Lawrence.
- KENTUCKY.
1 L. S. Trimble Paducah.
2 Burwell C. Ritter Hopkinsville.
3 Elijah Hise Russellville.
4 *Aaron Harding Greensburg.
5 Lovell H. Rousseau Louisville.
6 A. H. Ward Cynthia.
7 George S. Shanklin Nicholasville.
8 *William H. Randall London.
9 Samuel McKee Mount Sterling.
- MAINE.
1 John Lynch Portland.
2 *Sidney Ferham Paris.
3 James G. Blaine Augusta.
4 *John H. Rice Foxcroft.
5 *Frederick A. Pike Calais.
- MARYLAND.
1 Hiram McCullough Elkton.
2 John L. Thomas, Jr. Baltimore.
- MICHIGAN.
1 *Fernando C. Beaman Adrian.
2 *Charles Upson Coldwater.
3 *John W. Longyear Lansing.
4 Thomas W. Ferry Grand Haven.
5 Rowland E. Trowbridge Birmingham.
6 *John F. Driggs East Saginaw.
- MINNESOTA.
1 *William Windom Winona.
2 *Ignatius Donnelly Hastings.
- MISSOURI.
1 John Hogan St. Louis.
2 *Henry T. Blow St. Louis.
3 Thomas F. Noell Perryville.
4 John R. Kelso Springfield.
5 *Joseph W. McCung Linn Creek.
6 Robert T. Van Horn Kansas City.
7 *Benjamin F. Loan St. Joseph.
8 John F. Benjamin Palmyra.
9 George W. Anderson Louisiana.
- NEVADA.
1 Delos R. Ashley Virginia City
- NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 Gilman Marston Exeter.
2 *Edward H. Collins Concord.
3 *James W. Patterson Hanover.
- NEW JERSEY.
1 *John F. Starr Camden.
2 William A. Newell Allentown.
3 Charles Stogreaves Phillipsburg.
4 *Andrew J. Rogers Newton.
5 Edwin R. V Wright Hudson City.
- NEW YORK.
1 Stephen Taber Roslyn.
2 Teunis G. Bergen New Utrecht.
3 John W. Hunter Brooklyn.
4 Morgan Jones New York City.
5 Nelson Taylor "
6 Henry J. Raymond "
7 *John W. Chanler "
8 William E. Dodge "
9 William A. Darling "
10 *William Kaufford Yonkers.
11 *Charles H. Winfield Goshen.
12 John H. Ketcham Dover.
13 Edwin N. Hubbell Coxsackie.
14 Charles Goodyear Schoharie.
15 *John A. Griswold Troy.
16 Robert S. Hale Brasher Falls.
17 *Calvin T. Hubbard Saratoga Sp'gs.
18 James M. Marvin Saratoga Sp'gs.
19 Demas Hubbard, Jr. Snynrna.
20 Addison H. Laffin Herkimer.

21 Roscoe Conkling..... Utica.
 22 Sidney T. Holmes..... Morrisville.
 23 *Thomas T. Davis..... Syracuse.
 24 *Theodore M. Pomeroy..... Auburn.
 25 *Daniel Morris..... Penn Yan.
 26 *Giles W. Hotchkiss..... Binghamton.
 27 Hamilton Ward..... Belmont.
 28 Roswell Hart..... Rochester.
 29 Burt Van Horn..... Newfane.
 30 James M. Humphrey..... Buffalo.
 31 Henry Van Aernam..... Franklinville.

OHIO.
 1 Benjamin Eggleston..... Cincinnati.
 2 Rutherford B. Hayes..... Cincinnati.
 3 *Robert C. Schenck..... Dayton.
 4 William Lawrence..... Bellefontaine.
 5 *F. C. Le Blond..... Celina.
 6 Reader W. Clarke..... Batavia.
 7 Samuel Shellabarger..... Springfield.
 8 James R. Hubbell..... Delaware.
 9 Ralph P. Buckland..... Fremont.
 10 *James M. Ashley..... Toledo.
 11 Hezekiah S. Bundy..... Reed's Mills.
 12 *William E. Finck..... Somerset.
 13 Columbus Delano..... Mount Vernon.
 14 Martin Welker..... Wooster.
 15 Tobias E. Plants..... Pomeroy.
 16 John A. Bingham..... Cadiz.
 17 *Ephraim R. Eckley..... Carrollton.
 18 *Rufus P. Spaulding..... Cleveland.
 19 *James A. Garfield..... Hiram.

1 John H. D. Henderson..... Eugene City.
 PENNSYLVANIA.
 1 *Samuel J. Randall..... Philadelphia.
 2 *Charles O'Neill..... " "
 3 *Leonard Myers..... " "
 4 *William D. Kelley..... " "
 5 *M. Russell Thayer..... Chestnut Hill.
 6 *B. Markley Boyer..... Norristown.
 7 *John M. Broomall..... Reading.
 8 *Sydenham E. Ancona..... Lancaster.
 9 *Thaddeus Stevens..... Lancaster.
 10 *Myer Strouse..... Pottsville.
 11 *Philip Johnson..... Easton.
 12 *Charles Denton..... Wilkesbarre.
 13 Ulysses Mercur..... Towanda.
 14 George F. Miller..... Lewisburg.
 15 Adam J. Glessbrenner..... York.
 16 William H. Kootz..... Edensburg.
 17 Abraham A. Barker..... Edensburg.
 18 Stephen F. Wilson..... Wellsborough.
 19 *Glenn W. Scofield..... Warren.
 20 Charles Vernon Culver..... Franklin.
 21 *John L. Dawson..... Brownsville.
 22 *James K. Moorhead..... Pittsburgh.
 23 *Thomas Williams..... Pittsburgh.
 24 George V. Lawrence..... Monongah'la Cy.

RHODE ISLAND.
 1 *Thomas A. Jenckes..... Providence.
 2 *Nathan F. Dixon..... Westerly.
 TENNESSEE.
 1 Nathaniel G. Taylor..... Happy Valley.
 2 Horace Maynard..... Knoxville.
 3 William B. Stokes..... Liberty.
 4 Edmund Cooper..... Shelbyville.
 5 William B. Campbell..... Lebanon.
 6 S. M. Arnell..... Columbia.
 7 Isaac R. Hawkins..... Huntingdon.
 8 John W. Lefewich..... Memphis.

VERMONT.
 1 *Frederick E. Woodbridge..... Vergennes.
 2 *Justin S. Morrill..... Stratford.
 3 *Portus Baxter..... Derby Line.
 WEST VIRGINIA.
 1 Chester D. Hubbard..... Wheeling.
 2 George R. Latham..... Grafton.
 3 *Killian V. Whaley..... Point Pleasant.
 WISCONSIN.
 1 Halbert E. Paine..... Milwaukee.
 2 *Thamar C. Sloan..... Janesville.
 3 *Amasa Cobb..... Mineral Point.
 4 *Charles A. Eldridge..... Fond du Lac.

5 Philetus Sawyer..... Oshkosh.
 6 *Walter D. McIndoe..... Wausau.
 NOT YET ADMITTED.

ALABAMA.
 1 C. C. Langdon..... Mobile.
 2 J. McCaleb Wiley..... " "
 3 Cutten A. Battle..... " "
 4 Joseph W. Taylor..... " "
 5 B. T. Pope..... " "
 6 T. J. Jackson..... " "

ARKANSAS.
 1 William Byers..... Batesville.
 2 G. H. Kyle..... Princeton.
 3 J. M. Johnson..... Fort Smith.

COLORADO.
 1 Geo. M. Chilcott..... Pueblo.

FLORIDA.
 1 F. McLeod..... " "

GEORGIA.
 1 Solomon Cohen..... " "
 2 Philip Cook..... " "
 3 Hugh Buchanan..... Columbus.
 4 E. G. Cabaness..... " "
 5 J. D. Matthews..... " "
 6 J. H. Christy..... Athens.
 7 James P. Hambieton..... " "

LOUISIANA.
 1 Louis St. Martin..... " "
 2 Jacob Barker..... New Orleans.
 3 Robert C. Wickliffe..... " "
 4 John E. King..... " "
 5 John Ray..... " "

MISSISSIPPI.
 1 A. E. Reynolds..... " "
 2 R. A. Pinson..... " "
 3 James T. Harrison..... " "
 4 A. M. West..... " "
 5 E. G. Peyton..... " "

NEBRASKA.
 1 T. M. Marquette..... " "
 NORTH CAROLINA.
 1 Jesse R. Stubbs..... Williamston.
 2 Charles C. Clark..... Newbern.
 3 Thomas C. Fuller..... Fayetteville.
 4 Josiah Turner, Jr..... Orange.
 5 Lewis Hanes..... Salisbury.
 6 S. H. Walkup..... Monroe.
 7 A. H. Jones..... Hendersonville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1 John D. Kennedy..... " "
 2 William Aiken..... " "
 3 Samuel McGowan..... " "
 4 James Farrou..... " "

TEXAS.
 1 Geo. W. Chilton..... Tyler.
 2 B. H. Epperson..... Clarksville.
 3 A. M. Branch..... Huntsville.
 4 C. O. Herbert..... Columbus.

VIRGINIA.
 1 W. H. B. Custis..... Norfolk.
 2 Lucius H. Chandler..... Norfolk.
 3 B. Johnson Barbours..... Richmond.
 4 Robert Ridgway..... " "
 5 Beverly A. Davis..... Danville.
 6 Alexander H. Stuart..... Staunton.
 7 Robert Y. Conrad..... Winchester.
 8 Daniel H. Hoge..... Montgomery.

DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.
 ARIZONA.—John N. Goodwin, Prescott.
 COLORADO.—Allan A. Bradford, Denver.
 DAKOTA.—Walter A. Barleigh, Yancton.
 IDAHO.—E. D. Holbrook, Idaho City.
 MONTANA.—Samuel McLean, Bannock City.
 NEBRASKA.—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Omaha.
 NEW MEXICO.—J. Francisco Chavez, Santa Fe.
 UTAH.—Wm. H. Hooper, Salt Lake City.
 WASHINGTON.—Arthur A. Deuny, Seattle.

XLth CONGRESS—AS FAR AS CHOSEN.

THE SENATE.

CALIFORNIA. John Conness. Cornelius Cole.	KENTUCKY. James Guthrie. — Dem.	NEVADA. William M. Stewart. — Rep.	PENNSYLVANIA. Charles R. Buckatew. — Rep.
CONNECTICUT. James Dixon. Orris S. Ferry.	MAINE. Lot M. Morrill. William P. Fessenden.	NEW HAMPSHIRE. Aaron H. Cragin. James W. Patterson.	RHODE ISLAND. William Sprague. Henry B. Anthony.
DELAWARE. George Read Riddle. Willard Saulsbury.	MASSACHUSETTS. Charles Sumner. Henry Wilson.	NEW JERSEY. A. G. Cattell. — Rep.	TENNESSEE. David T. Fowler. J. S. Patterson.
ILLINOIS. Richard Yates. — Rep.	MARYLAND. Reverdy Johnson. — Dem.	NEW YORK. Edwin D. Morgan. — Rep.	VERMONT. George F. Edmunds. Justin S. Morrill.
INDIANA. Thomas A. Hendricks. — Rep.	MISSOURI. John B. Henderson. — Rep.	OHIO. Benjamin F. Wade. — Rep.	WEST VIRGINIA. Peter G. Van Winkle. Waitman T. Willey.
IOWA. James W. Grimes. James Harlan.	MICHIGAN. Zachariah Chandler. Jacob M. Howard.	OREGON. George H. Williams. Henry W. Corbett.	WISCONSIN. James R. Doolittle. — Rep.
KANSAS. — Rep.	MINNESOTA. Alexander Ramsey. Daniel S. Norton.		

Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 43. Democrats and Conservatives (in Italics), 9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA. [Three members to be elected in Sept.]	4 John A. Peters. 5 †Frederick A. Pike.	NEW YORK. Dist. 1 †Stephen Taber. 2 Demas Barnes. 3 Wm. E. Robinson. 4 John Fox. 5 John Morrissey. 6 Thos. E. Stewart. 7 †John W. Chanler. 8 James Brooks. 9 Fernando Wood. 10 Wm. H. Robertson. 11 Chas. H. Van Wyck. 12 †John H. Ketcham. 13 Thomas Cornell. 14 J. V. L. Pruyn. 15 †J. A. Griswold. 16 Orange Ferris. 17 †C. T. Hubbard. 18 †James M. Marvin. 19 Wm. C. Fields. 20 †A. H. Laffin. 21 †Roscoe Conkling. 22 John C. Churchill. 23 Dennis McCarthy. 24 †T. M. Pomeroy. 25 Wm. H. Kelsey. 26 Wm. S. Lincoln. 27 †Hamilton Ward. 28 †Roswell Hart. 29 Lewis Selby. 30 †J. H. Humphrey. 31 †H. Van Aernam.	Dist. 19 †Jas. A. Garfield. OREGON. 1 Rufus Mallory. PENNSYLVANIA. 1 †Samuel J. Randall. 2 †Charles O'Neill. 3 †Leonard Myers. 4 †Wm. D. Kelley. 5 Caleb N. Taylor. 6 †B. Markley Boyer. 7 †John M. Broomall. 8 J. Lawrence Getz. 9 †Thaddeus Stevens. 10 H. L. Cake. 11 D. M. Van Auken. 12 †Chas. Dennison (C.). 13 †Ulysses Mercur. 14 †George F. Miller. 15 †A. J. Glessbrenner. 16 †Wm. H. Kootz. 17 Daniel J. Morrill. 18 †Stephen F. Wilson. 19 †G. W. Scofield. 20 Darwin A. Finney. 21 John Covode. 22 †J. K. Moorhead. 23 †Thomas Williams. 24 †G. V. Lawrence. RHODE ISLAND. [Two members to be elected in April.] TENNESSEE. [Eight members to be elected in August.] VERMONT. 1 †F. E. Woodbridge. 2 Luke P. Poland. 3 W. C. Smith. WEST VIRGINIA. 1 †C. D. Hubbard. 2 B. M. Kitchen. 3 Daniel Polsley. WISCONSIN. 1 †Halbert E. Paine. 2 B. F. Hopkins. 3 †Amasa Cobb. 4 †Chas. A. Eldridge. 5 †Philetus Sawyer. 6 C. C. Washburne.
DELAWARE. Dist. 1 †John A. Nicholson. ILLINOIS. 1 N. B. Judd. 2 †J. P. Forusworth. 3 †E. B. Washburne. 4 †Aaron C. Harding. 5 †Ebon C. Ingersoll. 6 †Burton C. Cook. 7 †H. P. H. Bromwell. 8 †Shelby M. Cullom. 9 †Lewis W. Ross (C.). 10 A. G. Burr. 11 †Saml. S. Marshall. 12 †Jehu Baker. 13 G. B. Raun. At large, J. A. Logan.	MARYLAND. 1 †Hiram McCullough. 2 S. Archer. (C.) 3 †C. E. Phelps. (C.) 4 †Francis Thomas. 5 †Frederick Stone. MASSACHUSETTS. 1 †Thomas D. Elliot. 2 †Oakes Ames. 3 Ginery Twitchell. 4 †Samuel Hooper. 5 Benj. F. Butler. 6 †Nathan P. Banks. 7 †Geo. S. Boutwell. 8 †John D. Baldwin. 9 †Wm. B. Washburn. 10 †Henry L. Dawes.	MISSOURI. 1 Wm. A. Pile. 2 C. A. Newcomb. 3 †Thos. E. Noel. 4 J. J. Gravelly. 5 †J. W. McClurg. 6 †R. T. Van Horn (C). 7 †Benj. F. Loan. 8 †J. F. Benjamin. 9 W. F. Switzler (C). MICHIGAN. 1 †Fer. C. Beaman. 2 †Charles Upson. 3 Austin Blair. 4 †Thomas W. Ferry. 5 †R. E. Trowbridge. 6 †John F. Driggs. MINNESOTA. 1 †Wm. Windom. 2 †Ignatius Donnelly. NEVADA. 1 †Delos R. Ashley. NEW HAMPSHIRE. [Three members to be elected in March.] NEW JERSEY. 1 †William Moore. 2 †Charles Hatght. (C) 3 †Chas. Sitgreaves. 4 John Hill. 5 G. A. Halsey.	

Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 127. Democrats and Conservatives (in Italics), 86. (†) Members of the XXXIXth Congress. (C.) Seats contested.

STEINWAY & SONS' New Patent Upright Piano.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE.)

A NEW PIANO

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENT IN UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

THE upright piano, doubtless the handsomest, as it promises to be the favorite, of its class, has very recently undergone so marked an improvement in the science of its manufacture as to be in many respects a new instrument. It is well understood from the testimony of leading instrumentalists in the Old World that the square and grand pianos made in this country are even superior in all the requirements of art to the most celebrated manufacture of the Old World; but in the construction of the upright pianos the American maker has heretofore labored under the same difficulties as have beset the European. Many costly experiments have been tried and much ingenious study given to the task of perfecting an instrument which, if all its capacities were in harmony with its convenience, compactness, and beauty of form, ought to be more desirable than any other to a large number of households and an extensive class of performers. The upright piano made hitherto wanted power, full tone, and an even register. The action was not only complicated, cramped, and defective, but the instrument was constantly liable to get out of order, while from these and a variety of causes there was no certainty of keeping it in tune.

In the new upright pianos, just set up by the Messrs. Steinway & Sons, these defects are, without exception, admirably overcome. Hundreds of players have already tested the accuracy and brilliancy of the instrument; and its perfection, now arrived at after much expense and many years of experiment, brings to the view of the musical world an event of infinite importance to their art. The invention by which this fine result has been achieved belongs solely to the eminent firm we have named. Beyond the praise due them for a remarkable success of enterprise, they deserve public gratulation for a discovery which, great or small, is likely to benefit the general community of musicians as much as any improvement of late years effected in the making of pianos. The new uprights are known as "The Patent Resonator," and "Double Iron Frame," and were patented June 5th of this year. From a description of the general features of the instrument, musicians will be able to understand its points of superiority.

The instrument is provided, in addition to the usual iron frame sustaining the strings in the front of the sound-board, with an iron brace frame in the rear of it, instead of constructing the latter portion of the instrument, as heretofore, of heavy pieces of timber. Both the front and rear iron frames are cast together in one solid piece, by this means imparting a solidity of construction and stability of tune not paralleled in all respects in piano-forte manufacture. The sound-board is supported in its position between the two frames by a simple apparatus which regulates its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of vibration and sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

In every upright piano previously manufactured, the action stood upon posts, the lower ends of which rested upon the keys, rendering the mechanism complicated and liable to get out of order. In the new patent overstrung upright pianos of Steinway & Sons, the action works directly upon, and from the keys, in the same manner as in their square and grand pianos, and the touch is just as light, agreeable and prompt.

Another highly important and delightful improvement is their newly invented "soft pedal," as applied to these instruments. By a simple and most ingenious arrangement the whole line of hammers can be moved either in close proximity to the strings, or to any desirable part of their striking distance, thereby enabling the performer, at will, to produce the full power of the instrument, or the softest whisper of its tone, or any desired gradation of *crescendo* or *decrescendo*, with the most unerring certainty. The volume of tone of these new instruments is, strange to say, fully equal to that of their best and most powerful square pianos, while their quality is of the most exquisite musical character, pure, sympathetic, and perfectly pliable, the "singing" capacity and duration of sound of the instrument being truly surprising, thus enabling the pianist to produce a variety of the most charming effects.

From a trial and hearing of one of these instruments, we are convinced of their very great value to music. Their length and depth of tone is extraordinary; their vibratory power is in keeping with the fullest and soundest volume of tone; and there is a dulcet and crystalline clearness in the play of the higher keys. Sacred music, performed on this instrument, has a strength and resonance not to be supplied by any other instrument of its size. It is also one of its remarkable merits that its tone can be brought to a positive close at will of the player, thus avoiding the old unmanageable vibration. We have no hesitation in approving the new instrument, which, with its peculiar and original advantages, seems the most perfect of its class. Its full beauty of form and mechanism must be seen to be appreciated.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. V.—*Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue. [Approved Jan. 15, 1866.]

CHAP. VIII.—*Registry of Vessels.*—Forbids the registry of vessels as American vessels which altered their registers during the rebellion to obtain the protection of a foreign government. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

CHAP. IX.—*Mrs. Lincoln.*—An act granting the franking privilege to Mary Lincoln. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

CHAP. XII.—*Importation of Foreign Cattle.*—Forbids the importation of neat cattle, or the hides of neat cattle. The Secretary of the Treasury may suspend the operation of the act as to any foreign country. The President may, by proclamation, declare the act inoperative, and it shall be of no effect from and after thirty days from the date of the proclamation. Any person convicted of willful violation of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both, at the discretion of the court. [March 6, 1866.]

CHAP. XIII.—*Lands to California.*—Relinquishes to the city of San Francisco the right and title of the United States to certain lands within said city. Said lands shall be disposed of by the city to parties on *bona fide* possession thereof. The relinquishment shall not, however, interfere with any adverse right or claim. [March 8, 1866.]

CHAP. XV.—*Declaratory of the Meaning of Certain Parts of the Internal Revenue Act.*—In section 120 the words dividends in scrip or money, &c., shall mean dividends in scrip or money, &c., wherever payable, and the words stockholders, &c., shall include non-residents. Persons shall make returns of income, &c., according to their value in legal tender currency, and if the returns shall be made on the basis of coined money, the Assistant Assessor shall reduce such returns to the basis of legal tender currency. [March 10, 1866.]

CHAP. XVII.—*Goods in Bonded Warehouses.*—After the 1st day of May, 1866, goods in bonded warehouse may be withdrawn within one year from the date of importation, on payment of the duties to which they may be subject at the time of withdrawal, and after the expiration of one year, and until the expiration of three years from said date, an additional duty of 10 per cent. will be assessed. This act shall not operate to prevent the export of bonded goods, &c., within three years from date of importation, nor their transportation in bond to other ports for the purpose of exportation. [Mar. 14, '66.]

CHAP. XVIII.—*Maine Lumber.*—Admits, free of duty, lumber of American citizens, grown on St. John River and its tributaries, sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, after the 17th of March, 1866. [March 16, 1866.]

CHAP. XXI.—*National Military and Naval Asylum.*—Constitutes the President, Secretary of War, and Chief Justice of the United States, and other persons, a Board of Managers of "The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers." Nine other citizens, not members of Congress, shall be associated with the three above named, no two of whom shall be residents of the same State, and who shall all be residents of the States which furnished organized bodies of troops for the suppression of the rebellion (no person being ever eligible who gave aid to the rebellion), to be selected by joint resolution of the Senate and House. The Board of Managers shall have authority to procure sites for Military Asylums. For the support of the asylum shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines against officers and soldiers above the amount necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or individuals, all forfeitures for desertion, and all moneys due deceased officers and soldiers which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after their death. All officers and soldiers who served in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and not provided for by existing laws, who have been or may be disabled by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of their duty, shall be entitled to the benefits of the institution upon the recommendation of three of the managers. The provision for a naval asylum in the act (1865, chap. XCI.) to which this is amendatory is repealed. The property of the United States at Point Lookout, Md., shall become the property of the asylum. [March 21, 1866.]

CHAP. XXV.—*Smithsonian Institute.*—Transfers the Library of the Smithsonian Institute to the Library of Congress. [April 5, 1866.]

CHAP. XXVII.—*Relief of Seamen.*—Grants to any officer of the navy or marine corps who may have lost his personal effects by the loss of his vessel one month of sea pay. The bounty-money of any seaman who enlisted from the army into the navy shall not be deducted from his prize-money. [April 6, 1866.]

CHAP. XXXI.—*Civil Rights Bill.*—[The text of this important bill, together with the veto of the President, and the vote by which both Houses passed it over the veto, is given on another page.]

CHAP. XXXIX.—*Exchange of Obligations.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange treasury notes or any other obligations for any description of bonds, and also to dispose of any description of bonds at his discretion, for lawful money of the United States or treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit. [April 12, 1866.]

CHAP. XL.—*Reimbursement of Pennsylvania.*—Provides for the reimbursement of the State of Pennsylvania for moneys advanced to the Government for war purposes. [April 12, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVI.—*Reimbursement of Missouri.*—Provides for the reimbursement of the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVII.—*Gunboat to Liberia.*—Authorizes the President to transfer a gunboat to the Government of the Republic of Liberia. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. XLVIII.—*Postage.*—An act to provide that the "Soldiers' Individual Memorial" shall be carried through the mails at the usual rates of printed matter. [April 17, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXIII.—*Boundaries of Nevada.*—Extends the boundaries of Nevada. [May 5, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXIV.—*International Ocean Telegraph Company.*—Gives the International Ocean Telegraph Company the sole privilege, for a period of 14 years from the approval of this act, to lay, construct, land, maintain, and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands, over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the said United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands. The United States shall have at all times the free use of the cable. The company shall not charge more than \$3.50 for messages of ten words. Said grant to be null and void unless the cable is laid and in successful operation within three years from the passage of this act. [May 5, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXV.—*Court of Claims.*—Gives the Court of Claims jurisdiction over the claims of any disbursing officers of the United States who may have lost their vouchers by capture or otherwise while in the line of duty. [May 9, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXX.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Extends the provisions of the 4th, 5th and 6th sections of the act of March 3, 1863, to actions for search, arrest, &c., made by any officer under authority of the President, Secretary of War, or of any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department or district in which such search, &c., took place. The right of removal to the Circuit Court may be exercised after the appearance of the defendant and filing of his plea in said court, and the State courts shall then proceed no further. Section 4 enacts that if the State courts shall, notwithstanding, proceed further in such case, then all such proceedings shall be void and of no effect, and all officers, judges, &c., proceeding thereunder shall be liable in damages to the party aggrieved, to be recovered in a State court having proper jurisdiction, or in the Circuit Court of the United States. [May 11, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXI.—*Five-cent Pieces.*—Authorizes the coinage of five-cent pieces. [May 16, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXII.—*Duty on Live Animals.*—Levies a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem on all live animals imported from foreign countries. [May 16, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXVI.—*Kidnapping.*—Punishes any person attempting to kidnap any other person, with the intention to carry such person into slavery, on conviction thereof, by a fine of not

less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both. Any master or owner of any vessel who shall receive on board any person from any State or Territory of the United States, with the knowledge and intent that such person is to be carried into slavery, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, nor less than \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both, and the vessel shall be forfeited to the United States. [May 21, 1866.]

CHAP. LXXXIX.—*Virginia Courts.*—Provides that the Circuit Court of the United States, in the District of Virginia, shall be held in Richmond, commencing on the first Monday of May and on the fourth Monday in November, in each year. [May 22, 1866.]

CHAP. C.—*Assistant Secretary of the Navy.*—Authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy. [May 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CII.—*Passports.*—Repeals sec. 23 of chap. 79 of the acts of the 3d session of the XXXVIIIth Congress. Hereafter passports shall be issued only to citizens of the United States. [May 30, 1866.]

CHAP. CVI.—*Pensions.*—Provides that all persons who, while in the military or naval service and in line of duty, shall have lost the sight of both eyes, or have lost both hands, or been totally disabled in the same, or otherwise rendered utterly helpless, shall receive a pension of \$25 per month. All persons who shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing manual labor, but not so much as to require constant personal aid, shall receive \$20 per month; and all persons who shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally disabled in the same, shall receive \$15 per month. Any pledge, mortgage, &c., of any right, claim or interest in any pension shall be void, and any person acting as attorney to receive a pension for another shall take an oath that he has no interest in said money, and that he does not know that the same has been disposed of to any person. No sum of money due to a pensioner shall be liable to attachment. Fees of claim agents are limited to 25 cents for preparing papers for a pensioner, and 15 cents for administering an oath to a pensioner. If a pensioner die while his application is pending, and after the proof has been completed, his heirs shall be entitled to the accrued pension. If any person shall have been commissioned and died or been disabled in the line of duty before being mustered, such officer or person entitled to pension shall receive a pension according to his rank if he had been mustered. The period of service of all persons entitled to pension shall be considered to extend to the time of their actual discharge. Enlisted men employed as teamsters, &c., shall be regarded as non-commissioned officers or privates. Should a widow abandon her child or children under 16 years of age, or be proved to be unfit to have custody of them, she shall receive no pension until they are over 16 years of age, and the minor child or children shall receive the pension. The orphan brothers, and also the father of a deceased officer or soldier, who were dependent upon him

for support, shall be pensioned. Sec. 14 provides that the widows and children of colored soldiers shall receive the pension, &c., without other evidence of marriage than that the parties had recognized each other as man and wife, and had lived together as such. [June 6, 1866.]

CHAP. CX.—*Military Academy.*—Sec. 2 provides that no person who has served in any capacity in the military or naval service of the so-called Confederate States during the late rebellion shall hereafter receive an appointment as a cadet at the Military or Naval Academy. [June 8, 1866.]

CHAP. CXIV.—*Postal Law.*—Provides that prepaid and free letters shall be forwarded at the request of the party addressed from one Post-Office to another without additional charge, and returned dead letters shall be restored to the writers thereof free of charge. Letters bearing indorsement of a request for return to the writers, shall be returned without additional postage charge. Money orders may be issued for any sum not exceeding \$50, and the charge for a sum under twenty dollars shall be ten cents; for an order exceeding twenty dollars, twenty-five cents. Money orders shall be valid only within one year after date, and in case of loss of a money order a duplicate may be issued without charge. All railroad companies shall carry without extra charge such printed matter as the Postmaster-General may direct. Any person who shall wilfully injure or destroy any mailable matter in any receiving box, on conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than one year. The Postmaster-General may change the style of postage stamp now in use. [June 12, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXII.—*Safe Keeping of Public Money.*—Provides that disbursing officers of the United States shall deposit the public money with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The depositing of public money elsewhere than as authorized by law, or the lending of any money, is judged an embezzlement of the money, and upon conviction thereof, the offending officer shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than ten years, or be fined not more than the amount embezzled, nor less than \$1,000, or both. Any banker or any other person who shall receive, knowingly, from any disbursing officer, any public money, by way of loan or accommodation, or otherwise, than in payment of a debt against the United States, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of public money, and punished as above provided in this Act. [June 14, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXIII.—*Settlement of Accounts.*—Provides that all moneys raised in the United States for the benefit of refugees or freedmen, received by an officer of the United States, shall be charged against such officer on the books of the Treasury Department, as if such moneys had been drawn from the Treasury of the United States. When accounts are rendered for expenditures for refugees or freedmen which cannot be settled for want of specific appropriations the same may be paid out of the fund for the relief of refugees and freedmen. [June 15, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXIV.—*Inter-State Communication.*—Authorizes every railroad company in the

United States, whose road is operated by steam, to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight, &c., on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination. [June 15, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXVII.—*Homestead Law.*—Provides that all the public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida, shall be disposed of according to the stipulations of the Homestead Law of May 20, 1862, and the act of March 21, 1864, with this restriction, that until after the expiration of two years after the passage of this act no entry shall be made for more than a half-quarter section, or eighty acres; and in lieu of the sum of \$10 required to be paid by the second section of said act, there shall be paid the sum of \$5 at the time of the issue of each patent; and that the public lands in said States shall be disposed of in no other manner after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That no distinction or discrimination shall be made in the construction or execution of this act on account of race or color: *And provided further*, That no mineral lands shall be liable to entry and settlement under its provisions. Sec. 2 That section second of the above-cited Homestead Law, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May 20, 1862, be so amended as to read as follows: That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land-office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is 21 years or more of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of \$5, when the entry is not more than 80 acres, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the amount of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry, and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they, have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he will bear true allegiance to the government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided by law. *And provided further*, That in case of the death of both father

and mother, leaving an infant child or children under 21 years of age, the right and fee shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children, for the time being, have their domicile, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose, and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on the payment of the office fees, and sum of money herein specified: *Provided*, That until the first day of January, 1867, any person applying for the benefit of this act shall, in addition to the oath heretofore required, also make oath that he has not borne arms against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXVIII.—*Reimbursement of West Virginia*.—An act to reimburse West Virginia for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and paying military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. [June 21, '66.]

CHAP. CXXIX.—*Hydrographic Office*.—An act to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXX.—*Howard Institute*.—Incorporates the "Howard Institute and Home," of the District of Columbia, the object of which is declared to be the establishment of a charitable institution for the instruction of freedmen in the industrial pursuits of life, and fit them for independent self-support, and to afford a temporary home for such freedmen as may from sickness, misfortune, age, or infirmity, require fostering care until otherwise relieved. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXXXI.—*Paymasters*.—An act to regulate the appointment of paymasters in the navy, and explanatory of an act for the better organization of the pay department of the navy. [June 21, 1866.]

CHAP. CXL.—*Revision of United States Laws*.—Provides for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States. [June 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CXLIII.—*Patent Office Fees*.—Provides that the appellant for the first time from the decision of the primary examiner to the examiners-in-chief, shall pay a fee of \$10 into the Patent Office. [June 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CLV.—*Washington Territory*.—Amends the organic act of Washington Territory. The sessions of the Legislature are to be biennial, the members of the Council to be elected for four years, and the members of the House for two years. [June 29, 1866.]

CHAP. CLIX.—*Union Pacific Railroad*.—This is an act to amend the act of 1864, which amended the act of 1862. This amendatory act authorizes the Union Pacific Railroad Company's eastern division to designate the general route of their said road, and to file a map thereof, as now required by law, at any time before the first day of December, 1866; and upon the filing of said map, showing the general route of said road, the lands along the entire line thereof, so far as the same may be designated, shall be reserved from sale by order of the Secretary of the Interior. Said company shall be entitled to only the same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid

in the construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they would have been entitled to if they had connected their said line with the Union Pacific Railroad on the one hundredth degree of longitude as now required by law. The said company shall connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific Railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado, Sec. 2. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road from Omaha, in Nebraska Territory, westward, according to the best and most practicable route, and without reference to the initial point on the one-hundredth meridian of west longitude, as now provided by law, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, are hereby authorized to locate, construct, and continue their road eastward, in a continuous completed line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific Railroad: *Provided*, That each of the above-named Companies shall have the right, when the nature of the work to be done, by reason of deep cuts and tunnels, shall, for the expeditious construction of the Pacific Railroad, require it, to work for an extent of not to exceed 300 miles in advance of their continuous completed lines. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLX.—*Lands to Michigan*.—Grants lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of a Ship Canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle, to be selected from the odd numbered sections of land nearest the said canal. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXI.—*Lands to Michigan*.—Grants lands to Michigan to aid in the construction of a Harbor and Ship Canal at Portage Lake, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXII.—*Nitro-Glycerine*.—Prohibits the transportation of Nitro-Glycerine on any vessel or vehicle, &c., used for transporting passengers, and any person, company, or corporation which shall knowingly violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000. [July 3, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXVII.—*Pilot Regulations*.—No State shall make any discrimination in the rate of pilotage or half pilotage between vessels sailing between the ports of one State, and vessels sailing between the ports of different States, or any discrimination against vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, or against National vessels of the United States. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXX.—*Port of Delivery*.—Makes Whitehall, New York, a port of delivery. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXXI.—*Three Months' Pay*.—Entitles to the three months' pay proper, provided for by act of March 3, 1865, all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who were in service on March 3, 1865, and whose resignations were presented and accepted, or who were mustered out at their own request, or otherwise honorably discharged from the service after the 9th April, 1865. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CLXXXIV.—*Internal Revenue Act*.—An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend the former internal revenue acts. This bill is too long to be condensed here. It can be seen at the office of every United States assessor and collector. [July 13, 1866.]

CHAP. CC.—*Freedmen's Bureau*.—We give this important bill, together with the veto message of the President, and the vote by which it was carried over the veto, on another page.

CHAP. CCI.—*Smuggling*.—An act further to prevent smuggling and for other purposes. Authorizes officers of the harbors and other agents of the Treasury Department, to board and search any vessel, to stop vessels under way, seize them and arrest persons on board for breach of law. Vessels of any kind may likewise be stopped and searched, and seized for breach of law. The Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, prescribe regulations for the search of persons and baggage, and for the employment of female inspectors for the examination and search of persons of their own sex. All persons coming from foreign countries shall be liable to detention or search by authorized officers or agents of the Government, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. Prescribes penalties for fraudulently or knowingly bringing into the United States any goods contrary to law, for forcibly resisting officers of customs, etc. Officers and persons making searches and seizures may demand assistance of persons within three miles, and penalties are prescribed for refusing assistance. [July 18, 1866.]

CHAP. CCIX.—*Agricultural Colleges, &c.*—Extends the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," three years from the passage of this act. When any Territory shall become a State, it shall have three years within which to accept the benefits of this act. If any State has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, it shall have five years within which to provide at least one college after the time for providing such college, according to the act of July 2, 1862, shall have expired. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCX.—*Supreme Court of the United States*.—Provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices. Sec. 2. The 1st and 2d Circuits shall remain as now constituted; the Districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware shall constitute the 3d Circuit; the Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the 4th Circuit; the Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the 5th Circuit; the Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the 6th Circuit; the Districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shall constitute the 7th Circuit; the Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas

shall constitute the 8th Circuit, and the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the 9th Circuit. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXII.—*Lands to Kansas*.—Grants lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Elwood, westwardly via Maryville so as to effect a junction with the Union Pacific Railroad, with the usual guarantees to settlers under the homestead and other laws. The sections within ten miles of the road which are not granted shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public land. For every ten consecutive miles of road completed patents shall issue for so many sections of land as lie opposite and coterminous with the said completed sections. If the road is not completed within ten years, the land remaining unpatented shall revert to the United States. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXIII.—*Registry of Vessels*.—Declares that the act passed Feb. 10, 1866, shall not affect or limit the operation of the act of 23d Dec., 1852. [July 23, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXX.—*Telegraph Lines*.—Grants to all telegraph companies now organized, or hereafter to be organized, the right to construct a telegraph line over any portion of the public domain of the United States. Such companies may take from the public land such stone, timber, and other materials, as are necessary for the construction of their lines, and they may pre-empt such portion of the unoccupied public land subject to pre-emption as they may need for stations, but such stations shall not be within 15 miles of each other. The communications of the United States shall have priority over all other business, at rates which the Postmaster-General may fix. The rights hereby granted cannot be transferred. The United States may, after five years from the passage of this act, purchase all the telegraph lines at an appraised value, to be ascertained by five persons, two of whom shall be chosen by the Postmaster-General, two by the companies interested, and one by the four previously selected. [July 24, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXI.—*Navy Officers*.—Increases the number of line officers on the active list of the Navy, and creates the office of admiral. Sec. 2. Authorizes the appointment of certain of the line officers of the navy on the active list from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years, and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom. Sec. 3. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to examine the claims of all candidates under the provisions of Section 2. Sec. 4. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to retain such volunteer officers as the exigencies of the service may require. The annual compensation of the admiral shall be \$10,000. Naval constructors and first and second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXII.—*Grade of General*.—Revises the grade of General of the Army of the United States. The general to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to be selected from among the officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill, and

ability. The pay of the general shall be \$400 per month. The act also provides for the aides of the general, their number, rank, and pay. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXIV.—*Passengers in Steamboats—Steamboat Inspectors.*—Provides measures for the safety of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and regulates the salaries of steamboat inspectors. Licensed engineers or pilots wrongfully refusing to serve as such, or pilots refusing to admit certain persons into pilot house, are to forfeit \$300. All vessels to be subject to the navigation laws of the United States. Passenger vessels to have the life-boats required by law provided with suitable boat disengaging apparatus. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXV.—*Widows' Pensions, &c.*—Extends the provisions of the pension laws so as to include provost-marshals and enrolling officers who have been killed while in the discharge of their duties, and provost-marshals shall rank as captains, deputy provost-marshals as first lieutenants, and enrolling officers as second lieutenants. Pensions of widows shall be increased \$2 for each child under 16 years of age, and in case the widow has died or married again the children shall receive the same increase of pension as the mother would have been entitled to. If any person, during the pendency of his application for a pension, and after the proof has been completed, shall die, whether by reason of a wound received or disease contracted while in line of duty, his representatives shall receive the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled had his certificate been issued. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXVIII.—*House of Correction.*—Establishes in the District of Columbia a House of Correction for Boys. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXXXIX.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.*—Incorporates "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union," at Washington, D. C. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXL.—*Marriages and Children of Colored Persons.*—Legalizes marriages of certain colored persons in the District of Columbia, and provides that their children shall be deemed legitimate. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLI.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to Red River. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLII.—*Lands granted for Railroads and Telegraphs.*—Grants public lands (not mineral) to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland in Oregon. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLIV.—*Electims of Senators.*—Regulates the mode in which Senators of the United States shall hereafter be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. Each House shall, by a *viva voce* vote of each member present, name a person for Senator on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof. On the day following the Houses shall meet in joint assembly, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in each House, he shall be declared duly elected Senator of the United States; but if not, then

the joint assembly shall proceed to choose, by a *viva voce* vote, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person who shall receive a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of the members of each House being present, shall be declared duly elected. If such Senator is not elected on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet and take at least one vote per day during the session of the Legislature. Sec. 2 provides that when a vacancy exists at a meeting of the Legislature, the same proceedings shall be held on the second Tuesday after their meeting and organization, and when a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after notice of such vacancy shall have been received. Sec. 3. The Governor of the State shall certify the election of a Senator to the President of the Senate of the United States. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXLIX.—*Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.*—Incorporates "The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home," at Washington, D. C. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLII.—*Port of Entry.*—Changes the port of entry in Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, from Port Angelos to Port Townsend. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLV.—*Calais.*—An Act to authorize the entry and clearance of vessels at the Port of Calais, Me. [July 25, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXII.—*Ditches and Canals.*—Declares all mineral lands of the United States to be free and open to exploration by citizens of the United States. Patents for mineral lands may be issued to any claimant or association of claimants who shall have occupied and improved the same in accordance with the local customs, and have expended in improvements and actual labor thereon at least \$1,000. Sections 3, 4, 5, and 6, contain regulations for the issuing of patents. The President is authorized, at his discretion, to establish additional land districts and to appoint the necessary officers. The right of way is granted for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses. Sec. 9. Protects rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural, and other purposes, where such rights have vested and accrued, and confirms the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the said purposes. Wherever homesteads shall have been located on mineral lands on which no valuable mines have been discovered, and which are purely agricultural, the owners shall have a right of pre-emption thereto. Upon the survey of the lands aforesaid, the Secretary of the Interior may designate such lands more purely agricultural, and they shall be open to pre-emption and settlement. [July 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXV.—*Pacific Railroad.*—Authorizes the issue of Pacific Railroad bonds of a greater denomination than \$1,000. [July 26, '66.]

CHAP. CCLXIX.—*Weighting of Exports.*—Imposes a duty of three cents per 100 pounds upon all weighable articles hereafter exported upon which a drawback or return duty is allowed. [July 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXX.—*Lands to Kansas.*—Grants land to aid in the construction of a Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and Telegraph, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. [July 26, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII.—*Lands for Railroad and Telegraph Purposes.*—Incorporates the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and grants lands to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to the Pacific Coast. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVII.—*Refunding of Taxes.*—Authorizes the refunding of license taxes of wholesale dealers where they may have been overcharged. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXIV.—*Appraiser in New York City.*—Reorganizes the Appraiser's office in New York. The salary of the Appraiser is fixed at \$4,000, and the Assistant Appraisers at \$3,000. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXV.—*Fire in Portland.*—Authorizes the admission, free of duty, of all contributions of building materials for Portland. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVI.—*Sheath-Knives.*—An act to prevent the wearing of sheath-knives by American seamen. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVII.—*Public Printing.*—Provides regulations for the printing of public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXVIII.—*Suits of Aliens.*—Authorizes the removal of the suits against aliens from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States, when the matter in dispute exceeds \$500. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCLXXXIX.—*Nebraska.*—An act authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities. [July 27, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCIII.—*Collectors of Customs.*—Fixes the salaries of certain collectors of customs; creates a collection district in Texas to be called the district of Corpus Christi; makes Indianola, Tex., the port of entry for the district of Saluria, instead of La Salle. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCVI.—*Civil Expenses Appropriation.*—An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. This act raises the salaries of members of Congress to \$5,000 per annum, and that of the Speaker to \$8,000. It gives an additional bounty of \$100 to soldiers who served during the rebellion for not less than three years, and to soldiers who served not less than two years \$50, and also to the widow, minor children or parents of any such soldier who died in the service. No soldier who has bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that he has not so bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim shall be entertained except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCVIII.—*Revenue from Imports.*—Imposes a duty on cigars of \$3 per pound, and in addition 50 per cent. ad valorem; on cotton, 3c. per lb.; on all compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part the same duty as

on spirituous liquors. Section 2 allows vessels trading between the Society Islands or Sandwich Islands and the United States to pay tonnage duty but once a year. Section 3 suspends the prohibition of the export of guano for five years, from the 14th July, 1867, in behalf of certain persons. All fishing bounties are repealed. Goods destined for the British Provinces may be transmitted free of duty through the United States. Section 18 authorizes the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCXCIX.—*Military Peace Establishment.*—Provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, forty-five regiments of infantry, and the professors and cadets at West Point. Section 2 regulates the organization of artillery regiments. Section 3 provides that two of the cavalry regiments shall be of colored men. The original vacancies in the grade of 1st and 2d Lieutenants shall be filled by selections from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from the officers of volunteer cavalry, and one-third from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years in the field during the war and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. Sec. 4. The forty-five regiments of infantry shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each now in service; of twenty-seven regiments of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments; and of eight new regiments of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be of colored men, and four regiments to be known as the Veteran Reserve Corps. All the original vacancies in the grade of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and one-half of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the regular army. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of either volunteer or regular, who have been wounded in the line of their duty, and who may yet be competent for garrison duty. Section 5. Appointments made from among volunteers shall be apportioned among the various States in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them during the rebellion, reduced to an average of three years' term of service, excepting California, Oregon, and Nevada. Sections 6 and 7 regulate regimental organization. Section 8. All enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for five years for cavalry and three for artillery and infantry. Men may enlist who were wounded in battle, whose wounds do not disable them for garrison duty, and they shall be assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Sec. 9. There shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. Section 10 reorganizes the Adjutant-General's Department. Section 11. There shall be four Inspector-Generals; with the rank of Colonels of Cavalry, and three Assistant Inspec-

tor-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, and two Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Majors of Cavalry. Sections 12 to 23 reorganize the various departments. Section 24. Candidates for commission shall pass an examination. Section 25 abolishes the office of sutler, and authorizes the subsistence department to sell all that soldiers may need. Section 26. The President may detail twenty officers to give instruction on military science to students in colleges or universities. Section 27. Schools shall be established at garrisons to instruct the men in the common English branches. Section 28. No one who served in any capacity under the so-called Confederate States Government may be appointed to office in the army. Section 33 abolishes the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau in thirty days after the passage of this act. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCI.—*Metric System.*—Authorizes the use of the metric system of weights and measures. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCIII.—*Captors of the Assassins.*—Awards to the captors of Payne, Atzerott, Booth, and Harrold, their respective shares of the rewards offered. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCV.—*Transportation for Disabled Soldiers.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to whom artificial limbs are furnished by the Government. [July 28, 1866.]

CHAP. CCCXII.—*Promotions in the Navy.*—Prevents officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, and fixes the pay of officers on the retired list. The accounting officers of the Treasury may allow to officers of the navy credit for losses of property and funds occasioned by accidental circumstances. [July 28, 1866.]

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

No. 1.—*Destitute Indians.*—Authorizes the President to expend the unexpended balance of the fund for the suppression of the slave trade, for the relief of destitute Indians. [Approved Dec. 21, 1865.]

No. 3.—*Exposition at Paris.*—Accepts the invitation of the Government of France to take part in the Industrial Exposition at Paris. [Jan. 15, 1866.]

No. 4.—*Orphan's Home.*—Donates certain public property in Iowa to the Soldiers' Home of that State. [Jan. 22, 1866.]

No. 6.—*Madison's Writings.*—Directs the distribution of the writings of James Madison. [Feb. 7, 1866.]

No. 8.—*Farragut.*—Thanks to Vice-Admiral Farragut and to the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864. [Feb. 10, 1866.]

No. 10.—*Telegraph.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one steam vessel from the Pacific Squadron to assist in making surveys, &c., for the laying of a telegraph cable between America and Asia. [Feb. 26, 1866.]

No. 11.—*Missing Soldiers.*—Reimburses Miss Clara Barton for expenses incurred in discovering missing soldiers of the United States. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 12.—*West Virginia.*—Gives the consent

of Congress to the transfer of the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 13.—*Soldiers' Orphans.*—Authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphans of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the use of the Government. [March 10, 1866.]

No. 17.—*Laws of U. S.*—Provides for the publication, by Little, Brown & Co., of the Laws of the United States. [March 31, 1866.]

No. 20.—*Bounty.*—Declares that "in the line of duty," in the Bounty Act of March 3, 1865, shall mean while actually in service under military orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized pursuit. [April 12, 1866.]

No. 21.—*Soldiers' Graves.*—Provides that the Secretary of War shall preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States. [April 13, 1866.]

No. 24.—*Foreign Convicts.*—Protests against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offences on condition of emigration to the United States. [April 17, 1866.]

No. 27.—*Thanks to Gen. Hancock.*—Thanks to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock. [April 21, 1866.]

No. 32.—*National Gratitude.*—Thanks of the nation to officers, soldiers, and seamen. [May 3, 1866.]

No. 35.—*Petroleum.*—Exempts Crude Petroleum from internal tax. [May 9, 1866.]

No. 37.—*Emperor of Russia.*—Congratulates the Emperor of Russia on his escape from assassination, and requests the President of the United States to forward a copy of this resolution to the Emperor of Russia. [May 16, 1866.]

No. 41.—*Medals.*—Authorizes certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers free of postage. [May 26, 1866.]

No. 42.—*Quarantine.*—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such regulations of quarantine as he may deem necessary to guard against the cholera. [May 26, 1866.]

No. 46.—*Bounties to Colored Soldiers.*—The omission in the muster rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled. Evidence that a colored soldier and the woman claimed to be his wife or widow were joined together by some ceremony, deemed by them to be obligatory, followed by their living together as man and wife, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such marriage for the purpose of securing any arrears of pay, &c., due any colored soldier at the time of his death. [June 15, 1866.]

No. 48.—*Constitutional Amendment.*—Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We give this important resolution in full on another page.

No. 49.—*Military Academy.*—The age of admission to the Military Academy shall hereafter be between the ages of 17 and 22 years; but any person who has served honorably not less than one year in the Army of the United States, shall be eligible to appointment up to the age of 24 years. Cadets shall be appointed one year before they are admitted. The person autho-

ized to nominate cadets shall hereafter nominate not less than five candidates for each vacancy, and the selection of one shall be made according to their respective merits and qualifications. In like manner, the President shall nominate 50 at large. [June 16, 1866.]

No. 52.—*Indian Regiments.*—Provides for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments. [June 18, 1866.]

No. 57.—*American State Papers.*—Authorizes the distribution of surplus copies of American state papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior. [June 23, 1866.]

No. 58.—*Vermont.*—Pays the State of Vermont the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864. [June 23, 1866.]

No. 66.—*Exposition at Paris.*—Makes provision to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867. [July 5, 1866.]

No. 67.—*Bounty.*—No enlisted man detailed as clerk or for any other duty in any executive bureau, headquarters or elsewhere, shall by such detail be deprived of any rights to bounties now due or hereafter to become due. [July 13, 1866.]

No. 69.—*Portland.*—Authorizes the President to place at the disposal of the authorities of Portland, Maine, tents, camp and hospital furniture and clothing for the use of families rendered houseless by the late fire. [July 14, 1866.]

No. 73.—*Tennessee.*—Restores Tennessee to her former proper practical relation to the Union. [July 24, 1866.]

No. 74.—*Rations of Prisoners of War.*—Provides that all United States soldiers, sailors, and marines who were held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States, shall be paid commutation of rations at cost prices during the period of their imprisonment. But no person who has sold his interest in such claim, nor any one who has bought such interest, shall be benefited by this resolution. [July 25, 1866.]

No. 79.—*Medals.*—Gives medals and money to the officers and seamen of the vessels engaged in the rescue of the passengers of the wrecked steamer San Francisco. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 81.—*Soldiers' College.*—Gives cots and bedding to the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 87.—*Pay of Army Officers.*—Allows any officer who may have entered on his duty as commissioned officer, but was not mustered as such by reason of any cause beyond his control, within thirty days, increase of pay, according to his rank. The heirs or representatives of any officer whose muster shall be amended hereby, may receive the back pay and pension due under this resolution. [July 26, 1866.]

No. 91.—*History of the Rebellion.*—Provides for the publication of the official History of the Rebellion. [July 27, 1866.]

No. 93.—*Metric System.*—Enables the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system. [July 27, 1866.]

No. 98.—*Statue of Lincoln.*—Authorizes a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln at \$10,000. [July 28, 1866.]

No. 99.—*Tennessee.*—Extends the provisions of the Act of July 4, 1864, limiting the juris-

diction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. [July 28, 1866.]

No. 102.—*Income Tax.*—Relieves officers of the army from the payment of the special income tax of five per cent. upon their pay, which was not enforced against them while in the field. [July 28, 1866.]

PROCLAMATIONS.

April 2, 1866.—Declares that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

June 6, 1866.—It having become known to the President that "certain evil-disposed persons have, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, begun and set on foot and have provided and prepared and are still engaged in providing and preparing means for a military expedition and enterprise to be carried on from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States against colonies, districts, and people of British North America within the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with which said colonies, districts and people and Kingdom the United States are at peace;" and the proceedings aforesaid constituting "a high misdemeanor, forbidden by the laws of the United States as well as by the law of nations," the President, "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of the unlawful expedition and enterprise aforesaid from the territory and jurisdiction of the United States and to maintain the public peace as well as the national honor, and enforce obedience and respect to the laws of the United States," admonishes and warns all good citizens of the United States against taking part in or in anywise aiding, countenancing or abetting said unlawful proceedings; and exhorts "all judges, magistrates, marshals, and officers in the service of the United States to employ all their lawful authority and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to justice all persons who may be engaged therein." And the President authorizes Major-General George G. Meade, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof, to arrest and prevent the setting on foot and carrying on the expedition and enterprise aforesaid."

Aug. 17, 1866.—Declares the decree of blockade of Matamoras and other Mexican ports, issued on the 9th of July, 1866, by the Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico, to be absolutely null and void, as against the Government and citizens of the United States; and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against the Government or the citizens of the United States will be disallowed.

Aug. 20, 1866.—Declares the Insurrection in Texas to be at an end, and proclaims that peace, order, tranquillity, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States.

Oct. 8, 1865.—Recommends that the 29th of November be observed throughout the United States as a day of thanksgiving and praise for another year of national life vouchsafed us as a people.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

COPY OF THE BILL.

AN ACT to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication.

Be it enacted, &c., That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts; to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property; and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. That the district courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also, concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where there may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act; and if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court against any such person, for any cause whatsoever, or against any officer, civil or military, or other person, for any arrest or imprisonment, trespasses, or wrongs done or committed by virtue or under color of authority derived from this act or the act establishing a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and all acts amendatory thereof, or for refusing to do any act upon the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act, such defendant shall have the right to remove such cause for trial to the proper district or circuit court in the manner prescribed by the "Act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March 3, eighteen hundred

and sixty-three, and all acts amendatory thereof. The jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters hereby conferred on the district and circuit courts of the United States shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, so far as such laws are suitable to carry the same into effect; but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies and punish offences against law, the common law, as modified and changed by the constitution and statutes of the State wherein the court having jurisdiction of the cause, civil or criminal, is held, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be extended to and govern said courts in the trial and disposition of such cause, and, if of a criminal nature, in the infliction of punishment on the party found guilty.

SEC. 4. That the district attorneys, marshals, and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the circuit court and territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning, or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or territorial court as by this act has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to affording reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional rights of equality before the law, without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act. And such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act, as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of the person upon whom the accused is alleged to have committed the offence. And

the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process that may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or the *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution which prohibits slavery, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and said warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder, or prevent any officer, or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer, other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the district court of the United States for the district in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commis-

sioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises, such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 8. That whenever the President of the United States shall have reason to believe that offences have been, or are likely to be committed against the provisions of this act within any judicial district, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to direct the judge, marshal, and district attorney of such district to attend at such place within the district, and for such time as he may designate, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and it shall be the duty of every judge or other officer, when any such requisition shall be received by him, to attend at the place and for the time therein designated.

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 10. That upon all questions of law arising in any cause under the provisions of this act, a final appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

To the Senate of the United States:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am therefore constrained to return it to the Senate, the house in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than federal citizenship. It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, ex-

cept that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of federal citizenship is with Congress.

The right of federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native-born already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself, whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at the present time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States? Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens, in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are, by federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefit to those to whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws should pass through a certain probation at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill, in effect, proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must, of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a government to which he voluntarily intrusts "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are "of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes, so made citizens, "in every State and Territory in the United States." These rights are, "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property;" and to have "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens." So, too, they are made subject to the same punishments, pains, and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none other. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by federal law in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, northern as well as southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that "marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offence against public decorum."

I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races; for, as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races? Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States. They all relate to the internal police and economy of the respective States. They are matters which in each State concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not federal restraints—as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts, there is a federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and, as to crimes, that no State shall pass an *ex post facto* law; and, as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted

that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to color or race, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and, finally, to vote, "in every State and Territory of the United States." As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power "to make rules and regulations" for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares "that any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offence—not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State legislature. It is therefore assumed that under this section members of State legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that judges of the State courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, if you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you

hold that over such a subject-matter the State law is paramount, and "under color" of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment! I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end, without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be, in this respect, not only anomalous but unconstitutional; for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not insure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction that, in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the district courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts or the United States of all civil and criminal cases "affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section." The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offence and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this federal law. In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that, in States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the pro-

visions of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the federal tribunals. It follows that if, in any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of a State—murder, arson, rape, or any other crime—all protection and punishment through the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried? If the offence is provided for and punished by federal law, that law, and not the State law, is to govern. It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of federal law that the federal courts are to try and punish him under any other law. Then resort is to be had to the "common law, as modified and changed" by State legislation, "so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States." So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence provided by each State for the protection of its own citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, federal law, whenever it can be made to apply, displaces State law.

The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects." Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the federal courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above-recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States; for the bill applies alike to all of them—as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion.

It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the article declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforce-

ment of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States; nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to revive it by the people or the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great constitutional law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes circuit courts of the United States and the superior courts of the Territories to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the commissioners so to be selected by the courts to appoint in writing, under their hands, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes described by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police, in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged." This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression, and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies, "for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner," "with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner," "in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises." All these fees are to be "paid out of the Treasury of the United States," whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, with the marshal and district attorney (and necessarily with the clerk, although he is not mentioned) to any part of the district upon the order of the Pres-

ident, and there hold a court "for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act;" and there the judge and officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, "for the time therein designated."

The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, "to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act." This language seems to imply a permanent military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill seem fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now, suddenly, that relation is changed, and, as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms, and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence, but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value.

This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to foment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens their employment will continue, and when it is closed their occupation will terminate.

In all our history, in all our experience as a people, living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is, by the bill, made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, towards centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated were, and thenceforward should be free, and, further, that the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I, therefore, fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say, that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that, in considering the bills and joint resolutions—forty-two in number—which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1866.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL.

The Senate passed the bill on Feb. 2, 1866, by a vote of 33 Yeas (all Republicans) against 12 Nays—9 Democrats, and Cowan, Norton, and Van Winkle, Republicans. On March 13 the bill passed the House—Yeas 111 (all Republicans), Nays 33 (32 Democrats, and Bingham, Latham, Phelps, Wm. H. Randall, Rousseau, Smith, Republicans and Unionists. On March 15 the Senate concurred in the House amendments. On March 27 the bill was vetoed.

On April 6, the Senate passed the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—33, all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Kansas, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Sausbury, Van Winkle, Wright—15. Democrats (in Italics), 10; Republicans (in Roman), 5.

On April 9, the House of Representatives again passed the bill by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, James M. Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buck-

land, Bundy, Reader W. Clarke, Sidney Clarke, Cobb, Colfax, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Abner C. Harding, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Asahel W. Hubbard, Chester D. Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, James R. Hubbell, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Laffin, George V. Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, jr.,

Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, Robert T. Van Horn, Ward, Elihu B. Washburne, Henry D. Washburn, William B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—122, all Republicans.

YAYS—Messrs. *Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Aaron Harding, Harris, Hogan, Edwin N. Hubbell, James M. Humphrey, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, William H. Randall, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield, Wright*—41, Democrats (in *Balics*), 34; Republicans and Unionists (in Roman), 7.

Whereupon the Speaker of the House declared the bill a law.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

THE FIRST BILL.

The first "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," providing that "the act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law, and shall extend to refugees and freedmen in all parts of the United States," passed the Senate on Jan. 25, 1866, by 37 yeas against 10 nays, a strict party vote. The House passed the bill on Feb. 6, yeas 137 (all Republicans), nays 33 (Noell and Rousseau voting with the Democrats).

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

This bill was vetoed by the President in a message dated Feb. 19. The President thinks that there is no immediate necessity for the proposed measure, as the act of March 3, 1865, has not yet expired. He further objects to the bill, that the trials under the origin of this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidence, and should it become a law, it "will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the permanent legislation of the country," a feature which he cannot reconcile with the words of the Constitution granting to the accused in all criminal prosecutions the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

Against the 3d section of the bill, authorizing "a general and unlimited grant of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen, their wives and children," and against the succeeding sections making provision for the rent or purchase of landed estates for freedmen, and for the erection for their benefit of suitable buildings for asylums and schools, the President urges that "the Congress of the United States has never heretofore thought itself empowered to establish asylums beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, except for the benefit of our disabled soldiers and sailors;" that "the appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage; and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a

tendency steadily to increase;" and that "large appropriations would, therefore, be required to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county or parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill, the President thinks, proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

It is further urged that the bill will "tend to keep the mind of the freedman in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension."

The system proposed by the bill would, in the opinion of the President, "inevitably tend to a concentration of power in the Executive, which would enable him, if so disposed, to control the action of this numerous class (of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau), and use them for the advancement of his own political ends."

Finally, the President regards the fact that eleven States were not represented in Congress at the time when the bill was passed as opposed to "the principle firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, that there should be no taxation without representation." The unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each house for itself, "of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," cannot be construed, the President says, as "including the right to shut out, in time of peace, any State from the representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution."

THE BILL FAILS IN THE SENATE.

On Feb. 21, a vote was taken in the Senate on passing the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President, with the following result:

Yeas 30 (all Republicans); Nays 18 (10 Democrats and 8 Republicans, namely, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Morgan, Norton, Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey). Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted therefor, the bill failed.

THE (SECOND) "FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL."

The Bill continues in force the act of March 3, 1865, for two years after the passage of this act. Sec. 2. Extends the supervision of the Bureau to all loyal refugees and freedmen, as far as shall be necessary to enable them to become self-supporting. Sec. 3. Authorizes the appointment of two Assistant Commissioners; each Assistant Commissioner shall have charge of one district, and may appoint all necessary clerks, agents, &c., at salaries of \$1,200. Military officers or enlisted men may be detailed for duty under this act. All persons appointed under this act are entitled to the military protection of the United States. Sec. 4. Allows volunteer officers, or officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps now on duty in the Bureau, whose regiments shall have been mustered out, to be retained. Sec. 5. The Secretary of War may issue medical stores, and other supplies and transportation. No person shall be regarded as "destitute" who can find employment, and might by proper exertion avoid such destitution. Sec. 6. Confirms to the "heads of families of the African race" the lands purchased of the United States Tax Commissioners in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke. Sec. 7. Authorizes the Tax Commissioners to sell, with certain exceptions, all the land bid in at tax sales by the United States, being about 38,000 acres in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, in parcels of 20 acres, at \$1.50 per acre, to such persons only as have acquired and are now occupying lands under the provisions of Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 16, 1865, and the remaining lands shall be disposed of in like manner to such persons as had acquired land under said order of Gen. Sherman, but who have been dispossessed by the restoration of the same to their former owners. Purchasers under this Act cannot alienate their lands within six years after the passage of this Act. Sec. 8. Provides that the "school farms" and certain lots in Port Royal and Beaufort shall be sold at auction and the proceeds invested in United States bonds for the support of schools, without distinction of race or color, in those parishes. Sec. 9. Assistant Commissioners in Georgia and South Carolina may give persons having valid claim to land under Gen. Sherman's special field order, a warrant upon the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for 20 acres of land; and said Tax Commissioners shall issue to any such person a lease of 20 acres of land for six years, and such person may, at any time thereafter, by the payment of \$1.50 per acre, obtain a certificate of sale of the same. Sec. 10. Provides for the survey of the land. Sec. 11. Restoration of lands occupied by freedmen, under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and not sold for taxes, shall not be made until the crops for the present year have been gathered, and fair compensation rendered by the former owners for any improvements. Sec. 12. The Commissioner may devote the property of the so-called Confederate States, not heretofore disposed of, to the education of the freedmen; and whenever the Bureau shall cease to exist, those of the so-called Confederate States which may have made provision for the education of their citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall receive

the sum unexpended of the sale of such property. Sec. 13. The Commissioner shall cooperate with benevolent associations, &c., educating the freedmen, and afford their schools due protection. Sec. 14. Provides that the freedmen shall have and be protected in all the immunities and rights which belong to the whites, and the President, through the officers of the Bureau, shall extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, in all States where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the Rebellion, until such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government.

THE VETO OF THE SECOND BILL BY THE PRESIDENT.

The second bill was again vetoed by the President in a message, dated July 16. The President refers to the objections which his message of Feb. 19 made to the first bill, and states that he adheres "to the principles set forth in that message," and now reaffirms "them, and the line of policy therein indicated." The President insists that "by means of the civil tribunals ample redress is afforded for all private wrongs, whether to the person or the property of the citizen, without denial or unnecessary delay. They are open to all, without regard to color or race. I feel well assured that it will be better to trust the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens to tribunals thus established, and presided over by competent and impartial judges, bound by fixed rules of law and evidence, and where the right of trial by jury is guaranteed and secured, than to the caprice or judgment of an officer of the Bureau, who, it is possible, may be entirely ignorant of the principles that underlie the just administration of the law. There is danger, too, that the conflict of jurisdiction will frequently arise between the civil courts and these military tribunals, each having concurrent jurisdiction over the person and the cause of action; the one jurisdiction administered and controlled by civil law, the other by military.

He also urges upon the consideration of Congress as an additional reason that "recent developments in regard to the practical operations of the Bureau in many of the States show that in numerous instances it is used by its agents as a means of promoting their individual advantage, and that the freedmen are employed for the advancement of the personal ends of the officers, instead of their own improvement and welfare, thus confirming the fears originally entertained by many that the continuation of such a Bureau for any unnecessary length of time would inevitably result in fraud, corruption and oppression. It is proper to state that in cases of this character investigations have been promptly ordered, and the offender punished whenever his guilt has been satisfactorily established."

"As another reason (continues the message) against the necessity of the legislation contemplated by this measure, reference may be had to the Civil Rights Bill, now a law of the land, and which will be faithfully executed so long as it shall remain unrepealed, and not be declared unconstitutional by courts of competent juris-

diction. By that act full protection is afforded through the District Courts of the United States to all persons injured, and whose privileges as thus declared are in any way impaired, and very heavy penalties are denounced against the person who wilfully violates the law. I need not state that that law did not receive my approval, yet its remedies are far more preferable than those proposed in the present bill, the one being civil and the other military."

With regard to the sixth section of the bill, which confirms and ratifies certain proceedings by which the lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, South Carolina, were sold and bid in, and afterward disposed of by the Tax Commissioners, and with regard to the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh sections, which make provisions for the disposal of the lands thus acquired to a particular class of citizens, the President says: "While the quieting of titles is deemed very important and desirable, the discrimination made in the bill seems objectionable, as does also the attempt to confer upon the Commissioners judicial powers by which citizens of the United States are to be deprived of their property in a mode contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. As a general principle such legislation is unsafe, unwise, partial and unconstitutional."

PASSAGE OF THE BILL OVER THE VETO.

On the same day, July 16th, a vote was taken both in the Senate and in the House on the question, Shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? The vote in the Senate resulted as follows:

YEAS—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague,

Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—33. (All Republicans.)
NAYS—Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, and Van Winkle.—(9 Dem., 3 Repub.)

ABSENT—Cowan, Dixon, Wright—(2 Repub., 1 Dem.)

In the House the vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliot, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Va., Hubbard of Conn., Hubbell of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Ketcham, Lafin, Latham, Lawrence of Penn., Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McKuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall of Ky., Rice of Mass., Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Horn of Mo., Ward, Warner, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Penn., Windom, Woodbridge and Schuyler Coffax, Speaker.—104, all Republicans.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glessbrenner, Gridler, Harding, Hogan, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pa., Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Washburn of Ind., and Wright—33, (27 Democrats, 6 Repubs.)

Thus the Bill was passed over the President's veto.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the text of the Constitutional Amendment now awaiting the action of the Legislatures of the several States:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it enacted, 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 said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIV.—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 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.

SEC. 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 when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, 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 proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Repre-

sentative in Congress, or elector of President and 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 an officer of the United States, 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.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and 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 or claims shall be held illegal and void.

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

VOTES ON THE AMENDMENT.

The first draft of the above Constitutional Amendment was reported in the House, on April 30th, by Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction.

On May 10, Mr. Stevens demanded the pre-

vious question, which was seconded on a count, 85 to 57; and the main question was ordered—yeas 84, nays 79. The joint resolution then passed—yeas 128 (all Republicans), nays 87 (Democrats 82, and Latham, Phelps, Rousseau, Smith and Whaley, Unionists).

The proposition was amended in the Senate, and brought to a vote on June 8, when it passed by a vote of yeas 33 (all Republicans) nays 11 (Democrats 7, and Cowan, Doolittle, Norton, and Van Winkle, Unionists). In the House the Amendment as amended by the Senate passed on June 13—yeas 188 (all Republicans) nays 36 (all Democrats).

On June 16th, the Amendment was deposited in the State Department, and on the same day a certified copy sent by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the States. On June 18th, both Houses passed a resolution to request the President to submit the adopted Amendment. On June 20th, the Secretary of State notified the President of his having received the bill and transmitted a copy to the Governors. On June 22d, the President submitted the report of the Secretary of State to Congress, expressing at the same time his disapproval of the Amendment.

ACTION OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Amendment, up to Dec. 30th, had been ratified by the Legislatures of Tennessee, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Oregon, New Jersey, Vermont.

It had on the other hand been rejected by the Legislatures of Texas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

A majority of the members of the National Executive Union Committee which was elected by the Nominating National Convention of the Union Party in 1864 held a meeting in Philadelphia, at which the places of Henry J. Raymond, of New York, the Chairman of the Committee, N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and George R. Senter, of Ohio, were declared vacant, "by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union Party and affiliation with its enemies." Governor Ward, of New Jersey, was elected Chairman. The Committee published an address to the American People, of which the following are the most important portions:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Very grave differences having arisen between your immediate Representatives in Congress and the President who owes his position to your votes, we are impelled to ask your attention thereto, and to suggest the duties to your country which they render imperative.

The claim of the Insurgents that they either now reacquired or had never forfeited their constitutional rights in the Union, including that of representation in Congress, stands in pointed antagonism alike to the requirements of Congress and to those of the acting President. It was the Executive alone who, after the Rebellion was no more, appointed Provisional Governors for the now submissive, unarmed Southern States, on the assumption that the Rebellion had been "revolutionary," and had deprived the

people under its sway of all civil government, and who required the assembling of a "Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution of said State." It was President Johnson who, so late as October last—when all shadow of overt resistance to the Union had long since disappeared—insisted that it was not enough that a State which had revolted must recognize her Ordinance of Secession as null and void from the beginning, and ratify the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery evermore, but she must also repudiate "every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the Rebellion." It was he who ordered the dispersion by military force of any legislature chosen under the Rebellion which should assume power to make laws after the Rebellion had fallen. It was he who referred to Congress all inquirers as to the probability of Representatives from the States lately in revolt being admitted to seats in either House, and suggested that they should present their credentials, not at the organization of Congress, but afterward. And finally, it was he, and not Congress, who suggested to his Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, that

"If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United States in English and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than \$250, and pay

taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary, and set an example that other States will follow."

If, then, there be any controversy as to the right of the loyal States to exact conditions and require guaranties of those which plunged madly into Secession and Rebellion, the supporters respectively of Andrew Johnson, and of Congress cannot be antagonist parties to that contest since their record places them on the same side.

It being thus agreed that conditions of restoration and guaranties against future rebellion may be exacted of the States lately in revolt, the right of Congress to a voice in prescribing those conditions and in shaping those guaranties is plainly incontestible. Whether it takes the shape of law or of a constitutional amendment, the action of Congress is vital. Even if they were to be settled by a treaty, the ratification of the Senate, by a two-thirds vote, would be indispensable. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nor in the nature of the case, that countenances an Executive monopoly of this power.

What, then, is the ground of complaint against Congress?

Is it charged that the action of the two Houses was tardy and hesitating? Consider how momentous were the questions involved, the issues depending. Consider how novel and extraordinary was the situation. Consider how utterly silent and blank is the Federal Constitution touching the treatment of insurgent States, whether during their flagrant hostility to the Union or after their discomfiture. Consider with how many embarrassments and difficulties the problem is beset, and you will not wonder that months were required to devise, perfect and pass, by a two-thirds vote in either House, a just and safe plan of reconstruction.

Yet that plan has been matured. It has passed the Senate by 33 to 11, and the House by 138 to 36. It is now fairly before the country, having already been ratified by the Legislatures of several States and rejected by none. Under it, the State of Tennessee has been formally restored to all the privileges she forfeited by Rebellion, including representation in either House of Congress. And the door thus passed through stands invitingly open to all who still linger without.

What is intended by the third section is simply to give Loyalty a fair start in the reconstructed States. Under the Johnson policy, the Rebels monopolize power and place even in communities where they are decidedly outnumbered. Their Generals are Governors and Members elect of Congress; their Colonels and Majors fill the Legislatures, and officiate as Sheriffs. Not only are the steadfastly loyal proscribed, but even stay-at-home Rebels have little chance in competition with those who fought to subvert the Union. When this Rebel monopoly of office shall have been broken up, and loyalty to the Union shall have become general and hearty, Congress may remove the disability, and will doubtless make haste to do so.

We do not perceive that the justice or fitness of the fourth section—prescribing that the Union Public Debt shall be promptly met, but that of the Rebel Confederacy never—is seriously contested.

There remains, then, but the second sec-

tion, which prescribes in substance that political power in the Union shall henceforth be based only on that portion of the people of each State who are deemed by its constitution fit depositories of such power. In other words: A State which chooses to hold part of its population in ignorance and vassalage—powerless, uneducated, unfranchised—shall not count that portion to balance the educated, intelligent, enfranchised citizens of other States.

We do not propose to argue the justice of this provision. As well argue the shape of a cube or the correctness of the Multiplication Table. He who does not *feel* that this is simply and mildly just, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to convince him. That there are those among us who would not have it ratified, sadly demonstrates that the good work of Emancipation is not yet complete.

"But," say some, "this action is designed to *coerce* the South into according Suffrage to her Blacks." Not so, we reply; but only to notify her ruling caste that we will no longer bribe them to keep their Blacks in serfdom. An aristocracy rarely surrenders its privileges, no matter how oppressive, from abstract devotion to justice and right. It must have cogent, palpable reasons for so doing. We say, therefore, to South Carolina, "If you persistently restrict all power to your 300,000 Whites, we must insist that these no longer balance, in Congress and the choice of President, 700,000 Northern White freeman, but only 300,000. If you keep your Blacks evermore in serfdom, it must not be because we tempted you so to do and rewarded you for so doing."

Fellow citizens of every State, but especially of those soon to hold elections! we entreat your earnest, constant heed to the grave questions now at issue. If those who so wantonly plunged the Union into Civil War shall be allowed by you to dictate the terms of Reconstruction, you will have heedlessly sown the bitter seeds of future rebellions and bloody strife. Already, you are threatened with a recognition by the President of a sham Congress made up of the factions which recently coalesced at Philadelphia on a platform of Johnsonism—a Congress constituted by nullifying and overriding a plain law of the land—a Congress wholly inspired from the White House, and appealing to the sword alone for support. So glaring an attempt at usurpation would be even more criminal than absurd. Happily, the People, by electing an overwhelming majority of thoroughly loyal representatives, are rendering its initiation impossible.

Marcus L. Ward, New Jersey, *Chairman*; John D. Defrees, Indiana, *Secretary*; Horace Greeley, New York; S. A. Purviance, Pennsylvania; William Claffin, Massachusetts; N. B. Smithers, Delaware; H. W. Hoffman, Maryland; H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut; R. B. Cowen, Ohio; John B. Clarke, New Hampshire; Samuel F. Hussey, Maine; Abraham B. Gardiner, Vermont; J. S. Fowler, Tennessee; Burton C. Cook, Illinois; Marsh Giddings, Michigan; D. P. Stubbs, Iowa; A. W. Campbell, West Virginia; S. Judd, Wisconsin; D. R. Goodloe, North Carolina; S. H. Boyd, Missouri; W. J. Corning, Virginia; Thos. Simpson, Minnesota; C. L. Robinson, Florida; Newton Edmunds, Dakota.

B. T. BABBITT'S ARTICLES OF EVERY-DAY USE.

B. T. BABBITT is the manufacturer of the following celebrated articles, all of which bear the maker's name:

"Medicinal," "Sheaf Wheat," and "Union" Saleratus;
Soap Potoder, Star Yeast Potoder, Concentrated
Potash, "Extra Starch," Cream Tartar,
Sal Soda, Baking Soda, Arrow
Root, &c. &c.

Make Your own Soap with
B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH,

Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in market. Put up in cans of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds, and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market.

B. T. Babbitt's Medicinal Saleratus.

A perfectly pure and wholesome article, free from all deleterious matter; so prepared that, as the circular accompanying the Saleratus will show, nothing remains in the bread when baked but common salt, water, and flour. Put up neatly in papers, one pound, half pound, and quarter pound.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.

One box, costing \$2.00, will make forty gallons of handsome Soft Soap, by simply adding boiling water.

B. T. Babbitt's Labor-Saving Soap.

B. T. BABBITT has for a long time been experimenting, and has now produced an article of Soap that is composed of the best washing material, and at the same time will not rot or injure the clothes in the slightest possible manner. He stamps his name on each bar, and guarantees that the Soap will not injure the most delicate fabric, while it will be found to be the most pleasant washing soap ever offered in market. It is made from *CLEAN* and *PURE* materials, contains no adulterations of any kind, and is especially adapted for woollens, which will not shrink after being washed with this Soap. Ask for B. T. BABBITT'S SOAP, and take no other. Each bar is wrapped in a circular containing full directions for use, printed in English and German. One pound of this Soap is equal to three pounds of ordinary family soap. Directions sent in each box for making one pound of the above Soap into three gallons of handsome Soft Soap. It will remove paint, grease, tar, and stains of all kinds. It will not injure the fabric; on the contrary, it preserves it. It will wash in hard or salt water. But little labor is required where this Soap is used. Machinists and printers will find this Soap superior to anything in market.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

B. T. BABBITT,
64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74
Washington Street,
NEW YORK.

See also Page 78.)

AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES

I.—We claim, and are prepared to prove, that the American Watches, manufactured at Waltham, Massachusetts, are not only equal, but far superior to the common watches of England, Switzerland, and France.

II.—While we admit that it would be difficult to excel the masterpieces of the eminent European manufacturers, and while we do not claim to have made any decisive improvements over them, we do assert, and challenge a successful denial, that our superior class of watches are fully equal, *in every respect*, to the most expensive specimens of foreign chronometrical art.

III.—We claim that our Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for American use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

IV.—The reasons why our Watches possess these advantages over their European rivals are chiefly:

First. Because the principle of the division of labor is carried out in our workshops to its extreme limits, not in human industry only but in machinery as well. Every watch passes through hundreds of hands and hundreds of machines.

Second. Because we promptly adopt every new invention to perfect our machinery, and every proffered improvement in the structure of watches.

Third. Because in each one of the very numerous, minute, and often microscopic parts of which a watch is made up, we attain, by mechanical power, nearly *absolute* mathematical precision and uniformity, which it is utterly impossible to achieve by manual labor. Wheels, pinions, escapements, balances, springs, and screws—exact counterparts in weight, circumference, and dimensions—are turned out by millions by the unerring, because unswerving, iron hands of machinery. Hence, every watch of any one style is a true copy of its model.

V.—These results enable us to defy foreign rivalry, because no similar uniformity and precision is attainable by hand, and because in Waltham alone is machinery exclusively employed in the manufacture of this intricate and delicate mechanism.

VI.—Now, as will be seen at once, this similarity in structure reduces the cost of production; it secures uniformity in results; it perpetuates and *infallibly* diffuses any excellence that may be once achieved; and makes it easy to repair any injury sustained, or replace any part that may be lost or destroyed.

VII.—In addition to these mechanical advantages, our Watches are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces. In an old English watch there are more than 700 parts.

VIII.—We began our experiment in 1853, in the face of a formidable prejudice against American watches. Our system was new and untried. We have steadily increased our facilities, until now we employ over 700 artisans, and sell 70,000 watches a year. Nearly a quarter of a million of our watches are in use to-day in every State of the Union, as well as in the Mexican and British Provinces and Colonies. Their universal popularity is the best proof of their merit that we can produce. They have won their way in spite of every opposition and of immemorial prejudices. Hundreds of dealers all over the country have expressed their preference for our products after a long and practical experience with foreign watches.

IX.—For further information, for testimonials, for trade lists and prices, or other facts address **ROBBINS & APPLETON**, Agents for the American Watch Company, 182 Broadway, New York; or **ROBBINS, APPLETON & CO.**, 158 Washington Street, Boston.

ELECTION RETURNS

BY STATES, COUNTIES, AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MAINE.

Counties.	Gov.'66.	Gov.'65.	Gov.'64.			
	Rep. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.			
Androscoggin	4353	1913	2791	1484	3555	2062
Aroostook	1769	1434	1298	618	1299	1353
Cumberland	8680	5754	6279	4518	8017	6625
Franklin	2502	1616	2201	1340	2243	1800
Hancock	3314	1853	3038	1605	3297	2357
Kennebec	7098	2723	4941	1719	6244	3062
Knox	2739	2369	2239	1731	2617	2318
Lincoln	2976	2010	2501	1550	2459	2402
Oxford	4515	3091	3961	2468	4154	3239
Penobscot	3579	4227	5630	1961	7474	4386
Placataquis	1833	949	1485	834	1623	1166
Sagadahoc	2523	844	2019	674	2347	1144
Somerset	4362	2674	3725	2427	3734	2788
Waldo	4069	2337	3249	1806	3819	2749
Washington	3339	2383	2812	2014	3346	2966
York	5968	6984	6261	5110	6321	5811
Soldiers' vote	—	—	—	—	3054	116

Total 69369 42111. 54490 31609. 65583 46403
 Per cent 62.23 37.77. 63.30 36.50. 58.30 41.70
 The official vote of the election for Governor in 1866 is not declared until January, 1867, and did, therefore, not reach us in time for the first edition of the TRIBUNE ALMANAC. The above returns embrace 478 cities, towns, and plantations. Total vote, 111,480; J. L. Chamberlain over Eben F. Pillsbury, 27,258. The remaining towns and plantations, mostly the latter (three in Aroostook, two in Franklin, four in Hancock, five in Oxford, two in Penobscot, one in Somerset, and three in Washington), gave last year for Howard, 205; Cony, 295. Cony's majority, 85. Total vote in 1865 (exclusive of the soldiers' votes, which by an inadvertence, were not counted), 86,039; Samuel Cony, over Joseph Howard, 22,821. The soldiers' votes were small, and, being almost unanimously cast for Cony, would have increased his majority to over 23,000. In 1864, total vote for Governor, 111,999; Cony over Howard, 19,180; scattering, 13. The Union vote fell off 11,153; and the Democratic vote, 14,794. In 1860, whole vote for President, 100,718; Lincoln's majority, 24,504.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.	
I. Lynch	15,611	Sweet	11,653	3,958
II. Perham	13,784	Morrill	7,363	6,421
III. Blaine	14,909	Heath	8,318	6,591
IV. Peters	12,059	Weston	6,564	5,495
V. Pike	12,351	Crosby	7,978	4,373

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.			
Fairfield	7094	7377	6876	5323	7368	7193
Hartford	8613	8937	8352	6618	8692	8680
Litchfield	4771	4653	4858	3801	4997	4423
Middlesex	3206	2939	3012	2287	3113	3107
New Haven	8630	10784	8252	7225	8761	9638
New London	5610	4607	5181	3068	5662	4919
Tolland	2479	2032	2427	1661	2430	2153
Windham	3566	2144	3416	1356	3668	2173

CONNECTICUT.

Counties.	Gov.'66.	Gov.'65.	Gov.'64.
	Rep. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.
Hawley, English, Buck'n, Sey'r, Linc, McCl.	—	—	—
Total	43974	43433	42374
Per cent	50.30	49.69	57.49

In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 10 scattering), 87,417; Joseph H. Hawley over James E. English, 541; over all, 531. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (including 4 scattering), 73,717; Buckingham over O. S. Seymour, 11,035. In 1864, whole vote for President, 83,976; Lincoln's majority, 2,406.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
Belknap	1922	2066	1872
Carroll	1883	2305	1800
Cheshire	3421	2120	3290
Coos	1230	1370	1131
Grafton	4533	4229	4534
Hillsborough	6335	5229	6124
Merrimac	4544	4480	4558
Rockingham	5877	4477	5857
Strafford	3218	2392	3140
Sullivan	2194	1813	2218
Soldiers' vote	—	—	—

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Gov.'66.	Gov.'65.	Pres.'64.
	Rep. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.
Smyth, Sme'l, Smyth, Harr'ton, Linc, McCl.	—	—	—
Belknap	1922	2066	1872
Carroll	1883	2305	1800
Cheshire	3421	2120	3290
Coos	1230	1370	1131
Grafton	4533	4229	4534
Hillsborough	6335	5229	6124
Merrimac	4544	4480	4558
Rockingham	5877	4477	5857
Strafford	3218	2392	3140
Sullivan	2194	1813	2218
Soldiers' vote	—	—	—

Total 35137 30481. 34144 28017. 36595 33034
 Per cent 53.55 46.45. 54.88 45.03. 62.54 47.46
 In 1866, whole vote for Governor (including 18 scattering), 65,636; Smyth over Sinclair, 4,656. In 1865, whole vote for Governor (incl. of 59 scattering), 62,230; Smith over Harrington, 6,127. In 1864, whole vote for President (incl. of 4 scattering), 69,633; Lincoln over McClellan, 3,561. In 1860, whole vote for President, 65,923. Lincoln's majority, 9,115.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
Bristol	352	175	565
Kent	633	209	781
Newport	1332	232	1418
Providence	4595	1878	5698
Washington	1260	322	1629

LEGISLATURE, 1866. Senate, House, Joint Bal. Republicans 9 208 317 Democrats 3 118 121
 Republican majority 6 90 96
 The five members of the Council are all Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Gov.'66.	Gov.'65.	Pres.'64.
	Rep. Dem.	Un. Dem.	Un. Dem.
Burnside, Pierce, Smith, Linc, McCl.	—	—	—
Bristol	352	175	565
Kent	633	209	781
Newport	1332	232	1418
Providence	4595	1878	5698
Washington	1260	322	1629

Total 8197 2816. 10061 753. 13692 8470
 Per cent 73.34 25.18. 93.04 6.96. 61.79 38.21
 In 1866, total vote for Governor (including 165 scattering), 11,178; Burnside over Pierce, 5,281. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 10,814; James Y. Smith's majority, 2,308. In 1864, whole vote for President, 22,162; Lincoln's majority, 5,222. In 1860, whole vote for President, 19,951; Lincoln's majority, 4,537.

Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. Maj.
Bristol	352	175	565
Kent	633	209	781
Newport	1332	232	1418
Providence	4595	1878	5698
Washington	1260	322	1629

LEGISLATURE, 1866. Senate, House, Joint Bal. Republicans 28 65 93 Democrats 5 7 12
 Republican majority 23 58 81

CONGRESS, 1866.		XII. Ketcham, Collier.		XIII. McCarthy, Ruger.	
Districts.	Rep. Dem.	Columbia.	Dutchess.	Cortland.	Onondaga.
Queens	3679	4508	5128	4881	3751
Richmond	1527	2454	7407	5659	11529
Suffolk	4156	3496			
Total	9362	10458	12535	10840	15260
Stephen Taber over Wm. H. Gleason, 1,096.			John H. Ketcham over Casper P. Collier, 1,695.		Dennis McCarthy over Wm. C. Ruger, 5,294.
II. V. Brunt, Barnes, Hughes.		XIII. Cornell, Tuthill.		XXIV. Pomeroy, Humphreys.	
Brooklyn (part)		Green	3258	3481	7550
Kings Co.	8985	15614	7263	6698	2710
Demas Barnes over James A. Van Brunt, 6,629; over all, 6,245.		Total	10521	10179	5929
III. Chittenden, Robinson.		XIV. Ramsey, Pruyn.		XXV. Kelsey, Chesebro.	
Brooklyn (part)	10803	12634	Albany	11757	11088
Wm. E. Robinson over Simeon B. Chittenden, 1,831.			Schoharie	3215	4532
III.—Vacancy, Chittenden, Hunter.		XV. Griswold, Milliman.		XXVI. Lincoln, McCormick.	
Brooklyn (part)	10715	12774	Rensselaer	9756	7313
John W. Hunt over Simeon B. Chittenden, 2,059.			Washington	5983	3060
IV. Greeley, Fox.		XVI. Ferris, Hoyle.		XXVII. Ward, Collins.	
N. Y. City—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 Wards.	3743	14003	Clinton	3987	3592
John W. Hunt over Horace Greeley, 10,360.			Essex	3124	1897
V. Elliott, Taylor, Mor'sy.		XVII. Hulburd, Lawrence.		XXVIII. Hart, Selye.	
N. Y. City—7, 10, 13, 14 Wards.	2993	6503	Franklin	2840	1960
John Morrissey (Dem.) over Nelson Taylor (Ind. Dem.), 2,659; over Eneas Elliott (Rep.), 6,869.			St. Lawrence	10609	3156
VI. Spencer, Steven's, Stew't.		XVIII. Marvin, Horton.		XXIX. Van Horn, Comstock.	
N. Y. City—9, 15, 16 Wards.	6955	711	Fulton & Hamilton	3283	2648
Thos E. Stewart (Conserv.) over Charles S. Spencer (Rep.), 2,497; over Chas. S. Spencer and George Stevenson (Ind. Dem.), 1,786.			Montgomery	3579	3618
VII. Steinbrenner, Chanler.		XIX. Fields, Johnson.		XXX. Clapp, Humphrey.	
N. Y. City—11, 17 Wards.	8743	11503	Chenango	5589	3963
John W. Chanler over Geo. F. Steinbrenner, 4,760.			Delaware	5351	3892
VIII. Cannon, Brooks.		XX. Laffin, Lansing.		XXXI. Van Aernam, Risley.	
N. Y. City—18, 20, 21 Wards.	8210	13816	Chenango	5589	3963
James Brooks over LeGrand B. Cannon, 5,606; over LeGrand B. Cannon and Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Ind.), 5,532.			Delaware	5351	3892
IX. Darling, Wood.		XXI. Conkling, Kellogg.		XXXII. Churchill, Perry.	
N. Y. City—12, 19, 22 Wards.	7995	9605	Oneida	12470	11053
Fernando Wood over Wm. A. Darling, 1,610.			Roscoe	5692	3443
X. Robertson, Radford.		XXII. Church, Perry.		XXXIII. Madison, Sullivan.	
Fulton	1351	1409	Madison	5988	3500
Rockland	1620	1828	Sullivan	3044	6471
Westchester	9041	6680	Total	14461	8827
Total	12012	9957	John C. Churchill over Albertus Perry, 5,634.		
Wm. H. Robertson over Wm. Radford, 2,055.					
XI. Van Wyck, Anderson.		LEGISLATURE, 1867.		Senate, House, Joint, Bal.	
Orange	7150	6471	Republicans	27	82
Sullivan	3044	6471	Democrats	5	46
Total	10194	9983	Rep. maj.	22	36
Chas. H. Van Wyck over Isaac Anderson, 261.					

Vote for Gov. by Towns.		Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.		Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.		
ALBANY CO.	Rep. Dem.	1866.	Rep. Dem.	1866.	Rep. Dem.	
Wards, Fenton, Hoffman.		Coldspring	89	124	Pomfret	535
Albany, 1	490	Conewango	192	99	Portland	255
" 2	479	Dayton	176	77	Ripley	219
" 3	435	East Otto	173	93	Sheridan	196
" 4	451	Ellicottville	152	165	Sherman	218
" 5	210	Farmersville	305	49	Stockton	281
" 6	406	Franklinville	175	116	Villenova	217
" 7	347	Freedom	241	63	Westfield	369
" 8	768	Great Valley	190	117	Total	8750
" 9	1012	Hindsdale	151	150	Fenton's maj.	4936.
" 10	1382	Humphrey	91	85	CHEMUNG CO.	
Berne	438	Ischua	112	82	Baldwin	110
Bethlehem	589	Leon	220	88	Big Flats	195
Coevans	265	Little Valley	151	52	Carlisle	179
Guiderland	496	Lyndon	161	47	Cattaraugus	258
Knox	339	Machias	202	64	Chemung	252
New Scotland	469	Manfield	177	68	Erin	122
Rensselaer	287	Napoli	193	69	Elmira	140
Watervliet	2347	New Albion	209	152	Elmira City	1188
Westerlo	330	Olean	297	236	" 2	371
Total	11533	Olean	193	78	" 3	299
Fenton's maj.	213.	Perrysburgh	218	110	" 4	266
ALLEGANY CO.		Persia	141	173	Horseheads	318
Alfred	296	Portville	256	104	Southport	335
Allen	196	Randolph	238	146	Veteran	968
Alma	51	Salamanca	188	189	Van Etten	114
Almond	232	South Valley	87	28	Total	3467
Amity	305	Yorkshire	240	123	Fenton's maj.	85.
Andover	274	Total	5728	3418	CHENANGO CO.	
Angelica	379	Fenton's maj.	2310		Afton	272
Belfast	225			Auburn	484	
Birdsall	83			" 2	353	
Bolivar	173			" 3	129	
Burns	157			" 4	328	
Canaeadea	214			Aurelius	256	
Centerville	200			Erutus	371	
Clarksville	168			Lincolnton	198	
Cuba	314			McDonough	149	
Friendship	292			Conquest	233	
Genesee	301			Fleming	182	
Granger	207			Genoa	447	
Grove	108			North Norwich	126	
Hume	342			Norwich	557	
Independence	223			Otselic	237	
New Hudson	228			Oxford	410	
Rushford	335			Pharsalia	111	
Scio	223			Pitcher	182	
Ward	101			Preston	109	
Wellsville	340			Plymouth	229	
West Almond	229			Sherburne	463	
Willing	170			Smithville	151	
Wirt	264			Smyrna	331	
Total	6330			Total	5571	
Fenton's maj.	3709			Fenton's maj.	1591.	
BROOME CO.		CHAUTAUQUA CO.		CLINTON CO.		
Barker	203	Arkwright	162	79	Altona	152
Binghamton	1179	Bush	326	116	Ausable	240
Chenango	259	Carroll	310	42	Beekmantown	266
Colesville	467	Charlotte	209	217	Black Brook	176
Conkln	131	Chautauqua	416	209	Champlain	309
Kirkwood	160	Cherry Creek	218	80	Chazy	440
Lisle	421	Clymer	265	29	Clinton	36
Maine	340	Dunkirk	492	552	Dannemora	131
Nanticoke	162	Ellery	349	35	Ellenburgh	214
Port Crane	241	Ellicott	978	231	Moers	410
Sanford	324	Ellington	340	53	Peru	318
Triangle	279	French Creek	139	49	Plattsburgh	485
Uston	386	Gerry	269	33	Saranac	384
Vestal	255	Hanover	563	362	Schuyler Falls	138
Windsor	416	Cattaraugus Co.	739	116	Total	3699
Total	5173	Allegany	197	205	Fenton's maj.	110.
Fenton's maj.	1798.	Ashford	240	123	COLUMBIA CO.	
CATTARAUGUS CO.		Carrollton	93	88	Ancram	180
Poland	286			Austerlitz	196	
Total	5173			Canaan	280	
Fenton's maj.	1798.			Chatham	509	
LEGISLATURE, 1867.				Claverack	412	
Senate, House, Joint, Bal.				Clermont	52	
Republicans	27			Total	3699	
Democrats	5			Fenton's maj.	110.	
Rep. maj.	22			DUTCHESS CO.		

Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.	
Stanford.....279	201
Washington.....230	96
Union Vale.....330	250
Wilmington.....330	250
Total.....7281	6081
Fenton's maj. 1200	

ERIE CO.

Alden.....195	311
Ambrose.....333	467
Aurora.....333	219
Boston.....134	216
Brant.....125	129
Buffalo.....362	947
" 2.....734	465
" 3.....546	541
" 4.....618	627
" 5.....773	933
" 6.....651	839
" 7.....617	830
" 8.....372	510
" 9.....652	417
" 10.....644	443
" 11.....397	277
" 12.....292	389
" 13.....146	168
" 14.....165	199
" 15.....349	140
" 16.....418	273
" 17.....375	223
" 18.....180	165
" 19.....206	206
" 20.....216	238
" 21.....201	269
" 22.....298	199
" 23.....91	98
" 24.....151	351
" 25.....132	132
" 26.....295	394
" 27.....205	198
" 28.....422	230
" 29.....233	121
" 30.....239	179
" 31.....181	324
" 32.....186	134
" 33.....137	288
Total.....12538	13122
Hoffman's maj. 584.	

ESSEX CO.

Chesterfield.....217	199
Crownpoint.....451	69
Elizabeth.....224	63
Essex.....124	150
Jay.....222	188
Keene.....107	28
Lewis.....174	252
Minerva.....56	91
Morial.....385	885
Newcomb.....21	43
North Elba.....33	48
N. Hudson.....71	25
St. Armand.....55	11
Schroon.....188	121
Ticonderoga.....801	153
Westport.....198	107
Willsborough.....168	96
Wilmington.....121	19
Total.....3089	1903
Fenton's maj. 1186.	

FRANKLIN CO.

Bangor.....334	102
Belmont.....114	82
Bombay.....112	148
Brandon.....92	38
Burke.....174	169
Brighton.....31	11
Chateaugay.....236	304
Constable.....184	95
Dickinson.....298	38
Duane.....29	28
Total.....5182	2881
Fenton's maj. 1351.	

HERKIMER CO.

Albany.....309	154
Danube.....207	139
Fairfield.....237	111
Frankfort.....412	288
Germanflats.....618	547
Herkimer.....265	395
Little Falls.....525	707
Litchfield.....195	130
Manheim.....196	223
Newport.....947	115
Norway.....127	110
Ohio.....115	78
Russia.....363	127
Salisbury.....306	140
Schuyler.....236	134
Stark.....215	157
Warren.....210	185
Winfield.....375	83
Whiturt.....24	8
Total.....5182	2881
Fenton's maj. 1351.	

Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.	
Turin.....277	108
Watson.....124	121
West Turin.....239	242
Total.....3182	2670
Fenton's majority, 512.	

LIVINGSTON CO.

Avon.....328	234
Caledonia.....204	109
Cazenovia.....196	94
Genesee.....350	214
Groveland.....181	117
Lima.....352	219
Livonia.....413	168
Leicester.....215	143
Mt. Morris.....333	436
N. Dundas.....321	425
N. Danville.....345	237
Ossian.....125	115
Portage.....120	106
Sparta.....145	146
Springwater.....369	116
W. Sparta.....127	134
York.....352	105
Total.....4555	3118
Fenton's maj. 1437.	

MADISON CO.

Brooklyn.....502	587
" 2.....316	1247
" 3.....1037	673
" 4.....981	1072
" 5.....566	2244
" 6.....1082	2459
" 7.....1189	1382
" 8.....641	1204
" 9.....1258	2257
" 10.....1693	2604
" 11.....1459	1627
" 12.....214	1608
" 13.....1709	1222
" 14.....637	1812
" 15.....843	967
" 16.....1141	1922
" 17.....877	765
" 18.....408	560
" 19.....732	632
" 20.....1573	1230
" 21.....168	218
" 22.....143	124
" 23.....93	123
" 24.....232	478
" 25.....120	249
" 26.....19634	29166
" 27.....106	247
" 28.....410	130
" 29.....139	166
" 30.....218	170
" 31.....164	110
" 32.....492	142
" 33.....143	289
" 34.....55	154
" 35.....235	192
" 36.....390	188
" 37.....352	442
" 38.....91	75
" 39.....65	233
" 40.....66	66
" 41.....155	139
Total.....10004	8225
Fenton's maj. 1779.	

MONROE CO.

Brighton.....274	244
Clarkson.....261	158
Chill.....160	182
Gates.....224	229
Greece.....277	421
Hamlin.....343	94
Henrietta.....249	193
Irondequoit.....183	318
Mendon.....289	296
Ogden.....304	238
Parma.....412	133
Penfield.....379	171
Perrinton.....426	266
Pittsford.....303	208
Riga.....322	149
Rush.....193	143
Sweden.....509	277
Webster.....371	195
Wheatland.....391	191
Total.....10004	8225
Fenton's maj. 1779.	

LEWIS CO.

Croghan.....106	247
Denmark.....410	130
Diana.....139	166
Greig.....218	170
Harrisburgh.....164	110
High Market.....42	192
Lewis.....58	154
Leyden.....235	192
Lowville.....390	188
Martinsburgh.....352	442
Montague.....91	75
New Bremen.....95	233
Osceola.....69	66
Pinckney.....155	139
Total.....10004	8225
Fenton's maj. 1779.	

Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.	
Utica, 1.....123	227
" 2.....271	373
" 3.....404	374
" 4.....488	324
" 5.....220	511
" 6.....389	582
" 7.....418	361
" 8.....432	260
" 9.....639	680
" 10.....356	368
" 11.....253	302
" 12.....580	263
" 13.....544	396
Total.....2619	3615
Fenton's maj. 4.	

NEW YORK CO.

Camillus.....310	260
Cicero.....521	148
Clay.....474	211
De Witt.....345	292
Elbridge.....411	425
Fabius.....377	115
Geddes.....322	225
Lyander.....311	220
Manlius.....761	547
Marcellus.....332	164
Onondaga.....715	444
Otisco.....204	135
Pompey.....538	299
Salina.....249	355
Skaneateles.....439	355
Spafford.....251	108
Tully.....260	136
Vanderburgh.....392	320
Syracuse 1.....359	382
" 2.....409	512
" 3.....228	297
" 4.....582	405
" 5.....423	381
" 6.....544	375
" 7.....624	449
" 8.....374	189
Total.....33492	80677
Hoffman's maj. 47185.	

NIAGARA CO.

Lockport.....339	202
" City 1.....344	279
" " 2.....155	275
" " 3.....393	264
" " 4.....185	152
" " 5.....262	148
" " 6.....436	248
" " 7.....199	199
" " 8.....353	347
" " 9.....334	447
" " 10.....150	143
" " 11.....151	107
" " 12.....466	468
" " 13.....286	113
" " 14.....135	83
" " 15.....381	218
" " 16.....248	71
" " 17.....123	104
" " 18.....230	248
" " 19.....275	75
" " 20.....571	3673
Total.....5371	3673
Fenton's maj. 1698.	

ONEIDA CO.

Annville.....312	322
Augusta.....311	204
Ava.....144	120
Boonville.....348	467
Bridgewater.....528	105
Camden.....559	286
Deerfield.....285	269
Florence.....137	424
Floyd.....143	168
Kirkland.....528	436
Lee.....353	357
Marcy.....182	202
Marshall.....294	193
New Hartford.....557	296
Paris.....402	247
Reuben.....304	119
Rome.....253	317
Sangerfield.....363	211
Stauben.....236	112
Teuben.....612	202
Total.....4716	3689
Fenton's maj. 727.	

OTSEGO CO.

Bristol.....250	111
Canadice.....141	36
Canandaigua.....761	574
Farmington.....290	163
Gorham.....306	228
Hopewell.....223	160
Manchester.....377	847
Naples.....336	137
Phelps.....578	561
Richmond.....248	71
Seneca.....835	790
South Bristol.....123	104
Victor.....230	248
W. Bloomfield.....275	75
Total.....5371	3673
Fenton's maj. 1698.	

PUTNAM CO.

Monroe.....545	285
Montgomery.....470	340
Mt. Hope.....196	214
Newburgh.....806	805
City 1.....808	824
" 2.....442	882
Total.....6385	5797
Fenton's maj. 1538.	

Towns, Fenton, Hoffman.	
Newburgh City 3.....883	176
" 4.....338	237
New Windsor.....213	261
Walkill.....962	645
Warwick.....537	512
Wawayanda.....213	216
Total.....7167	6487
Fenton's maj. 680.	

ORLEANS CO.

Barre.....890	553
Carlton.....382	143
Clarendon.....201	203
Gaines.....283	161
Kendall.....250	161
Murray.....256	277
Ridgeway.....671	801
Shelby.....344	216
Yates.....303	91
Total.....3585	2106
Fenton's maj. 1479.	

OSWEGO CO.

Albion.....279	184
Amboy.....164	127
Boylston.....143	61
Constantia.....340	361
Granby.....421	332
Hannibal.....459	198
Hastings.....420	238
Mexico.....639	174
New Haven.....347	52
Orwell.....169	109
Oswego.....324	200
" City 1.....249	303
" " 2.....255	315
" " 3.....444	391
" " 4.....410	341
" " 5.....363	137
" " 6.....346	116
" " 7.....94	97
" " 8.....524	291
" " 9.....372	308
" " 10.....378	201
" " 11.....352	187
" " 12.....749	491
" " 13.....117	112
" " 14.....130	168
" " 15.....838	5450
" " 16.....141	36
" " 17.....761	574
" " 18.....290	163
" " 19.....374	68
" " 20.....306	228
" " 21.....223	160
" " 22.....377	847
" " 23.....336	137
" " 24.....578	561
" " 25.....248	71
" " 26.....835	790
" " 27.....123	104
" " 28.....230	248
" " 29.....165	190
" " 30.....255	293
" " 31.....223	173
" " 32.....393	156
" " 33.....272	290
" " 34.....302	190
" " 35.....316	214
" " 36.....313	247
" " 37.....376	330
" " 38.....184	234
" " 39.....285	251
" " 40.....190	249
" " 41.....285	192
" " 42.....242	409
Total.....6385	5797
Fenton's maj. 1538.	

PUTNAM CO.

Carmel.....261	248
Kent.....157	154
Patterson.....197	108
Total.....1559	1973
Hoffman's maj. 414.	

ST. LAWRENCE CO.

Brasher.....260	140
Canton.....748	382
Colton.....207	42
DeKalb.....461	56
Depeyster.....199	42
Edwards.....158	55
Fine.....135	14
Gouverneur.....236	106
Hammond.....290	53
Herkimer.....286	123
Hopkinton.....266	36
Lawrence.....418	80

Towns. Fenton, Hoffman, Massena.....276 130 Morristown.....343 48 Norfolk.....287 157 Oswegatchie.....971 470 Parishville.....394 20 Pierpont.....385 52 Pitcairn.....89 24 Potadam.....1043 180 Rossie.....206 125 Russell.....317 133 Waddington.....335 121	Hoffman's maj. 347. SCHUYLER CO. Towns. Fenton, Hoffman, Catherine.....237 125 Cayuta.....58 127 Dix.....423 380 Hector.....348 443 Montour.....261 172 Orange.....215 267 Reading.....232 138 Tyrone.....302 232	Towns. Fenton, Hoffman, Berkshire.....174 95 Candor.....531 442 Newark Valley.....408 135 Nichols.....283 119 Owego.....1270 856 Richford.....193 118 Spencer.....265 198 Tloga.....329 406	Fenton's maj. 2937. WAYNE CO. Towns. Fenton, Hoffman, Arcadia.....611 534 Butler.....381 114 Galen.....612 448 Huron.....258 150 Lyons.....470 573 Macedon.....327 135 Marion.....377 70 Ontario.....383 146 Palmyra.....473 370 Rose.....304 194 Savannah.....266 177 Sodus.....592 428 Williamson.....352 176 Wolcott.....347 311 Walworth.....319 140
Total.....10648 8146 Fenton's maj. 7502. SARATOGA CO. Ballston.....196 262 Charlton.....211 155 Clifton Park.....338 238 Corinth.....265 48 Day.....83 121 Edinburgh.....190 169 Galway.....272 207 Greenfield.....436 134 Hadley.....146 38 Halfmoon.....383 265 Malta.....185 106 Milton.....535 427 Moreau.....250 163 Northumber'd.....213 132 Providence.....159 108 Saratoga.....479 267 Springs.....262 162 Stillwater.....321 324 Waterford.....380 386 Wilton.....195 89	Total.....2576 1884 Fenton's maj. 692. STEUBEN CO. Addison.....200 215 Avoca.....272 171 Bath.....786 563 Bradford.....127 130 Cameron.....191 88 Campbell.....48 38 Canisteo.....283 140 Caton.....276 62 Cohocton.....329 217 Corning.....436 134 Danville.....162 242 Erwin.....221 171 Fenton.....145 121 Greenwood.....146 93 Hartsville.....113 63 Hornby.....181 109 Hornellsville.....516 504 Howard.....306 162 Jasper.....262 82 Lindley.....141 56 Prattsburgh.....283 303 Pulteney.....200 144 Rathbone.....154 94 Thurston.....189 79 Trousburgh.....284 127 Tuscarora.....203 63 Urbana.....272 184 Wayne.....121 67 Wayland.....207 267 West Union.....111 106 Wheeler.....137 156 Woodhull.....307 114	Total.....3959 2779 Fenton's maj. 1180. TOMPKINS CO. Caroline.....364 202 Danby.....335 142 Dryden.....827 347 Enfield.....241 220 Groton.....320 811 Ithaca.....320 811 Lansing.....397 337 Newfield.....386 354 Ulysses.....454 292	Total.....6021 4026 Fenton's maj. 1995. WESTCHESTER CO. Bedford.....479 309 Cortland.....812 712 East Chester.....416 505 Greenburgh.....595 702 Harrison.....96 71 Lewisborough.....298 86 Mamaroneck.....76 103 Morrisania.....523 1074 Mt. Pleasant.....353 453 Newcastle.....353 149 New Rochelle.....242 351 North Castle.....195 198 North Salem.....247 72 Ossining.....495 592 Pelham.....29 93 Pound Ridge.....145 134 Eye.....308 345 Searsdale.....34 37 Somers.....132 114 Westchester.....160 338 West Farms.....356 513 White Plains.....157 210 Yorktown.....223 258
Total.....6078 4191 Fenton's maj. 1887. SCHENECTADY CO. Duanesburgh.....446 252 Glenville.....355 344 Niskayuna.....122 95 Princeton.....138 71 Rotterdam.....321 234 Schenectady.....1087 1002	Total.....8021 5507 Fenton's maj. 2514. SUFFOLK CO. Brookhaven.....808 904 East Hampton.....214 180 Huntington.....771 848 Islip.....381 253 Riverhead.....371 290 Shelter Island.....48 32 Smithtown.....130 151 Southampton.....730 413 Southold.....680 496	Total.....6769 7150 Hoffman's maj. 381. WARREN CO. Bolton.....161 94 Caldwell.....100 130 Chester.....288 219 Hague.....72 81 Horicon.....193 97 Johnsburgh.....242 263 Luzerne.....193 54 Queensbury.....875 536 Stony Creek.....127 111 Thurman.....115 123 Warrensburgh.....156 236	Total.....7519 8293 Hoffman's maj. 774. WYOMING CO. Arcade.....189 155 Attica.....303 228 Bennington.....210 256 Castile.....369 111 Covington.....223 42 Eagle.....206 148 Gainesville.....287 110 Genesee Falls.....130 61 Java.....166 264 Middlebury.....384 85 Orangeville.....178 79 Perry.....452 109 Pike.....355 62 Sheldon.....177 167 Warsaw.....442 252 Wethersfield.....134 169
Total.....2469 1998 Fenton's maj. 471. SCHOHARIE CO. Blenheim.....124 166 Broome.....245 203 Carlisle.....175 239 Cobleskill.....192 422 Conesville.....111 206 Esperance.....193 109 Fulton.....163 410 Gilboa.....291 216 Jefferson.....244 150 Middleburgh.....228 451 Richmond.....196 348 Schoharie.....190 493 Seward.....140 311 Sharon.....277 356 Summit.....153 278 Whitgift.....165 239	Total.....4083 3572 Fenton's maj. 511. SULLIVAN CO. Bethel.....249 289 Callicoon.....141 355 Cohocton.....151 470 Fallsburgh.....394 257 Forestburgh.....71 113 Freemont.....152 218 Highland.....75 88 Liberty.....307 319 Lumberland.....48 143 Fayette.....165 145 Mamakating.....483 342 Neverstink.....272 260 Rockland.....177 152 Thompson.....409 412 Tusten.....58 103	Total.....2532 1944 Fenton's maj. 673. WASHINGTON CO. Argyle.....470 150 Cambridge.....381 158 Dresden.....85 52 Easton.....469 85 Fort Ann.....350 274 Fort Edward.....394 398 Granville.....473 218 Greenwich.....602 204 Hampton.....112 38 Hartford.....336 114 Italy.....322 44 Hebron.....362 134 Jackson.....210 72 Kingsbury.....477 317 Putnam.....117 12 Salem.....458 216 White Creek.....373 179 Whitehall.....350 414	Total.....4105 2298 Fenton's maj. 1807. YATES CO. Barrington.....207 160 Benton.....404 137 Italy.....224 53 Jerusalem.....382 203 Milo.....562 395 Middlesex.....228 44 Potter.....342 139 Starkey.....392 176 Torrey.....137 169
Total.....2767 8114 Barton.....506 610	Total.....5972 3985 Fenton's maj. 1402.	Total.....2878 1476 Fenton's maj. 1402.	Total.....1194 2823 Fenton's maj. 1194.

DELAWARE.

GOV. '66, 1866. PRES. '64. PRES. '60.

Counties. Rep. Dem. Un. Pres. Un. Dem.

Riddle Saulsbury. Linc. McCl. Linc. Others.

Kent.....1796 2725.. 1652 2402.. 1070 2943
New Castle.....4428 4248.. 4274 3813.. 2074 5290
Sussex.....2374 2837.. 2229 2552.. 671 3986

Total.....8598 9810.. 8155 8767.. 3815 12224
Per cent.....46.71 53.29 48.18 51.82 23.78 76.22

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 18,408; Gove Saulsbury over James Riddle, 1212. In 1864, whole vote for Congressman, 17015; Nicholson over Smithers, 569; whole vote for President, 16,932; McClellan's majority, 612.

CONG. '66. Rep. Dem. Dem. maj.

J. L. McKim 853 J. A. Nicholson 983 850

LEGISLATURE, 1867. Senate. House. Joint Bal.

Republicans.....3 6.....9
Democrats.....6 15.....21

Democratic majority.... 3 9 12

KENTUCKY.

Unionists, in 1865, meant the friends of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and Conservatives its opponents. In 1865, the leading feature in the platform of the Democratic party was opposition to the policy of Congress.

CLERK T. APP. '66. TREAS. '65. PRES. '64.

Counties. Un. Dem. Un. Cons. Un. Dem.

Hobson. Duvall. Neale. Garrard. Linc. McCl.

Adair.....675 535.. 254 402.. 59 627
Allen.....472 725.. 346 207.. 29 547
Anderson.....266 832.. 201 245.. 54 273
Ballard.....145 1268.. 114 387.. 351 544
Barren.....760 950.. 340 322.. 132 461
Bath.....329 1505.. 302 818.. 200 1063
Boone.....320 1317.. 132 689.. 274 850
Boyd.....501 554.. 403 492.. 202 493
Boyle.....816 845.. 273 475.. 129 552
Bracken.....733 1202.. 779 663.. 268 922
Breathitt.....— 212 17 [no ret'n]
Breckinridge.....811 1165.. 141 313.. 42 965
Butler.....307 730.. 32 185.. 14 624
Caldwell.....732 392.. 526 265.. 99 414
Calloway.....472 807.. 349 120.. 294 351
Campbell.....183 1169.. 66 378 [no ret'n]
Cannon.....1619 1889.. 1672 912.. 1504 1286
Carroll.....168 755.. 154 249.. 82 324
Carter.....861 475.. 791 247.. 367 345
Casey.....575 331.. 111 326.. 127 507
Christian.....884 1387.. 677 564.. 376 636
Clarke.....413 956.. 113 233.. 312 690
Clay.....661 223.. 456 373.. 132 196
Clinton.....511 58.. 320 49.. 3 215
Crittenden.....471 212.. 590 — 424 252
Cumberland.....394 394.. 35 141.. 33 302
Davies.....495 1951.. 176 267.. 37 1124
Edmonson.....385 249.. 203 199.. 48 215
Estill.....811 506.. 707 397.. 470 303
Fayette.....824 1769.. 706 1210.. 582 436
Fleming.....989 1153.. 683 733.. 257 701
Floyd.....196 626.. 61 81 [no ret'n]
Franklin.....534 1273.. 359 960.. 253 689
Fulton.....33 692.. 7 270.. 86 61
Gallatin.....155 587.. 216 229.. 109 391
Garrard.....632 753.. 639 509.. 467 460
Grant.....682 970.. 672 311.. 220 372
Graves.....533 1586.. 426 779.. 642 769
Grayson.....681 769.. 543 637.. 114 716
Green.....510 622.. 131 178.. — 591
Greene.....299 674.. 103 396.. 596 431
Greeneup.....641 464.. 734 396.. — 366
Hancock.....350 1552.. 191 395.. 83 1010
Hardin.....642 87.. 567 67.. 287 51
Harlan.....473 1586.. 553 503.. 256 820
Hart.....780 850.. 350 377.. 40 1051

Hobson.....156 1309.. 111 728.. 30 949
Henry.....591 1167.. 401 584.. 111 1168
Hickman.....73 872.. 25 192.. 289 223
Jackson.....527 301.. 220 61.. 47 492
Jefferson.....3720 6002.. 3334 2440.. 2066 6404
Jessamine.....198 780.. 344 389.. 195 612
Johns.....617 264.. 417 15 [no ret'n]
Kenton.....1508 2410.. 2017 1015.. 1716 1374
Knox.....987 90.. 675 187.. 629 197
Larue.....538 543.. 45 228.. 17 700
Laurel.....706 159.. 486 206.. 444 188
Lawrence.....933 664.. 449 447.. 191 330
Letcher.....— 127 20 [no ret'n]
Lewis.....912 735.. 916 444.. 645 391
Lincoln.....579 831.. 43 592.. 109 801
Livingston.....161 755.. 105 57.. 246 217
Logan.....568 1706.. 304 546.. 220 508
Lyon.....158 509.. 161 52.. 60 105
Madison.....1067 1588.. 1107 615.. 800 700
Magoffin.....280 297.. 181 119.. 23 719
Marion.....410 1074.. 48 205.. 38 1119
Marshall.....179 999.. 147 336.. 149 147
Mason.....1047 1734.. 819 1120.. 368 1197
McCracken.....307 1098.. 235 257.. 515 323
McLean.....455 586.. 152 227.. 62 504
Meade.....159 902.. 23 281.. 3 630
Mercer.....725 1090.. 535 595.. 271 627
Metcalfe.....568 420.. 239 402.. 24 505
Monroe.....313 753.. 488 205.. 84 326
Montgomery.....197 643.. 176 43.. — 52
Muhlenberg.....696 889.. 548 421.. 225 597
Nelson.....171 1314.. 37 446.. 17 368
Nicholas.....483 1116.. 557 506.. 244 528
Ohio.....865 1007.. 587 491.. 367 765
Oldham.....286 683.. 35 347.. 31 588
Owen.....211 2274.. 78 116 [no ret'n]
Owsley.....690 84.. 603 159.. 348 96
Pendleton.....877 1225.. 952 587.. 629 688
Perry.....475 497.. 267 105 [no ret'n]
Perry.....475 497.. 267 105 [no ret'n]
Powell.....188 212.. 132 143.. 27 227
Pulaski.....1377 508.. 1534 526.. 1059 615
Rockcastle.....553 257.. 461 170.. 428 259
Rowan.....— 151 22.. 49 23
Russell.....530 207.. 94 131.. 15 459
Scott.....207 1385.. 150 676.. 87 567
Shelby.....427 1421.. 122 967.. 18 390
Simpson.....181 749.. 118 340.. 6 430
Spencer.....107 596.. 3 264.. 1 351
Taylor.....314 451.. 10 219.. 30 489
Todd.....498 846.. 86 115.. 105 388
Trigg.....317 1097.. 314 462.. 42 452
Trimble.....64 826.. 60 240.. 12 385
Union.....175 1287.. 96 118.. 98 428
Warren.....686 1692.. 536 1077.. 163 1444
Washington.....822 793.. 155 495.. 73 810
Wayne.....613 582.. 395 262.. 89 546
Webster.....325 913.. 62 205.. 77 811
Whitley.....1207 10.. 682 32.. 731 71
Woodford.....141 895.. 43 553.. 28 564
Wolfe.....210 304.. — — [no ret'n]
Soldiers' vote.....1194 2823

Total.....58035 95979.. 42082 42187.. 27786 64301
Per cent.....37.68 62.32.. 49.94 50.06.. 30.18 69.53

In 1866, whole vote for Clerk of Court of Appeals, 154,014; Duvall over Hobson, 37,944. In 1865, the whole vote for Treasurer, 84,269; Garrard over Neale, 105. In 1864, whole vote for President, 92,087; McClellan's majority, 36,515.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Dist. Un. Dem. Dem. maj.

III. P. B. Hawkins 224 Elijah Hise 6493 3249
VI. R. B. Carpenter 1052 A. H. Ward 8735 7683

In the 5th District, Lovell H. Rousseau received 2,494 votes, and 25 were scattering.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Legislature elected in 1865, stood, Unionists (favoring the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery), Senate 19, House 42, joint ballot 61; Demo-

crats, and opponents of the Constitutional Amendment, Senate 19, House 53, joint ballot 77. Subsequent supplementary elections have added to the number of Democrats in both Houses. As regards the new Constitutional Amendment proposed in 1866, by the majority of Congress, it is opposed by an overwhelming majority in both Houses.

CALIFORNIA.

The official statement of votes polled at the special election held on Oct. 18, 1865, for one Justice of the Supreme Court, had not reached us at the time of the TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866 going to press, and we therefore give it below. No general election was held in 1866.

Table of California election results for 1865, including Governor, Legislature, and various counties. Includes columns for Un. Dem., Un. Dem., and Un. Dem. with corresponding vote counts.

OREGON.

GOVERNOR, 1866. CONG. '64. GOV. '63.

Table of Oregon election results for 1865, including Governor, Legislature, and various counties. Includes columns for Un. Dem., Un. Dem., and Un. Dem. with corresponding vote counts.

Table of Oregon election results for 1865, including Governor, Legislature, and various counties. Includes columns for Un. Dem., Un. Dem., and Un. Dem. with corresponding vote counts.

Table of Oregon election results for 1865, including Governor, Legislature, and various counties. Includes columns for Un. Dem., Un. Dem., and Un. Dem. with corresponding vote counts.

LEGISLATURE, 1867. Senate, House, Joint Bal.		
Republicans.....	25	69.....94
Democrats.....	12	36.....48
Republican majority...13 33 46		

INDIANA.

SEC. STATE, '66. Gov. '64. PRES. '60.		
Counties. Rep. Dem. Un. Dem. Rep. Cons. Un. Dem.		
Trusler, Manson, Morton, McDonald, Linc. Others		
Adams.....	638	1273. 491 1218. 632 920
Allen.....	2841	4929. 2251 4610. 2252 3298
Bartholomew.....	2144	2874. 1780 2102. 1769 1946
Benton.....	513	376. 380 287. 375 249
Blackford.....	527	607. 364 509. 275 457
Boone.....	2408	2169. 2088 1691. 1699 1637
Brown.....	423	1025. 368 823. 301 769
Carroll.....	1820	1804. 1485 1391. 1500 1468
Cass.....	2221	2397. 1876 2003. 1874 1891
Clark.....	1870	1644. 1745 2072. 1869 2403
Clay.....	1432	1643. 1293 1514. 889 1414
Clinton.....	1706	1706. 1473 1513. 1454 1504
Crawford.....	947	976. 775 785. 788 894
Darwin.....	1529	1555. 1257 1252. 931 1411
Dearborn.....	2251	2005. 2151 2251. 2127 2593
Decatur.....	2339	1944. 2017 1485. 2028 1659
DeKalb.....	1830	1721. 1563 1465. 1500 1365
Delaware.....	2307	305. 2330 707. 1933 1137
Dubois.....	441	1679. 322 1506. 301 1369
Elkhart.....	2690	2337. 2307 1964. 2471 1966
Fayette.....	1395	988. 1348 834. 1343 965
Floyd.....	1865	2386. 1733 2017. 1151 2304
Fountain.....	1899	2007. 1606 1823. 1656 1835
Franklin.....	1538	2517. 1453 2288. 1695 2330
Fulton.....	1270	1536. 1010 1096. 1019 1019
Gibson.....	1716	1737. 1324 1485. 1298 1636
Grant.....	1837	1363. 1624 1278. 1668 1302
Greene.....	1733	1676. 1277 1468. 1420 1540
Hamilton.....	3157	1332. 2970 1080. 2195 1216
Hancock.....	1315	1471. 1370 1394. 1201 1369
Harrison.....	1746	2021. 1436 1809. 1593 1901
Hendricks.....	2907	1250. 2614 1035. 2050 1368
Henry.....	2774	1203. 3008 1123. 2926 1312
Howard.....	1963	1166. 1760 897. 1589 925
Huntington.....	1890	2005. 1665 1625. 1558 1468
Jackson.....	1490	2321. 1237 1733. 1135 1893
Jasper.....	756	361. 539 278. 534 302
Jay.....	1430	1320. 1188 1128. 1135 1095
Jefferson.....	2926	2270. 2890 1815. 2661 1860
Jennings.....	1936	1286. 1828 1162. 1649 1198
Johnson.....	1618	1999. 1748 1560. 1303 1788
Knox.....	1743	2051. 1368 1763. 1570 1747
Kosciusko.....	2658	2052. 2217 1809. 2290 1512
La Grange.....	1793	921. 1625 712. 1635 775
Lake.....	1432	674. 1284 477. 1225 475
Laporte.....	2974	2061. 2772 2247. 3167 2069
Lawrence.....	1811	1427. 1462 1183. 1158 1506
Madison.....	1787	2271. 1668 2063. 1709 1947
Marion.....	6779	5610. 9554 3221. 5024 3732
Marshall.....	1848	2209. 1222 1805. 1426 1499
Martin.....	825	1140. 615 875. 516 838
Miami.....	2099	2084. 1916 1739. 1855 1634
Monroe.....	1585	1831. 1234 1230. 1198 1275
Montgomery.....	2573	2565. 2302 2388. 2397 2325
Morgan.....	2053	1457. 1833 1300. 1735 1636
Newton.....	477	342. 349 368. 305 294
Noble.....	2404	1836. 2077 1463. 1742 1362
Ohio.....	628	481. 605 402. 301 712
Orange.....	1233	1260. 874 1025. 849 1375
Owen.....	1441	1629. 1091 1544. 1140 1499
Parke.....	2274	1203. 2115 1219. 1898 1469
Perry.....	1444	1392. 1144 1081. 1026 1113
Pike.....	1239	1184. 938 957. 894 979
Porter.....	1762	1257. 1448 1390. 1529 923
Pulaski.....	1838	1794. 1433 1533. 1053 1819
Putnam.....	682	823. 545 699. 571 674
Randolph.....	2384	2388. 2088 2110. 1888 2231
Ripley.....	2593	1183. 2443 1177. 2298 1246
Rush.....	2187	2087. 2931 1714. 1988 1669
Rush.....	2130	1935. 1944 1672. 1757 1639
Scott.....	749	887. 624 736. 660 761
Shelby.....	2138	2466. 1804 2365. 1900 2115

Trusler, Manson, Morton, McDonald, Linc. Others		
Spencer.....	1990	1796. 1577 1408. 1296 1455
Starke.....	294	315. 224 283. 190 247
Steuben.....	1819	762. 1664 551. 1560 637
St. Joseph.....	2739	1928. 1632 2188. 2363 1517
Sullivan.....	1243	2214. 754 2187. 856 2041
Switzerland.....	1493	1125. 530 813. 734 1485
Tippecanoe.....	3460	3210. 3392 2669. 3480 2427
Tipton.....	935	1181. 800 965. 780 846
Union.....	883	640. 827 598. 849 691
Vand'burgh.....	2919	2717. 2649 2349. 1875 2029
Vermillion.....	1197	710. 1069 708. 1090 885
Vigo.....	3186	2867. 2872 2211. 2429 2382
Wabash.....	2967	1376. 2409 1307. 2387 1341
Warren.....	1450	916. 1351 742. 1412 817
Warrick.....	1375	1662. 1336 1442. 745 1655
Washington.....	1737	2020. 1333 1840. 1373 2067
Wayne.....	4360	2105. 4651 1777. 4234 2047
Wells.....	1091	1423. 870 1248. 909 1108
White.....	1191	1163. 973 923. 963 877
Whitley.....	1327	1534. 1125 1311. 1133 1104

Total...169601 155399 153084 131201 139040 133225
 Per cent... 52.13 47.82 53.68 46.32 51.45 48.55

In 1866, whole vote for Secretary of State, \$25,000; Nelson Trusler over Mallon D. Manson, 14,202. In 1864, whole vote for Governor in October, 283,255; Oliver P. Morton over Joseph E. McDonald, 20,883. Whole vote for President, 280,655; Lincoln's majority, 20,189. In 1860, whole vote, 272,265. Lincoln over all others, 5,815.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Districts. Rep. Dem. V. Julian Bundy.		
I. DeBruin, Niblack, Delaware..... 2159 883		
Fayette..... 1326 1016		
Davies..... 1329 1536		
Dubois..... 442 1670		
Henry..... 2594 1261		
Gibson..... 1716 1740		
Randolph..... 2247 1231		
Knox..... 1731 2054		
Union..... 808 649		
Martin..... 1820 1145		
Wayne..... 4032 2178		
Plke..... 1245 1168		
Posey..... 1903 1784		
Total..... 15416 7188		
Julian's maj. 6,228.		
VI. Coburn, Clay, Hancock..... 1310 1474		
Hendricks..... 2909 1253		
Spencer..... 2001 1779		
Vander'burgh..... 2698		
Warrick..... 1578 1661		
Total..... 15905 17255		
Niblack's maj. 1,350.		
II. Gresham, Kerr, Clarke..... 1838 2616		
Crawford..... 953 968		
Floyd..... 1890 2337		
Harrison..... 1756 2009		
Orange..... 1239 1256		
Perry..... 1456 1380		
Scott..... 753 829		
Washington..... 1743 2006		
Total..... 11678 18421		
Kerr's maj. 1,743.		
III. Hunter, Hart's, Bartholomew..... 2156 2366		
Brown..... 430 1016		
Jackson..... 1500 2314		
Jennings..... 1930 1283		
Jefferson..... 2938 2246		
Lawrence..... 1809 1428		
Monroe..... 1539 1379		
Switzerland..... 1496 1126		
Total..... 13848 13158		
Hunter's maj. 690.		
IV. Grover, Holman, Dearborn..... 2239 2935		
Dearborn..... 2239 2935		
Franklin..... 1537 2507		
Ohio..... 628 490		
Benton..... 512 375		
Cass..... 2219 2532		
Fulton..... 1268 1338		
Jasper..... 754 859		
Lake..... 1449 676		
Laporte..... 2982 2650		
Total..... 11053 11921		
Holman's maj. 869.		

Colfax, Turpie, Williams, Lowry.		
Marshall.....	1843	2213
Miami.....	2095	2080
Newton.....	477	341
Porter.....	1763	1354
Pulaski.....	626	824
Starke.....	295	315
St. Joseph.....	2748	1898
White.....	1180	1158
Total.....	20221	18073
Colfax's maj. 2,148.		
X. Williams, Lowry, Allen.....	2823	4944
De Kalb.....	1813	1724
Elkhart.....	2681	2329
Kosciusko.....	2662	2048
La Grange.....	1796	913
Noble.....	2500	1888
Steuben.....	1811	760
Total.....	18145	15268
Williams' maj. 1272.		
Shanks' maj. 2,377.		

LEGISLATURE, 1867. Senate, House, Joint Bal.
 Republicans..... 30 61.....91
 Democrats..... 20 39.....59
 Republican majority..... 10 22 32

KANSAS.

GOVERNOR, '66. CONGRESS, '66. PRES. '64.		
Counties. Rep. Dem. Un. Dem.		
Crawford, McDowell, Clarke, Blair, Linc. McCl.		
Allen.....	407	168. 394 169. 250 73
Anderson.....	367	56. 366 58. 256 37
Atchison.....	1200	609. 1133 608. 735 378
Bourbon.....	855	404. 841 407. 960 126
Brown.....	452	36. 448 38. 362 3
Butler.....	61	27. 58 27. 39 19
Chase.....	155	31. 133 30. 79 47
Cherokee.....	273	49. 269 50. — —
Clay.....	162	4. 99 4. — —
Coffey.....	402	233. 405 226. 307 124
Davis.....	341	200. 340 201. 153 65
Dickinson.....	101	93. 79 94. 42 20
Doniphan.....	1233	566. 1225 366. 1081 19
Douglas.....	1729	459. 1758 429. 1353 194
Franklin.....	747	112. 741 112. 395 23
Greenwood.....	168	4. 168 — 106 16
Jackson.....	371	149. 361 152. 300 76
Jefferson.....	829	433. 820 435. 355 178
Johnson.....	846	404. 836 427. 437 105
Leavenworth.....	1944	2247. 1982 2206. 2139 1371
Linn.....	281	185. 777 187. 689 62
Lyon.....	647	61. 643 62. 487 69
Marion.....	41	14. 18 35. — —
Marshall.....	560	33. 560 32. 260 59
Miami.....	773	362. 765 367. 614 80
Morris.....	113	133. 104 134. 70 93
Nemaha.....	384	177. 378 179. 341 30
Neosho.....	266	61. 266 79. — —
Ogawa.....	272	46. 272 44. 167 27
Ottawa.....	92	— 92 1. — —
Pottawatomie.....	389	162. 390 159. 213 35
Riley.....	369	24. 368 24. 220 50
Saline.....	210	37. 209 37. — —
Shawnee.....	886	200. 868 205. 573 75
Shirley.....	43	— 43 — —
Washington.....	115	— 114 — 93 —
Waubensee.....	245	23. 259 12. 163 7
Wilson.....	157	53. 143 94. — —
Woodson.....	117	53. 115 54. 67 85
Wyandotte.....	393	453. 392 462. 285 190
Soldiers' vote.....	—	— 1600 — —
Total.....	19370	8151. 19302 8106. 15691 3691
Per cent.....	70.55	29.49 70.12 29.58 81.67 13.33

* Estimated.
 In 1866, total vote for Governor (incl. of scattering), 27,530; Crawford over McDowell, 1,219. Total vote for member of Congress, 27,536; Clarke over Blair II, 196. In 1864, whole vote for President, 19,382; Lincoln over McClellan, 12,000; whole vote for Governor, 19,371; Crawford, "Lane" Union, over Thatcher, "Anti-Lane" Union, 3,782.

LEGISLATURE, 1866. Senate, House, Joint Bal.		
Republicans.....	22	69.....91
Democrats.....	5	13.....18
Republican majority..... 17 56 73		

IOWA.

SEC. STATE, '66. Gov. '65. PRES. '64.		
Counties. Rep. Dem. Un. Dem.		
Wright, V. Andra, Stone, Bent, Linc. McCl.		
Adair.....	181	162 95. 141 60
Adams.....	250	116. 184 111. 225 76
Alamakee.....	1211	1242. 1004 1270. 1337 1363
Appanoose.....	1304	1000. 1096 966. 1089 934
Audubon.....	77	78. 52 66. 31 56
Benton.....	1543	605. 1050 512. 1334 654
Blackhawk.....	1696	514. 1240 373. 1761 484
Boone.....	852	651. 566 698. 477 463
Bremer.....	1069	344. 725 217. 847 259
Buchanan.....	1330	705. 947 583. 587 614
Buena Vista.....	27	— 8 — 3 9
Butler.....	673	233. 454 232. 665 243
Calhoun.....	54	40. 18 41. 16 24
Carroll.....	86	41. 38 54. 40 33
Cass.....	239	160. 203 171. 223 128
Cedar.....	2071	923. 1551 760. 1828 839
Cerro Gordo.....	301	48. 242 17. 254 14
Cherokee.....	23	— 14 — 8 1
Chickasaw.....	748	335. 501 419. 684 310
Clarke.....	743	311. 559 359. 775 208
Clay.....	174	16. 27 — 24 11
Clayton.....	1637	1543. 1633 1529. 2504 1674
Clinton.....	2441	1223. 1708 1091. 2277 1413
Crawford.....	75	105. 56 58. 53 18
Dallas.....	849	410. 662 402. 739 345
Davis.....	1402	1134. 1185 1072. 1287 971
Decatur.....	779	825. 667 824. 817 584
Delaware.....	1662	768. 1132 704. 1330 634
Des Moines.....	2343	1879. 1871 1609. 2413 1539
Dickinson.....	91	1. 52 2. 4 1
Dubuque.....	2086	3117. 1552 2842. 2223 3375
Emmett.....	93	16. 35 2. 42 —
Fayette.....	1620	826. 1145 740. 1691 868
Floyd.....	842	251. 571 233. 647 190
Franklin.....	345	58. 243 85. 271 63
Fremont.....	666	809. 542 746. 674 458
Greene.....	269	107. 198 97. 138 105
Grundy.....	263	13. 134 24. 217 19
Guthrie.....	429	369. 329 275. 371 297
Hamilton.....	396	99. 283 79. 299 81
Hancock.....	71	16. 57 14. 39 20
Hardin.....	1104	433. 772 334. 924 307
Harrison.....	593	502. 357 437. 401 31
Henry.....		

Table with columns for names (Wright, VanAnda, Stone, Benton, Linc, McClell, Fayette, Geary, Clym, Hartr, ft, Davis, Linc, McClell) and numerical values.

Total .91227 55815. 70445 54070. 87331 49260
Per cent .62.00 37.94 .56.42 43.30 63.94 36.06

In 1866, total vote for Secretary of State (including S. G. Van Anda, 35,412; over all, 35,330).

In 1865, total vote for Governor (incl. 532 scattering), 124,897. Stone over Benton, 16,375; over all, 16,023. In 1864, whole vote for President, 136,591; Lincoln's majority, 88,071.

In 1863, whole vote for Judge of Supreme Court, 188,359; Union majority, 84,623.

CONGRESS, 1866. Dist. Rep. Dem. Rep. Maj.

Table with columns for names (I. Wilson, II. Price, III. Allison, IV. Longbridge, V. Dodge, VI. Hubbard) and numerical values.

Republican majority .37 70 107

PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with columns for names (Gov'nor '66, Auditor-Gen., '65, Pres. '64, Counties, Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Un. Dem., Geary, Clym, Hartr, ft, Davis, Linc, McClell) and numerical values.

Republican majority .9 24

MICHIGAN.

Table with columns for names (Gov'nor '66, Regent, '65, Pres. '64, Counties, Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem.) and numerical values.

Total .96746 67708. 52334 19426. 91521 74604
Per cent .68.83 41.17 74.82 26.68 .55.89 44.11

In 1866, whole vote for Governor, 164,454; Crapo over Williams, 29,038. [The vote in Houghton County, which was not returned to the Secretary of State's office in time for the official canvass, is officially reported: Crapo, 368; Williams, 887.]

In 1865, aggregate vote for the leading Republican and the leading Democratic candidate for Regent of University, 71,769; E. C. Walker over E. Wells, 32,908. In 1864, whole vote for Governor, 165,649; Henry H. Crapo over William H. Fenton, 17,068. Whole vote for President, 166,125; Lincoln over McClellan, 16,917. In 1860, whole vote, 153,537; Lincoln over all, 23,423.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Table with columns for names (Dist., Rep. Dem. Rep. Maj., I. Beaman, II. Usden, III. Blair, IV. Ferry, V. Brown'dge, VI. Drows) and numerical values.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Table with columns for names (Gov'nor '66, Const. Am. '66, Pres. '64, Counties, Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem., Bor. Sm'th, Raf. Rej. Lic. McCl.) and numerical values.

Total .23802 17158. 23837 16120. 23152 10438
Per cent .58.11 41.99 59.5 40.85 68.98 32.07

In Oct., 1866, total vote for Governor, 40,960. Arthur I. Boreman over Benjamin H. Smith,

6,644. Total vote, May 24, 1866, on Amendment to State Constitution, '39,457; majority for ratification, 7,217. [The vote of Nicholas County was set aside by the County Board of Supervisors on account of disregard of registry law.] In 1864, whole vote for President, 33,590; Lincoln's majority, 12,714.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Table with columns: Dist., Rep., Dem., Rep. Maj. Lists names like I. Hubbard, H. Kitchin, H. Polesky and their respective party affiliations and majority counts.

Republican Majority... 14 34..... 48

MARYLAND.

CONSTITUTION, '64. PRES. '64.

Table with columns: Counties, Rep., Cons., Un. Dem., Linc., McClell. Lists counties like Alleghany, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, etc., and their political affiliations.

Total..... 27351 40264. 30174 29699. 40153 32739
Per cent. 40.45 59.55 59.96 39.04. 55.09 44.91
In 1866, whole vote for Comptroller (including 1,668 for Townsend, Ind. Dem.), 69,183; Leonard over Bruce, 12,913. In 1864, whole vote for the new Constitution, 59,873; majority in favor, 475. Whole vote for President, 72,892; Lincoln's majority, 7,414. In 1860, whole vote for President, 92,142; Democratic majority, 87,554.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Table with columns: Dist., Rep., Dem., Maj. Lists names like I. Russell, H. J. L. Thomas, H. Stewart, etc., and their party affiliations.

Conservative majority . 8 38..... 46

* The Amendment is as follows: "No person who, since the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, has given or shall give voluntary aid or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election held therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been or shall be honorably discharged therefrom."

MINNESOTA.

CONGRESS, '66. GOV. '65. CONGRESS, '64.

Table with columns: Districts, Rep., Dem., Un. Dem., Un. Dem. Lists names like Windom, Jones, Marshall, Rice, Winin, Lam'n and their party affiliations.

Total..... 13861 8021. 10182 6810. 13965 9092

Table with columns: Counties, Don't Know, Colville, Don't Know, Gillman. Lists counties like Anoka, Benton, Carver, Cass, Chisago, Dakota, Douglas, Goodhue, Hennepin, Isanti, Kandiyohi, Lincoln, McLeod, Manomin, Meeker, Mille Lac, Monongalia, Morrison, Pine, Pope, Ramsey, St. Louis, Sherburne, Stearns, Todd, Wabashaw, Washington, Wright and their party affiliations.

Total..... 12022 7754. 7127 7029. 10874 9211
Whole State 25983 15775. 17318* 13542. 24839 17303
Per cent. 62.22 37.75 55.58 44.42 58.95 41.05

In 1866, whole vote for Congress, 41,758; maj. for Windom, 5,940; for Donnelly, 4,268; Rep. maj. in the whole State, 10,308. In 1865, whole vote for Governor, 81,160; Wm. R. Marshall over H. M. Rice, 3,476. Whole vote on extension of suffrage, 26,789; maj. against negro suffrage, 2,513. In 1864, whole vote on Congress, 42,142; Rep. maj., 7,536.

LEGISLATURE, 1867. Senate, House, Joint Bal.
Republicans..... 13 38..... 55
Democrats..... 5 9..... 14
Republican majority 12 29..... 41

† The vote of this county, which is officially reported as giving Windom 889, and Jones 224, was, by some inadvertency, not sent to the Secretary of State.

* Including 9 for Marshall and 3 for Rice, in Kanabec County.

ILLINOIS.

CONGRESS, '66. PRES. '64. TREAS. '62.

Table with columns: Counties, Rep., Dem., Un. Dem., Un. Dem. Lists names like Adams, Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Bureau, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Clark, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Cook, Cook, Crawford, Cumberland, DeKalb, DeWitt, Douglas, Du Page, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Gallatin, Greene, Grundy, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jersey, Jo Daviess, Johnson, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, La Salle, Lawrence, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Massac, McDonough, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Piatt, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam and their party affiliations.

Logan, Dickey, Linc. McClell. Butler, Starne.

Table with columns: Logan, Dickey, Linc. McClell. Butler, Starne. Lists names like Randolph, Richard, Rock Isld, Saline, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Stark, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside, Will, Williamson, Winnebago, Woodford and their party affiliations.

Total..... 203045 147058. 189496 158730. 120116 136662
Per cent. 58.00 42.00. 54.42 45.58. 46.77 53.23

In 1866, total vote for Congressman at Large, 850,103; Logan over Dickey, 55,897. In 1864, whole vote for President, 348,226; Lincoln's majority, 30,766. In 1862, whole vote for Treasurer, 256,778; Alexander Starne over William Butler, 16,546. In 1860, whole vote (including 4,913 for Bell and 2,404 for Breckinridge), 539,693; Lincoln over all, 4,629.

CONGRESS, 1866.

Table with columns: Dist., Rep., Dem. or Cons., Rep. Maj. Lists names like Judd, Farnsworth, Washburne, Harding, Ingersoll, Cook, Bromwell, Cullom, Lippincott, Case, Kitchell, Baker, Raum and their party affiliations.

LEGISLATURE, 1866. Senate, House, Joint Bal.
Republicans..... 16 62..... 78
Democrats..... 9 28..... 32
Republican maj..... 7 39..... 46

WISCONSIN.

'CONGRESS, '66. GOV. '65. PRES. '64.

Table with columns: Districts, Rep., Dem., Un. Dem., Rep. Dem. Lists names like Kenosha, Milwaukee, Racine, Walworth, Waukesha and their party affiliations.

Total..... 14679 10298. 9634 9619. 11992 12786

La Fayette	1790	1864	1213	1370	1471	1712
Richland	1253	748	967	636	1020	652
Sauk	2033	731	1681	750	2076	936
Total	13066	7655	9609	6347	11824	8228

Total	10023	12636	8040	11620	9575	15161
Total	14241	9347	9416	8085	10838	10094
Adams	640	180	594	196	531	222
Ashland	12	—	29	23	14	29
Buffalo	708	261	523	211	597	284
Burnett	84	—	27	—	—	—
Chippewa	841	342	200	223	205	293
Clark	188	61	109	39	171	48
Dallas	7	—	—	—	—	—
Douglas	71	53	45	54	37	67
Dunn	723	279	417	257	506	251
Eau Claire	625	311	422	312	515	392
Jackson	633	355	506	194	680	207
Juneau	959	855	627	556	776	637
La Crosse	1525	708	1127	725	1531	904
La Pointe	10	—	29	16	15	22
Marathon	140	513	112	499	136	527
Monroe	1403	807	1006	581	1160	650
Pepin	360	44	231	76	273	119
Pierce	782	198	540	238	656	326
Polk	166	53	197	112	176	107
Portage	885	543	597	399	704	311
St. Croix	846	675	543	241	594	511
Trempealeau	623	30	415	47	573	130
Vernon	1233	238	1164	120	1337	451
Wood	212	299	223	259	247	248
Soldiers' vote	—	—	1200	277	14550	2291

Total	13135	6640	9032	5278	11484	6756
Whole State	79323	53416	58393	46390	83453	65384
Per cent.	58.87	41.13	54.67	45.33	65.39	44.11

In 1856, whole vote cast for the regular Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress, 134,739; whole Republican vote, 79,323; Democratic vote, 55,416; Republican majority 23,907. In 1855, total vote for Governor (includ. 12 scattering), 106,674; Fairchild's majority 10,002. In 1864, total vote for President, 149,342; Lincoln's majority, 17,574. In 1863, whole vote for Governor, 135,297; Lewis' (Union) majority, 17,574. In 1860, whole vote for President, 152,018; Lincoln's majority, 20,202. Total vote in 1856, on extension of suffrage, 102,179 majority against extension of suffrage, 9,003.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1866.—The vote on calling a Constitutional Convention was, for Convention, 22,431, against Convention, 30,362; majority against Convention, 8,431.

LEGISLATURE, 1867. Senate, House, Joint Bal. Republicans..... 22 73..... 95 Democrats..... 11 26..... 37 Independent..... 1..... 1

Republican majority..... 11 46 57

MISSOURI.

SUPR. '66. NEW CONS., '65. PRES. '64. Counties. Rep. Dem. Un. Dem.

Adair	704	129	569	25	797	162
Andrew	1079	180	781	126	1141	60
Atchison	587	13	246	172	639	7
Andrain	289	284	160	474	126	392
Barry	191	95	99	33	197	17
Barton	67	50	—	—	23	—
Bates	216	96	—	—	27	13
Benton	600	275	309	88	574	21
Bollinger	255	132	—	—	243	12
Boone	135	631	132	1768	262	813
Buchanan	1447	1292	866	789	1914	813
Butler	27	49	—	—	—	—
Caldwell	496	207	405	58	496	88
Callaway	—	146	1630	274	965	—
Camden	355	32	290	42	468	—
C. Girardeau	804	370	696	443	1313	551
Carroll	669	460	291	304	285	113
Carter	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cass	391	336	167	73	76	105
Cedar	352	15	202	12	297	—
Chariton	530	564	296	68	363	2
Christian	437	58	326	40	557	5
Clark	1032	132	645	56	997	128
Clay	121	114	90	590	216	777
Clinon	445	322	269	196	297	492
Cole	809	635	416	575	1256	502
Cooper	896	497	704	492	939	381
Crawford	322	382	170	295	297	307
Dade	57	1	417	15	597	4
Dallas	488	84	363	40	243	12
Davies	795	345	564	43	775	286
DeKalb	352	193	221	90	400	197
Dent	145	96	52	37	107	1
Douglas	261	3	31	1	189	2
Dunklin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Franklin	1387	907	847	838	1717	401
Gaeseonde	905	237	508	346	962	185
Gentry	597	345	326	79	525	281
Greene	1072	372	1059	208	2223	316
Grundy	839	102	645	43	933	17
Harrison	1077	279	820	185	1252	212
Henry	472	252	395	34	465	232
Hickory	398	10	282	49	365	1
Holt	784	31	517	50	673	81
Howard	200	960	265	750	534	0
Howell	61	16	—	—	—	—
Iron	200	105	182	172	535	2
Jackson	868	1004	428	694	602	557
Jasper	278	1	—	—	46	2
Jefferson	771	771	452	489	915	323
Johnson	—	—	592	67	832	24
Knox	647	344	541	197	669	348
Laclede	271	272	253	119	659	50
Lafayette	502	651	295	816	346	395
Lawrence	494	182	317	156	833	—
Lewis	789	555	560	530	774	533
Lincoln	480	483	409	367	542	357
Linn	754	444	594	213	907	135
Livingston	692	487	431	155	442	497
Macon	956	664	743	328	1757	23
Madison	169	157	71	303	240	14
Marion	—	—	81	332	215	244
Marion	822	640	646	547	828	375
McDonald	101	—	29	—	—	—
Mercer	944	123	770	85	1158	3
Miller	431	84	460	5	565	257
Mississippi	—	438	22	334	108	211
Moniteau	708	470	534	247	866	434
Monroe	193	240	74	926	158	597
Montgomery	575	296	372	159	530	225
Morgan	457	373	282	77	348	264
New Madrid	—	372	45	477	99	9
Newton	857	20	11	13	212	3
Nodaway	734	99	380	285	829	9
Oregon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osage	563	624	398	721	764	679
Ozark	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemiscot	—	134	—	122	—	—
Perry	581	542	435	527	509	116

Pettis	694	490	253	334	873	396
Phelps	251	130	422	239	985	263
Pike	533	1245	638	1113	1143	930
Platt	653	781	410	821	496	882
Polk	695	190	644	106	870	5
Pulaski	121	168	50	15	105	28
Putnam	1101	38	968	15	1292	47
Ralls	216	277	191	235	292	194
Randolph	182	1168	96	817	484	527
Ray	585	522	350	408	531	793
Reynolds	—	137	1	20	—	20
Ripley	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Charles	1259	891	512	1133	1438	394
St. Clair	818	1	125	—	223	1
St. Francois	270	325	146	408	246	134
St. Genevieve	178	394	172	213	423	217
St. Louis	12076	9231	5322	11248	14027	8882
Saline	442	357	317	137	170	88
Schuyler	388	152	260	25	346	191
Scotland	655	549	404	167	612	533
Scott	259	236	131	142	155	186
Shannon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelby	475	200	282	164	366	216
Stoddard	117	147	130	105	111	6
Stone	103	89	25	103	100	—
Sullivan	764	254	540	140	1074	52
Taney	103	8	—	—	29	—
Texas	88	126	—	—	37	10
Vernon	46	189	11	106	—	—
Warren	46	189	11	106	—	—
Washington	296	573	451	280	948	271
Wayne	105	87	15	247	343	189
Webster	407	259	292	168	533	192
Worth	277	194	167	106	346	121
Wright	192	41	—	—	65	2
Soldiers' vote	—	—	3995	1168	—	—

Total..... 62187 40958. 43670 41308. 71676 31626

In 1866, total vote for Superintendent of Public Schools, 104,775; Parker over Williams, 20,559. In 1865, total vote on the new Constitution, so far as returned, 85,473; maj. for new Constitution, 1,862. In 1864, whole vote for President, 103,302; Lincoln over McClellan, 40,050. In 1860, whole vote for President, 165,518; anti-Lincoln maj., 131,462.

CONGRESS, 1866.

The vote by Congressional Districts stands as follows:

Dist.	Rad.	Con. Maj.	VI.	5391	4857	534	
I.	6723	6510	218	177	10942	3980	6962
II.	9564	6254	3310	VIII.	7601	6069	1532
III.	3871	4637	1066	IX.	4876	4698	178
IV.	6083	1929	4154	—	—	—	—
V.	7617	4084	3533	Total	62373	43018	—

LEGISLATURE, 1867.—The Radicals have a large majority in each branch of the State Legislature.

NEVADA.

For Governor—Blasdel (Rep.), 5126; Winters (Cons.), 4,036; Blasdel's maj., 1,090. For Congress—Ashley (Rep.), 5,047; Mitchell (Cons.), 4,295; Ashley's maj., 852. The Republicans have a large maj. in each branch of the State Legislature.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas	5	159	323	417	426	55
Ashley	73	234	156	422	604	13
Benton	87	597	111	328	702	253
Bradley	54	213	339	440	633	36
Calhoun	4	203	76	204	398	28
Carroll	31	514	—	398	791	26
Chicot	2	166	77	253	231	26
Clark	249	305	320	500	804	32
Columbia	288	292	100	716	839	138
Conway	165	149	218	326	549	62
Craighead	91	209	40	193	819	20

Crawford	177	4	390	374	244	357
Crittenden	9	106	211	257	88	173
Cross	17	227	147	—	—	—
Dallas	43	399	198	371	513	55
Desha	13	230	46	312	287	115
Drew	17	627	140	560	772	84
Franklin	194	131	298	283	666	44
Fulton	2	73	192	38	252	56
Greene	—	319	190	60	328	48
Hempstead	247	291	558	675	762	208

Pease, Throck. For. Ag't. Bell. Breck.				Mason				Pease, Throck. For. Ag't. Bell. Breck.					
Asatfin	584	690	545	454	157	395	61	8	16	40	—	—	—
Bandera	376	671	42	—	—	—	39	192	131	16	—	—	—
Bastrop	113	75	16	54	—	181	433	217	19	175	43	41	148
Bee	113	495	—	—	—	—	33	14	520	408	153	—	m.65
Bell	1039	966	1102	500	293	986	30	110	338	284	138	113	263
Bexar	50	93	51	67	—	—	22	666	100	559	—	—	—
Blanco	40	236	129	148	49	226	19	554	318	259	178	572	—
Bosque	6	322	175	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bowle	34	336	260	33	—	—	134	146	127	80	—	—	—
Brazoria	11	413	—	—	65	390	1	104	6	91	—	—	—
Brown	118	404	213	322	—	—	1	72	55	7	—	—	—
Burleson	196	107	71	137	—	—	26	567	54	450	—	—	—
Burnett	101	413	325	97	—	—	145	529	453	174	105	445	—
Caldwell	106	192	85	93	—	m.324	49	461	102	317	62	562	—
Calhoun	280	157	446	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameron	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	1057	552	511	262	458	—
Cass	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	121	103	41	—	—	—
Chambers	—	59	14	24	—	—	8	493	—	—	10	151	—
Cherokee	93	1046	508	533	198	1033	126	971	179	1059	193	1019	—
Clay	121	1044	787	304	420	693	27	186	7	226	—	—	—
Collin	329	582	298	455	307	518	3	286	23	204	—	—	—
Colorado	363	190	214	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comal	24	121	6	94	11	104	11	130	51	72	—	—	—
Comanche	28	512	229	249	—	—	120	435	29	539	—	—	—
Cooke	18	274	—	—	27	127	110	1168	764	436	—	—	—
Corvell	267	921	577	526	160	591	29	287	141	—	—	—	—
Dallas	—	—	315	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davis	142	654	444	339	115	483	121	628	434	258	190	615	—
Denton	95	408	151	316	83	491	67	878	429	438	—	—	—
De Witt	89	525	271	843	—	—	368	601	371	438	422	588	—
Ellis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
El Paso	131	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erath	38	373	180	218	87	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falls	384	921	451	718	—	m.475	44	328	878	33	9	529	—
Fannin	606	696	473	539	442	745	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fayette	15	373	297	23	24	283	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Bend	7	495	129	352	69	528	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freestone	177	596	414	307	205	885	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston	261	53	50	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gillespie	181	195	193	185	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goliad	—	—	505	96	215	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonzales	163	875	461	458	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grayson	17	764	529	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grimes	206	438	516	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guadalupe	2	129	65	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamilton	84	73	22	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardeman	132	1398	1142	247	—	m.600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harris	6	796	680	129	345	634	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harrison	11	184	121	58	111	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hays	84	463	308	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henderson	324	64	871	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hidalgo	29	375	238	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hill	134	1058	784	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hopkins	181	582	273	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houston	54	712	174	612	196	630	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunt	20	31	23	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jack	14	312	115	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson	3	143	94	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jasper	25	555	—	—	131	581	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson	3	192	79	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jones	4	698	514	208	169	663	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnes	135	17	17	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaufman	41	65	43	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kendall	165	1181	985	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerr	80	89	17	184	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kimble	37	729	352	355	110	596	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamar	73	362	186	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampasas	8	333	61	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lavaca	61	393	59	451	44	550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leon	7	91	36	33	11	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberty	21	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limcocks	8	86	20	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Live Oak	85	639	610	110	200	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llano	4	226	199	35	26	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McCalloch	4	404	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McLennan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
McMullen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madison	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total ... 12051 48631 . 28119 20400 . 15110 47547
 In 1866, total vote for Governor, 60,682, J. W. Throckmorton over E. M. Pease, 36,580; total vote on Amendment to State Constitution, 48,519; majority for Amendment, 7,719. In 1860, total vote for President, 62,657; Breckinridge over all others, 32,437.

CONGRESS, 1866.

The Republican (Radical) party took no part in the election for members of the 39th and 40th Congress, held on Oct. 15th. The vote cast for each of the candidates running in the four Districts, was as follows:

Districts	Scattering	22	49		
I. 39th Con. 40th Con.	III.				
Bronoughs	706	1123	Branch	1204	1208
Bainey	227	314	Mills	797	683
Kerr	41	65	43	54	—
Kimble	230	752	Gurley	208	456
Lamar	189	420	Barret	568	512
Lampasas	1614	449	Scattering	47	55
Lavaca	458	1192	IV.		
Leon	481	360	Herbert	1448	1475
Liberty	405	5	Henderson	747	826
Limcocks	431	6	Finley	629	611
Live Oak	481	2737	Darden	267	263
Llano	2752	1315	Scattering	67	60
McCalloch	1513	124			
McLennan	125				

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—The Senate has 33, the House 90 members. There were in the former body two friends of the Constitutional Amendment, and in the latter five.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At the election for Governor in October, the Union party stood on the platform of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the majority of Congress. Their candidate, Dockery, declined, however, to be a candidate, and a very large proportion of the Unionists did not vote at all.

Gov'NOR '66, GOV. '65, PRESIDENT '60.
 Counties. -Un. Dem. Un. Dem. Un. Dem. Dem.
 Dockery, Worth, Hol'n, Worth, Bell, Breck, Doug.

Alamance	120	563	451	619	661	536	36
Alexander	31	392	229	280	471	408	2
Alleghany	51	230	261	39	[no return.]		
Anson	9	513	70	630	871	245	7
Ashe	199	512	472	284	717	229	1
Bertie	178	413	427	314	1082	549	42
Bladen	185	260	364	76	597	399	17
Blount	—	427	90	416	[thrown out.]		
Brunswick	—	335	31	276	386	326	1
Buncombe	334	582	568	424	705	662	49
Burke	56	576	434	218	447	470	4
Cabarrus	25	349	295	237	810	445	18
Caldwell	44	308	251	238	449	229	9
Camden	29	294	22	340	503	33	8
Carteret	79	327	256	272	441	870	42
Caswell	20	543	405	185	237	994	13
Catawba	178	449	316	715	302	878	3
Chatham	211	884	911	707	970	604	194
Cherokee	147	299	395	241	677	459	15
Chowan	60	124	58	227	239	194	38
Clay	95	129	—	[with Cherokee.]			
Cleveland	83	619	302	308	196	1091	—
Columbus	9	259	285	208	322	723	122
Craven	8	263	206	667	633	492	33
Cumbeiland	17	530	291	642	670	879	35
Currituck	5	316	72	299	66	595	—
Davidson	598	735	474	638	1186	723	15
Davie	50	476	103	390	641	329	81
Duplin	4	433	161	462	149	1380	3
Edgecombe	17	340	56	426	196	1789	17
Forsyth	267	544	68	110	965	825	70
Franklin	3	300	104	533	318	759	14
Gaston	258	252	410	163	131	836	56
Gates	4	119	351	298	334	338	13
Granville	137	534	504	611	868	870	83
Greene	123	179	269	217	326	381	—
Gulford	438	882	518	1216	1838	304	118
Halifax	9	391	135	506	546	757	22
Harnett	36	300	338	240	138	542	78
Haywood							

SLAVERY AND SECESSION, 1865.

On Nov. 9, 1865, a vote was taken on two ordinances passed by the State Convention of 1865, and entitled "An Ordinance declaring null and void the Secession Ordinance of May 20, 1861," and "An Ordinance prohibiting Slavery in North Carolina," with the following result

Table with 2 columns: Ordinance, Anti-Slavery Ord., Anti-Secession Ord. Rows include Ratification and Rejection with corresponding counts.

Majority for ratification, 15,069 vs 18,504. Legislature, 1866.—The House of Commons contains about 25 members who are favorable to the Constitutional Amendment, and 95 who are opposed to it. The Senate has 50 members. At the election of a U. S. Senator, in November, 1866, 9 members voted for the candidate of the Union Party, John Pool.

NEBRASKA.

Abstract of votes on the adoption of the Constitution for the State of Nebraska, cast at an election held June 2d, 1866.

Table for Nebraska State Constitution, 1866. Columns: Counties, For, Against. Rows list counties like Burt, Buffalo, Cass, etc., with vote counts.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Simultaneously with the vote taken on the adoption of the State Constitution (June 2) an election for Governor of the State of Nebraska, and for member of the XXXIXth Congress, was held, with the following result

Table for Nebraska State and Territorial Officers, 1866. Columns: Gov'nor, Treas'r, Counties, Rep. Dem. Un. Dem. Rep. Dem. Rows include candidates like Burt, Buffalo, etc.

Table for Nebraska candidates: Butler, Morton, Taffe, Pad'k, K'tze, G'd'h. Rows include Saunders, Seward, Washington, Cavalry with vote counts.

Total: 4093 8948. 4820 4072. 3422 2549. Per cent. 60.90 49.10. 54.02 45.64. 57.16 42.84. For Governor, David Butler (Rep.), 4,093; J. S. Morton (Dem.), 3,948; total vote, 8,041; Butler over Morton, 145. For member of XXXIXth Congress, T. M. Marquette (Rep.), 4,820; J. R. Brooke (Dem.), 4,072; Marquette over Brooke, 136.

On Oct. 9th, an election was held for member of the XLth Congress, Delegate to the XLth Congress, Territorial Auditor, Territorial Treasurer, and Territorial Librarian, with the following result:—For member of Congress, John Taffe (Rep.), 4,820; A. S. Pad-dock (Conserv. Rep.), 4,072; George Francis Train, 30; total vote, 8,920; Taffe over Pad-dock, 748; over all, 718. Total vote for Dele-gate to Congress, 8,958; T. M. Marquette (Rep.), 4,821; J. S. Morton (Dem.), 4,105; G. F. Train, 32; Marquette over Morton, 716; over all, 634.

In 1865, total vote for Territorial Treasurer 5,950; Kountze over Goodrich, 853. In 1864, Hitchcock's (Union) majority for Delegate to Congress, 793. In 1862, Daily's (Union) ma-jority, 153.

Table for Nebraska State Legislature, '66. Senate, House, J. Bal. Rows include Republicans and Democrats with vote counts.

COLORADO.

The following is the official canvass of the vote for Delegate to Congress, as returned by the Territorial Board of Canvassers:

Table for Colorado candidates: George M. Chilcott, A. C. Hunt, J. B. Wolf, H. C. Hunt, H. Butler, A. A. Bradford, P. Cooper, Scattering.

Majority of George M. Chilcott, the Republican candidate over Hunt, the Administration candidate, 108. Governor Cummings gave a certificate of election to Hunt, and a majority of the Board of Canvassers gave a certificate to Chilcott.

LEGISLATURE.—The Republicans have a ma-jority both in the State and Territorial Legis-latures.

DAKOTA.

Table for Dakota candidates: Counties, Repub. Conserv. Rows include Charles Mix, Clay, Bon Homme, Kittson, Todd, Union, Yankton with vote counts.

Table for Dakota State and Territorial Officers, 1867. Rows include Total, Burleigh's majority, Legislature, 1867, Council, House, Joint Bal. Rows include Republicans and Conserv. and Dem. with vote counts.

IDAHO.

Table for Idaho DEL. CONGRESS, 1866. Columns: Counties, Rep. Dem. Rows include Ada, Alturas, Boise, Idaho, Nez Percé, Oneida, Whyhee, Shoshone with vote counts.

Total: 2923 vs 3641. Holbrook's majority, 718. These figures show a great decrease in the Democratic majority since 1864.

Table for Idaho LEGISLATURE, 1866. Council, House, Joint Bal. Rows include Republicans and Democrats with vote counts.

MONTANA.

Table for Montana LEGISLATURE, 1866. Council, House, Joint Bal. Rows include Republicans and Democrats with vote counts.

ARIZONA.

At the election for Delegate to Congress in 1866, all the candidates claimed to be Union men, and the issue was for or against the Ter-ritorial administration, Bashford, the success-ful candidate, being for it.

Table for Arizona Counties, CONGRESS, '66, CONGRESS, '65. Rows include Mohave, Pima, Pah-Ute, Yavapai, Yuma with vote counts.

Total: 1009 513 168. 707 376 260. In 1866, total vote for Delegate to Congress, 1,695; Bashford over Poston, 491; over all 323. In 1865, total vote for Delegate to Congress, 1,843; Goodwin over Allyn 331; over Poston, 447; over both, 71.

LEGISLATURE, 1866.—No party lines were drawn at the election for members of the Ter-ritorial Legislature, except in one county in which the Democrats were successful. Ac-cording to the new apportionment, the Coun-cil consists of 9 members, (1 for Mohave, 3 for Pima, 1 for Pah-Ute, 3 for Yavapai, 1 for Yuma) and the House of 18 members (1 for Mohave, 8 for Pima, 1 for Pah-Ute, 5 for Yavapai, and 3 for Yuma). The apportionment is made on the basis of 614 persons to 1 member of the Council, and 307 persons for 1 member of the House.

Popular Vote for President.

Large table for Popular Vote for President, 1864, 1860, 1856. Columns: STATES, 1864 (Union, Dem., Union Major), 1860 (Rep., Dem., Dem., Union, Bell), 1856 (Rep., Dem., Am.). Rows list states from Alabama to Wisconsin.

(* Democratic majority.)—In 1864, whole vote, 4,034,789; Lincoln's majority, 411,281. In 1860, whole vote, 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275 over Breckinridge, 1,018,500, over Bell, 1,275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289. In 1856, whole vote 4,019,918; Buchanan over Fremont, 496,065; over Fillmore, 963,604. Fremont and Fillmore over Buchanan, 378,560.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

December, 1866.

STATE.]	Square Miles.	Population.	NAME OF RULER.	TITLE.	Yr of Accession.	Form of Government.
AMERICA.						
Argentine Repub.	830,000	1,171,800	B. Mitre.....	President.....	1862	Republic.....
Bolivia.....	374,000	1,987,352	M. Melgarejo.....	President.....	1865	Republic.....
Brazil.....	3,004,460	9,106,000	Don Pedro II.....	Emperor.....	1840	Hered'y monarchy.
Chili.....	170,000	2,084,945	Jose Joa'n Perez.....	President.....	1866	Republic.....
Colombia.....	459,800	2,794,475	J. C. Mosquera.....	President.....	1866	Republic.....
Costa Rica.....	16,250	126,750	J. M. Castro.....	President.....	1866	Republic.....
Ecuador.....	240,000	1,040,371	Geron. Carrion.....	President.....	1865	Republic.....
Guatemala.....	44,500	1,000,000	Vincente Cerna.....	President.....	1865	Republic.....
Haiti.....	10,081	700,000	Gen. Geffrard.....	President.....	1859	Republic.....
Honduras.....	83,000	350,000	Jose Medina.....	President.....	1864	Republic.....
Mexico.....	833,000	8,218,080	Benito Juarez.....	President.....	1861	Republic.....
Nicaragua.....	39,000	400,000	Maximilian I.....	Emperor.....	1864	Absol. monarchy.
Paraguay.....	84,000	1,337,431	Tomas Martinez.....	President.....	1863	Republic.....
Peru.....	370,000	2,500,000	Franc. Sol. Lopez.....	President.....	1862	Republic.....
San Domingo.....	22,000	200,000	Gen. Prado.....	President.....	1865	Republic.....
San Salvador.....	7,500	600,000	Pedro A. Pimentel.....	President.....	1866	Republic.....
Uruguay.....	75,000	240,965	Franc. Duenas.....	President.....	1863	Republic.....
Venezuela.....	426,712	1,565,000	Venancio Flores.....	President.....	1865	Republic.....
EUROPE.						
Anhalt†.....	1,017	193,046	Leopold.....	Duke.....	1795	Lim. monarchy.
Austria.....	239,048	32,572,932	Francis Joseph I.....	Emperor.....	1848	Const'l monarchy.
Baden.....	5,712	1,434,734	Frederic.....	Grand Duke.....	1852	Lim. sov., 2 chamb's.
Bayaria.....	23,435	4,774,464	Ludwig II.....	King.....	1864	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Belgium.....	11,313	4,893,021	Leopold II.....	King.....	1865	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Bremen†.....	112	104,091	—.....	Burgomaster.....	1863	Free city.
Brunswick†.....	1,925	232,708	Willam.....	Duke.....	1831	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Denmark.....	21,856	1,608,035	Christian IX.....	King.....	1863	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
France.....	213,241	37,472,732	Napoleon III.....	Emperor.....	1852	Con. mon., 2 chamb.
Great Britain.....	132,190	29,591,009	Victoria.....	Queen.....	1837	Lim. mon., 2 houses.
Greece.....	19,250	1,096,310	George I.....	King.....	1833	Limited monarchy.
Hamburg†.....	4,430	229,941	—.....	Burgomaster.....	1865	Free city.
Hesse-Darmstadt†.....	3,791	790,171	Louis III.....	Grand Duke.....	1849	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Holland.....	13,390	3,699,744	William III.....	King.....	1849	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Italy.....	113,356	24,550,845	Victor Eman'l II.....	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Lippe-Detmold†.....	445	111,336	Leopold.....	Prince.....	1851	Lim. mon., 1 chamb.
Lippe-Schaumb'g†.....	170	31,882	Adolphus.....	Prince.....	1860	Lim. mon., 1 chamb.
Lichtenstein.....	53	7,150	John II.....	Prince.....	1853	Const'l monarchy.
Lubeck†.....	142	50,614	—.....	Burgomaster.....	1863	Free city.
Meck.-Schworin†.....	4,701	552,612	Fred. Francis.....	Grand Duke.....	1842	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Meck.-Strelitz†.....	977	99,060	Fred. Willam.....	Grand Duke.....	1860	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Oldenburg†.....	2,470	301,812	Peter.....	Grand Duke.....	1853	Lim. sov., 2 chamb.
Portugal.....	34,590	4,349,969	Luis I.....	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Prussia†.....	135,662	23,590,543	William I.....	King.....	1861	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Rhess—Elderline†.....	405	43,924	Henry XXII.....	Prince.....	1859	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Rhess—Young „†.....	588	86,472	Henry LXVII.....	Prince.....	1854	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Russia.....	9,000,000	80,255,430	Alexander II.....	Czar.....	1855	Absol. monarchy.
San Marino.....	22	7,600	—.....	Two Regents.....	—	Republic, senate, and exec. council.
Saxony†.....	5,705	2,343,994	John.....	King.....	1834	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Saxe-Altenburg†.....	491	141,839	Ernest.....	Duke.....	1833	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Co. Gotha†.....	790	164,527	Ernest II.....	Duke.....	1844	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-Meiningen†.....	968	178,065	George.....	Duke.....	1865	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Saxe-We-Eisen†.....	1,403	295,291	Chas. Alexander.....	Grand Duke.....	1853	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwab'g-Rud.†.....	405	73,752	Fred. Gunther.....	Prince.....	1814	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Schwab'g-Sond.†.....	858	66,189	Gunther.....	Prince.....	1835	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.
Spain.....	175,480	16,302,625	Isabella II.....	Queen.....	1833	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
States of Church.....	4,502	690,000	Plus IX.....	Pope.....	1846	Absol. sovereignty.
Sweden & Norw'y.....	292,410	5,814,386	Charles XV.....	King.....	1859	Lim. mon. w. legis'e
Switzerland.....	15,161	2,510,494	Const. Fornerod.....	Pres. Fed. Co.....	1867	Republic.
Turkey.....	1,895,194	37,480,000	Abdul Azis.....	Sultan.....	1861	Absol. monarchy.
Wurtemberg.....	7,568	1,748,328	Charles I.....	King.....	1864	Lim. mon., 2 chamb.
Waldeck†.....	455	59,143	George Victor.....	Prince.....	1852	Lim. sov., 1 chamb.

In 1866, the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Nassau, the Free City of Frankfort, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, together with a population of 4,285,700, were annexed to Prussia.

† The States marked † belong to the North German Confederation, which embraces an aggregate population of 29,230,862. Of Hesse-Darmstadt only one province belongs to the Confederation.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!

300,000 Volumes Ordered

GREELEY'S
AMERICAN CONFLICT.

ILLUSTRATED BY

80 Maps, Diagrams of Battle-Fields, &c.,

AND BY

144 PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

TWO VOLUMES.

This work is now completed, and in fullness of detail, vigor of style, clearness and accuracy of statement, it more than fulfills the high expectations of the public. It is marked by an impartiality of judgment, discrimination, and ability to cope with the subject, which have won the admiration of all classes. Even the author's political opponents pronounce it vastly superior to any other work on the subject.

This history contains accounts of nearly one hundred Battles and Minor Conflicts (the losses in several of which numbered more than 1,000 each) not described in the most popular of the earlier histories of the war.

TESTIMONIALS.

We can afford to speak well of an enterprise which elicits favorable mention from those who might be presumed to regard it with an unfavorable eye.—*New York Evening Post.*

Mr. Greeley is the best historian of the war as yet—a man of uncommon vigor of faculties and incisiveness of style; and until somebody shall bring better qualifications to the task, we suppose we must be thankful to him for a history written by a man of talent.—*N. Y. World.*

All agree that Mr. Greeley's "American Conflict" is as candid, as well as complete, a tracing of the causes of the Rebellion, and of the Rebellion itself, as it is possible for finite man to write.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

It is undoubtedly the best exposition of the origin, causes, and progress of the late Rebellion that has yet been published.—*BENJ. F. WADE, U. S. Senate.*

It bears the marks of labor, studied candor, and accuracy.—*WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.*
The narrative is simple and clear, with so much of life and spirit in it that it is next to impossible not to read a whole chapter without stopping.—*EDGAR COWAN, U. S. Senate.*

I consider it decidedly the best history of the great Rebellion which has yet been written.
* * * Its entire freedom from partisan bigotry, and the evident sincerity of the writer, inspire perfect confidence in its truth as a history.—*JAMES DIXON, U. S. Senate.*

I have read most of the books relative to the War which have been published. This I deem to be the one worthy of preservation for the library.—*ALEX. H. BULLOCK, Gov. of Mass.*

Sold exclusively by Traveling Agents.

Where no active Agent is engaged, persons desiring the work will confer a favor on us by sending the name of some suitable person to act as Agent.

O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn.

RICHARDSON'S "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI."

THE MOST FASCINATING BOOK OF THE YEAR.

A Thrilling Record of Border Life, Humor and Adventure.

500 Large Octavo Pages—200 Illustrations.

Mr. ALBERT D. RICHARDSON of THE TRIBUNE has in press a new volume of adventure, called "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI." It will contain 500 large octavo pages, and 200 illustrations from original photographs and sketches, and from the pencils of Bierstadt, Hennessy, White, Eytings, Nast, Fenn, Perkins, Waud, and other American artists of repute.

Mr. Richardson bore a part in the Kansas Border Warfare, was a pioneer among the Colorado gold mines, and has spent several years in the other new States and Territories. Readers of THE TRIBUNE are already familiar with his picturesque descriptive writing, and his valuable and sagacious observations upon the life, resources and industries of the Far West. The Pacific Railroad welding its iron links with marvelous rapidity, will in five years make San Francisco near neighbor to New York. Then we shall have no pioneers, no Far West, no wild romance of half-barbarian existence, and frontier life will be a past phase of our national civilization. We are confident that Mr. Richardson's new book will, by its faithful transcription and its multiplied pictures, admirably illustrate this fleeting period. His "Field, Dungeon and Escape" has nearly reached a sale of one hundred thousand copies—a success unapproached by any other book of war experience. "BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI" is issued (by subscription only) by the American Publishing Co. of Hartford, Ct. We understand that the publishers pay Mr. Richardson \$7,000 for the manuscript.—*N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 3, 1866.*

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI" records years of life, experience and travel in Kansas, during the Border Ruffian Wars—in Missouri, visiting the iron mountains and lead mines—in the Indian Territory, among the civilized Choctaws, Cherokees and Chickasaws—over the Great Staked Plain of Northern Texas, and the famed Desert known as "The Journey of the Dead Man"—among the quaint Oriental scenes of the old Mexican City of El Paso—alone over solitary mountain trails through the country of hostile savages—in New Mexico with Kit Carson the renowned trapper—seven times across the great plains to the Rocky Mountains—with Horace Greeley among buffaloes, Indians, and Colorado gold miners—with Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Lieut. Gov. Bross of Illinois, and Samuel Bowles of *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican*, through Colorado, Nebraska, Dakota, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Vancouver Island—afterward alone in Montana and Idaho, then home to New York *via* ocean and isthmus—then again to Kansas and Nebraska to see the Pacific Railroad—Pioneer Life, its wild excitements, its enterprise, its terrible affrays and exercise of lynch law—the sudden growth of cities and States on the deserts and in the mountains—existence and experience among the gold diggings, hundreds of miles beyond civilization—Mormonism and Polygamy in Utah—quartz mining, which now yields us One Hundred Millions of dollars *per annum* in specie, and fifteen years hence will produce Five Hundred Millions—great Natural Curiosities, of which there are more in Western America than on all the globe beside: The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevadas; pictured rocks; lakes among the clouds; hundreds of mineral springs; Great Salt Lake and its basin; the Snake River cataract of Idaho; the Great Falls of the Missouri; the unapproached scenery of Columbia River; the boundless forests and beautiful Puget Sound of far Washington Territory; Pike's Peak; Long's Peak; Mount Shasta, Mount Hood, Mount Rainier; the Gelsers Big Tree Groves, and the stupendous Yosemite Valley of California—the National Pacific Railroad which, now employing 25,000 men and to be completed in four years, will make our country the highway of nations, New York the world's metropolis and San Francisco the second city of America—all these themes are treated by Mr. Richardson's graphic pen, and depicted by the most spirited and faithful illustrations which American Art can produce.

SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY.—Agents wanted for every county and township in the United States. Men and women desiring pleasant and remunerative employment will do well to engage in canvassing. Address—

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., 148 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

Persons desiring Mr. RICHARDSON'S "Field, Dungeon and Escape," should also address the Publishers.

READING FOR THE LADIES!

EVERYBODY welcomes the new Almanac, and, with intuitive instinct, look through its pages with pleasant recollections, as well as expectations. Our New England ancestry esteemed it the most important periodical, and reposed as much confidence in its prognostications as the Navigator does in his Barometer, and their posterity, who already overlap a continent, continue to welcome the time-honored visitor. The TRIBUNE ALMANAC, designed for the domestic as well as the political circle, contains much information in its advertising department that is applicable to the wants of housekeepers. But special reference is made to the advertiser on the lower part of this page, whose articles have acquired a reputation as reliable as the astronomical calculations of Daboll, and which are of much more practical interest to our lady readers than were the atmospheric prophecies in the old Farmers' Almanac to our Revolutionary matrons. In New York and the New England States, the name of James Pyle—in connection with Saleratus, Cream Tartar and Soap—has become a household word, and from experience we judge, justly, too, he is not one who looks for an immediate fortune from the pockets of the credulous, by intrigue and misrepresentation, but relies upon equitable dealing and a proper regard for the wants of the consumer, to secure confidence, patronage, compensation, and a legacy for his progeny more valuable than gold. The economical will find their interests well served in the patronage of his Saleratus and Soap.

Good Merchants Buy the Best Goods!

Pyle's Saleratus, Cream Tartar, and Baking Soda,

Are put up pure, in 1 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. packages, full weight, for best family trade.

PLYLE'S O. K. SOAP,

Made from pure stock, on the English plan, becomes extremely hard, and not liable to improper waste, is equally good for laundry, bath, and toilet, and each pound is sufficiently rich to make THREE GALLONS OF GOOD SOFT SOAP, by simply dissolving in water. Willing that consumers shall be the judge of our articles, we simply invoke a fair trial.

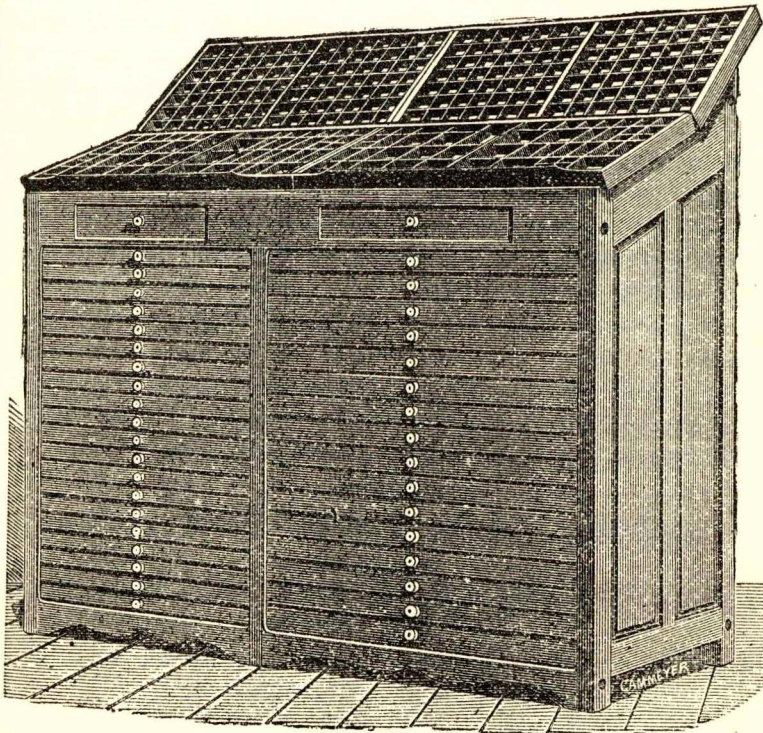
SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS GROCERS GENERALLY.

JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,

350 Washington St., Cor Franklin, N. Y.

TEA CADDIES, THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN MARKET,
NESTED FOR TRANSPORTATION TO ALL PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY.

VAN DERBURGH, WELLS & CO.,
110 FULTON AND 16 & 18 DUTCH STS.
NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF SUPERIOR
WOOD TYPES.



Eagle, California & other economical Cabinets.
BOXWOOD, MAHOGANY, MAPLE & PINE, prepared expressly for Engravers.
NEW-YORK, PHILA., AND BOSTON TYPES,
Presses, and all other Printing Materials,
AT REGULAR MAKERS' PRICES.

M. W. Dodd, 506 Broadway, New York, 77

Publishes the celebrated COTTA FAMILY SERIES of Dramatic Histories. *The Schöberg-Cotta Family*, a Story of the Times of Luther. *The Early Dawn*, or Life in England in the Olden Time. *Diary of Mistress Kitty Trevelyan*, in the Times of Whitefield and the Wesleys. *Winifred Bertram*, a Representation of Modern Times. Also, just out,

The Draytons and the Davenants, a Story of the English Civil Wars in the 17th Century. To be followed, the latter part of this year, with *The Commonwealth and Restoration*, embracing Early Events in our own Country. Mailed on receipt of \$1.75 per vol., or \$8 per set.

Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. By the same author. *Cherry Violet*. And just out, *The Faive Gospeller*. Soon to be ready, *Household of Sir Thomas Moore*. Each beautifully printed and bound in antique, in demi 12mo. vols., with many other works of interest and value, such as *Cruden's Complete Concordance and Dictionary of the Bible*. One royal octavo, \$5, &c., &c. Send for Catalogue.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

No. 459 BROOME STREET, 2d block from Broadway, NEW YORK.

The Psalm King: The only new Sacred Music Book for 1866-67. By T. E. PERKINS, Author *Sacred Lute*. The 15,000 in press, second month after publication. Containing Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Chants, set pieces in every variety. Charming Elementary Department, full of sprightly glees and animated choruses. Price \$1.50, post free, or \$13.50 per doz., delivered in New York.

The N. Y. Musical Pioneer, January, 1867, or No. 1, Vol. XII. Now ready. Great inducements for Clubs. Circulars for both works, post free. Everybody delighted with them. Send for Circulars.

Raven & Bacon's Patent Pianos.

An improvement in pianos is claimed by Messrs. Raven & Bacon, No. 135 Grand Street. They have introduced a vibratory chamber or drum, composed of a series of sounding-boards, in that part of the piano case not occupied by the keys. Upon this vibratory chest is supported the main sounding-board which carries the strings, thus separating and relieving it from the solid work of the case, and resting it entirely on the vibratory chest. The effect of this is to increase remarkably the power and quality of tone, which from the slightest touch evoking purity and beauty of sound can be increased to any extent of piano power. The instrument responds ably to the requirements of the musician as regards strength and volume; and we emphasize the fact that it embodies a successful endeavor to improve the sounding-board, the attempt to do which has so often failed.

The great aim of the manufacturers is to obtain a powerful and prolonged tone. The connection of the sounding-board with the case prevented sustenance and length of tone. In the Messrs. Raven & Bacon's improvement the sounding-board is freed from the rigidity of such a connection. The increased vibration thereby imparted produces a full, mellow, and prolonged singing-tone. The house of Raven & Bacon dates from the year 1829, and in that time their instruments have won a reputation for capacity and durability that is in itself a prepossession in favor of any improvement they announce.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Manufacturing and Importing Stationer.

JOHN J. MERRITT,
NO. 131 WILLIAM STREET,

4 DOORS BELOW FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,
Manufacturer of the Superior

NATIONAL LEAD PENCIL.
Oliver's Improved Patent Air-tight Inkstand.
Patent Rubber Erasive Pencil Tips.

MERRITT'S PAT. LEAD PENCIL POINT PROTECTOR,
GREEN'S INK ERASER AND
PAPER SIZER.

A Full and Carefully Selected Stock of all

AGENT FOR
Windsor and Clifton Mills
Premium Writing Papers.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS.
ARNOLD'S GENUINE WRITING FLUID.
Pennsylvania School Slates.

Holly's Patent Slate Pencil Holders.
STRANG'S GENUINE DOUBLE CONE PEN-
CIL SHARPENER.

STATIONERS' GOODS at Lowest Prices.

B. T. BABBITT'S
ARTICLES OF EVERY-DAY USE.

B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Yeast Powder



DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

To each quart of flour add two teaspoonsful of YEAST and the usual quantity of salt; mix them thoroughly together while dry, then add cold water or sweet milk; make the dough as thin as can be moulded into a biscuit; the thinner the dough is the whiter and lighter they will be. No shortening is required for Biscuit when milk is used, and very little when water is used. Bake at once.

Buckwheat Cakes

should have three teaspoonsful mixed with the flour while dry; and mix no more at a time than is wanted. Use it for Pot-pies, Pie-crust, Plum Puddings, Johnny Cakes, Indian Cakes, Cornmeal Cakes, Corn Bread, Butter Cakes, and Fried Cakes or Doughnuts, all kinds of Sweet Cakes, and all kinds of pastry.

OBSERVATIONS.

Bread made in this manner contains nothing but Flour, Common Salt, and Water. It has an agreeable, natural taste; keeps much longer than common bread; is more digestible, and much less disposed to turn acid. Common bread, like everything that has been fermented, ferments easily again, to the great discomfort of many stomachs; and not only so, but acting as a ferment, it communicates a similar action to all food in contact with it.

The Bread being free from all yeasty particles is more digestible, and not so likely to create flatulence, or turn acid on weak stomachs, as fermented bread is apt to do. And when of the finest quality, it is beneficial to those who suffer from headache, acidity, flatulence, eructations, a sense of sinking at the pit of the stomach, distention, or pains after meals, and to all who are subject to gout or gravel. It is also useful in many affections of the skin.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

B. T. BABBITT,
64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, and 74
Washington Street,
NEW YORK.

✉ **SAMPLE PACKAGE sent free by mail on receipt of 15 cents to pay postage.**

(See also page 47.)

Scientific American.

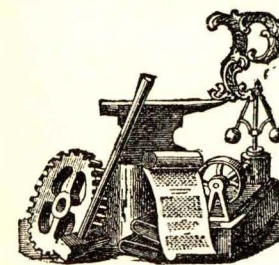


Mechanics, Manufacturers, Inventors, Farmers.—On the 1st of January the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN was enlarged to the size of the most costly scientific and mechanical papers in Europe. It will contain upward of 500 splendid Engravings of all the latest and best Improvements in Machinery, Farm Implements, and Household Utensils. Also, articles on POPULAR SCIENCE and INDUSTRY, of the utmost value to every Manufacturer, Engineer, Mechanic, Chemist, and Farmer in the country.

INVENTORS and PATENTEES will find a complete account of all Patents issued Weekly from the Patent Office.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Mechanical Paper in the world. Every number contains most valuable and interesting reading, prepared by the best known scientific writers. A single year's subscription, costing but \$3, will make an Imperial Volume of 832 pages. New Volume just beginning. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$3 a year, \$1 50 six months. Address

MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 37 Park Row, New York.



Patent Agency Offices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

MESSRS. MUNN & CO.,
Editors of the Scientific American,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND
EUROPEAN PATENTS,

(With a Branch Office at Washington.)

During the past seventeen years Messrs. MUNN & CO. have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors, and statistics show that nearly ONE-THIRD of all the applications for patents annually made in the United States are solicited through the Scientific American Patent Agency. All business connected with the examination of Inventions, Preparing Specifications, Drawings, Caveats, Assignments of Patents, Prosecuting Rejected Cases, Interferences, Re-issues and Extensions of Patents, and Opinions of the Infringement and Validity of Patents, will receive the most careful attention.

Patents secured in England, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and all other foreign countries where Patent Laws exist. A Pamphlet of "Advice How to Secure Letters Patent," including the Patent Laws of the United States, furnished free. All communications confidential. Address—

MUNN & CO.,

No. 37 Park Row, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED!

The Inventors and Mechanics' Guide.

A New Book upon Mechanics, Patents, and New Inventions. Containing the U. S. Patent Laws, Rules and Directions for doing business at the Patent Office; 112 diagrams of the best mechanical movements, with descriptions; the Condensing Steam Engine, with engraving and description; How to Invent; How to Obtain Patents; Hints upon the Value of Patents; How to Sell Patents; Forms for Assignments; Information upon the Rights of Inventors, Assignees and Joint Owners; Instructions as to Interferences, Re-issues, Extensions, Caveats, together with a great variety of useful information in regard to patents, new inventions, and scientific subjects, with scientific tables, and many illustrations. 108 pages. This is a most valuable work. Price only 25 cents. Address

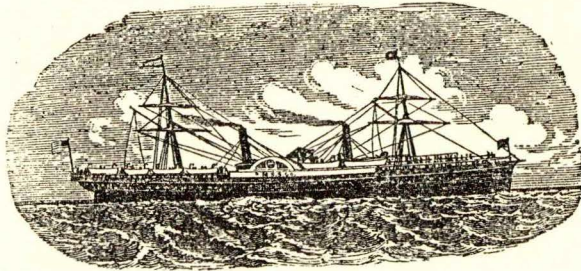
MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California, China and Japan.

TOUCHING AT MEXICAN PORTS, AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

Through within Twenty-two Days.



STEAMSHIPS ON THE ATLANTIC:

Arizona -
Henry Chauncey, -
New York, - -
Ocean Queen, - -
Celestial Empire, -
Rising Star, - -

CONNECTING ON THE PACIFIC WITH THE

Colorado,
Constitution,
Golden City,
Sacramento,
Golden Age,
Montana.
Great Republic, &c.

One of the above large and splendid Steamships will leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal Street, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday), for ASPINWALL, connecting via Panama Railway with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama, for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

Departures of the 1st and 21st connect at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific and Central American Ports. Those of the 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to **AUSTRALIA** and **NEW ZEALAND**. Through Tickets sold.

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from Steamer's rates allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers with families. Also an allowance of ONE-QUARTER on through rates to clergymen and their families, and school teachers.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed to each adult. Baggage-masters accompany the baggage through, and attend to ladies and children without male protectors. Baggage received on the dock the day before sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers who prefer to send down early.

An experienced surgeon on Board. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's Ticket Office on the Wharf,

Foot of Canal Street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Life and Accident Insurance.

THE

Hartford Accident Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.,

INSURES AGAINST

Accidents of all kinds,

OR

LOSS OF LIFE

-FROM ANY CAUSE,

WITH WEEKLY COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY

CAUSED BY ANY ACCIDENT.

Cash Capital, \$300,000. Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

THOMAS J. VAIL, President.

C. C. KIMBALL, Vice-President.

W. S. MANNING, Secretary.

NEW AND ADVANTAGEOUS FEATURES!!

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS.

NON-FORFEITING LIFE INSURANCE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED on the most favorable terms; with contracts for **WEEKLY COMPENSATION**, which may be renewed or discontinued without changing the Life Policy.

☞ Procure one of the Company's Circulars and see for yourself.

FREDERICK BLUME,

DEALER IN

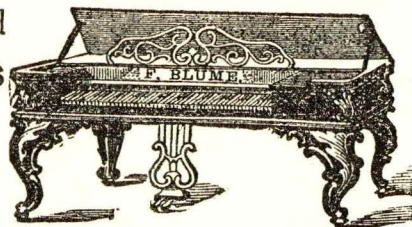
Pianos & Melodeons.

New Scale Rosewood

7-oct. PIANOS

\$300 to \$800.

Second-Hand
PIANOS
at Great Bargains,
\$75 to \$250.



Portable Case
ROSEWOOD
MELODEONS

\$60 to \$195,

IN PIANO CASE,
\$150 to \$300.

ORGANS,
\$110 to \$500.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

A full assortment of Sabbath School Music, Oratorios, Cantatas, Anthems, Glee and Chorus Books, Harmony, Thorough Bass, etc., etc. Instruction Books for all Instruments.
A large assortment of FOREIGN MUSIC kept constantly on hand, embracing the best compositions of all the *Standard European Authors*.

All new publications received as soon as issued. Music and Musical Works of every description sent by mail to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the marked price.

All orders, whether large or small, promptly attended to.
For Price Lists of Pianos and Melodeons and Musical Instruments and Catalogues of Sheet Music, address

FREDERICK BLUME, Publisher,
208 Bowery, New York.

OPPOSITION LINE

TO

California, via Nicaragua,

Every 20 Days,

WITH PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND U. S. MAILS,

On the following first-class Steamships:

ON ATLANTIC OCEAN.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
SAN FRANCISCO,
NICARAGUA,
DAKOTA,

CONNECTING ON PACIFIC OCEAN.
AMERICA,
MOSES TAYLOR,
NEBRASKA,
NEVADA.

PASSAGE AND FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

SAILING DAYS FROM NEW YORK:

JANUARY 10th and 30th, 1867,	APRIL 20th	1867
FEBRUARY 20th.....	" MAY 10th and 30th,	"
MARCH 10th and 30th "	JUNE 20th	"

AND EVERY TWENTY DAYS THEREAFTER.

Leaving on the Saturday previous when a Regular Sailing Day comes on Sunday.

For further information apply to the NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

WM. H. WEBB, Pres't,
54 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Ag't.
177 West St., cor. Warren, N. Y.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Co,

NEW YORK to SAVANNAH, GA.

Empire Line.

Every Saturday, from Pier 13, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Elegant Side-wheel Steamers San Salvador and San Jacinto.

NEW YORK to NEW ORLEANS.

Star Line.

Every Wednesday and Saturday, from Pier 46, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamers Morning Star, Merrimac, Mississippi, Havana, Monterey,
Mariposa, Missouri, and Matanzas.

NEW YORK to HAVANA, CUBA.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

Every Thursday, from Pier 4, North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, the Elegant
and Favorite Side-wheel Steamers
Moro Castle, Eagle, and Columbia.

NEW YORK to ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL.

U. S. Mail Line.

CALLING AT PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

On the 22d of every month, from Pier 43, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Splendid Steamers North America, South America,
and Guiding Star.

Each over 2,000 tons burthen.

For further information, Freight or Passage to any of the above-named
Ports, and their interior Connections by Railroads and Steamboats, apply to
the General Office of the

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW YORK CITY.

HORACE WATERS'
GREAT
PIANO ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 481 Broadway, New York.

The "Waters" Piano,
 The "Waters" Melodeon, and
 The "Waters" Cabinet Organ,

Are the BEST INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURED, as numerous
 Testimonials will show.

Wholesale and Retail.

Warranted for Five Years.

TO LET, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly Installments received on
 account of purchase. New 7-octave Pianos of different makes for \$275 and up-
 wards. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons
 at bargains. Prices from \$60 to \$225. Cash paid for Second-hand Pianos.

Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New York.

HORACE WATERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
 We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge as being
 of the very best quality.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
 The Horace Waters Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly-seasoned material.—
Advocate and Journal.
 Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the
 country.—*Home Journal.*
 Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Pianos to be found in
 the United States.—*Graham's Magazine.*

Sabbath School and other Books published by Horace Waters.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 2.

One Million Forty-One Thousand Copies issued.

CHORAL HARP. THE DIADEM.

PRICES:

Paper covers, \$3 per doz.; Boards, \$3.60; Cloth Embossed, Gilt, \$4.20.

BELLS, Nos. 1 and 2, in one Volume,
 \$6.60 per dozen. Cloth Embossed, Gilt, \$7.20 per dozen.

DAY-SCHOOL BELL, for Public Schools and Seminaries,
 Paper covers, \$3.60 per doz.; Board covers, \$4.20; Cloth, \$5.40.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST,

A new Revival Hymn and Tune Book. Price, \$3 per doz. Boards, \$3.60.

HORACE WATERS, PUBLISHER,

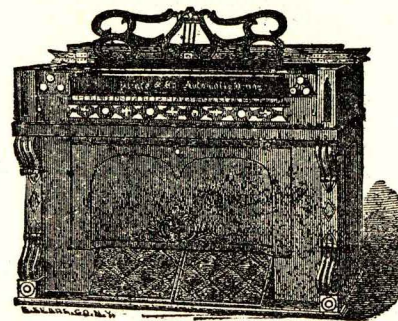
No. 481 Broadway, New York.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Manufactory, corner of Niagara and Maryland Streets,
 Buffalo, N. Y.

OVER 40,000 NOW IN USE.

Geo. A. Prince & Co.'s
MELODEONS AND AUTOMATIC ORGANS,



WITH MANUAL SUB BASS,

CAN BE FOUND IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES

Throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces. No other
 Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

We now manufacture over **FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES** of the
 MELODEON, ORGAN MELODEON, SCHOOL ORGAN, AUTOMATIC
 ORGAN, &c., and during the existence of our Manufactory have sent forth
 A GREATER NUMBER OF INSTRUMENTS than the whole of the other
 Manufactories in the United States combined! And we have the proud satis-
 faction of adding,

WE HAVE NEVER HAD AN INSTRUMENT RETURNED
 from any imperfections or deficiency in construction.

Our **NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE**, just issued, is sent free
 of Postage to any applicant. Address orders or communications to

GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,

OR

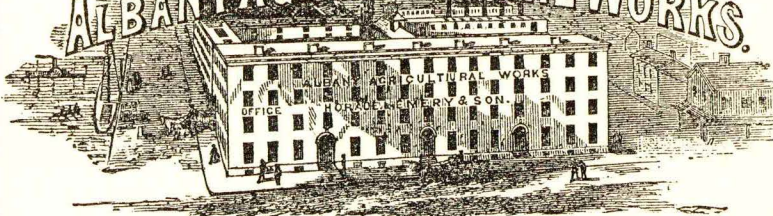
GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS

ALBANY, N. Y.

HORACE L. EMERY & SON'S

ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.



Warehouse and Salesrooms,
No. 184 Water St., New York.
Horace L. Emery & Son,

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS.

The above works were erected during the years 1847, '48 and '49, by the Senior Proprietor, who has (with short interruptions) been constantly connected with them as the principal manager, and since 1855 to the summer of 1862, in connection with his Junior Brothers, under the style of EMERY BROTHERS.

In 1863 he attended the World's Fair at London, with some of his leading Inventions, and remained abroad nearly two years, engaged in establishing their manufacture there.

On his return in 1864, the senior proprietor purchased the entire interest in and to these works, business, patterns, working machinery, and its business.

He has since associated with him his eldest son, HORACE HERBERT EMERY, and continues the business in all its branches, at the OLD STAND, than which no more complete establishment of its kind exists in the country.

They have largely increased their facilities, made many new and valuable improvements to their already large assortment of machines, which experience and observation, at home and abroad, have suggested as desirable.

The senior member of the firm is the pioneer of this business here, and has been the designer, projector, and patentee of all the leading and successful machines which have given the wide celebrity to these Works, among which are the *EMERY HORSE POWERS, COTTON GINS AND CONDENSERS, THRESHING MACHINES, SAWING MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, CHURNING MACHINES, COTTON OPENERS, &c., &c.*, all of which they now offer to the public on the most liberal terms.

In the articles of COTTON GINS and CONDENSERS, they are the *only* parties manufacturing them with the Improvements which have given these Gins the precedence over all others and their world-wide reputation.

As other parties are advertising themselves as having purchased the property and business of the Emery Agricultural Works, increased their facilities, and are continuing the business, the effect of which, if not the intention, is to divert the patronage and business from the well-known and long-established *Emery's Albany Agricultural Works* of this city, the proprietors of these Works, in self-defense, inform their patrons that they still live, and beg a careful perusal of the foregoing card.

They again solicit the attention of the Agricultural Public and the Trade, and assure them that nothing will be spared to maintain the well-earned reputation of their wares, which they offer on the most liberal terms to Farmers, Planters, and Dealers. Circulars and Price Lists sent gratis on application. Address particularly, to avoid errors and delay,

Horace L. Emery & Son,
 Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, January 1, 1867.

POST-OFFICE DRAWER 193.



203, 399, 511 & 756 BROADWAY,
 AND FOURTH AVENUE, corner of 17th Street.

Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Articles, &c.

Hegeman & Co.'s Benzine,

For the instant removal of Paints, Grease Spots, etc.

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice, with Glycerine,

A certain cure for Chapped Hands, Sunburn, Sore Lips, Chilblains, etc.

Hegeman & Co.'s Genuine Cod Liver Oil,

Warranted pure, and prepared from the Fresh Livers, without bleaching or any chemical preparation. This article has stood the test of fifteen years' experience, with increasing reputation, for Consumption, Scrofula, etc.

Hegeman & Co.'s Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark,

Prepared from the Calisaya (or King's) Bark, being the best variety of Peruvian Bark. It is an agreeable cordial to the taste, and possessing the valuable tonic properties of the bark—an excellent preventive to Fevers, Fever and Ague, etc., for residents in malarious districts.

Hegeman & Co.'s Velpau's Diarrhea Remedy and Cholera Preventive.

Used with unfailing success during and since the cholera of 1845. A single dose will usually check or cure the Diarrhea. No family should be without it.

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixir of Bark, the Most Perfect Iron Tonic in Use.

This Elixir is composed of the active principles of Calisaya Bark, combined with Pyrophosphate of Iron, and in all cases where an efficient Iron Tonic is required will prove very valuable.

Hegeman's Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice.

A most agreeable and economical Powder for cleaning and preserving the teeth.

Hegeman & Co.'s Bronchial Pastilles.

They allay irritation of the mucous membrane, and cure Catarrh, Cough, and incipient Bronchitis. Particularly valuable for Clergymen and Public Speakers, as they keep the throat moist, etc.

THE ABOVE PREPARATIONS ARE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY,
 In the United States and Canadas.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

714 Broadway, New York,
MAY 24TH, 1861.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have associated with me as associates in my practice, L. E. KING, M. D., and E. B. CHAMBRE, M. D.
Dr. KING is a graduate of the University of New York, in this city, has studied under my supervision, and has been associated with me as my assistant during the past EIGHT years. He has a full and complete understanding of the use and virtues of my remedies, and of my system of treating diseases, and with all confidence I recommend him to those wishing treatment for chronic and acute disorders.

Dr. CHAMBRE, who is also a graduate of the University of New York, has been with me during the past FIVE years, and is also familiar with my remedies and my method of treating diseases.

During my absence I submit to them with complete reliance the conduct of my practice, and the care and charge of my patients, together with the dispensing of my remedies, and accept them as my associates when I am at my office in this city.

S. S. FITCH, M. D.

TWO BOOKS

Valuable to the Sick or Well.

NO PAY EXPECTED UNTIL RECEIVED, READ, AND APPROVED.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S SIX LECTURES

On the Functions of the Lungs; Causes, Prevention, and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, &c. On the Laws of Life and the Mode of Preserving Male and Female Health.

Price 50 cents, post paid.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S WORK

On Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, Biliary Colic, Costiveness, &c., Yellow Fever, &c., Diphtheria or Putrid Sore Throat, &c., &c.

Price 50 cents, post paid.

Either of the above works will be immediately forwarded to those wishing it, by sending their name, post office, County, and State, and can be paid for after they have been received, read, and approved.

Address, Drs. FITCH, KING & CHAMBRE,
714 Broadway, New York.

The firm of KING & CHAMBRE, of No. 714 Broadway, in the City of New York, are alone authorized to prepare and vend the *MEDICINES* of S. S. FITCH & Co. Their Medicines are made from the same receipts and are the same in name, quality, and virtues as the various remedies heretofore sold by S. S. FITCH & Co., and the same as used by me in my practice in the treatment of chronic and acute diseases. And are the sole owners of right to manufacture the Instruments known as "*DR. S. S. FITCH'S PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER, RUPTURE TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, AND INHALING TUBES.*"

S. S. FITCH.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1861.

Business Letters should be addressed, "*KING & CHAMBRE*;" Professional Letters, "*Drs. FITCH, KING & CHAMBRE*." Consultation and advice free. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., Sundays excepted.

DR. RADWAY'S INFALLIBLE CURATIVES.

R. R. R.

The Universal Remedy.

Radway's Ready Relief!!!

CURES PAIN INSTANTLY!

Its Properties as an Antiseptic Disinfectant, Anti-Spasmodic, Counter-Irritant, Diffusive Stimulant, Rubefacient, Nervine, Anodyne, Sudorific, Febrifuge, have no equal in the Materia Medica.

INSTANT HELP NEEDED.

In violent diseases instant relief is required. Inflammation of the Bowels, Colic, Fits, Ship Fever, Croup, Diphtheria may prove fatal within an hour or two if not checked by a powerful antidote like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF; and all acute and inflammatory maladies, whether Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinal Difficulties, Inflammation of the Womb, and, in fact, all diseases fraught with immediate danger, yield at once to this commanding curative.

The READY RELIEF is as sudden in its operations as the malady itself. It is more active than the virus of the most swift and deadly epidemic. With this remedy at hand to use on the first symptoms of pain and uneasiness, no person need suffer an hour's sickness.

Sisters of Mercy,

DORCHESTER STREET, MONTREAL, C. E., HOSPITAL OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

Dr. RADWAY: I certify that your READY RELIEF has cured over one hundred of our sick from chills, vomiting, headache, internal pains, &c., &c.

One of our sisters had the Rheumatism in her head for a great many years—having taken a few spoonfuls of Relief in water, and rubbing her head twice with the same medicine, she was perfectly cured and never felt it since. I always use it for dyspepsia and for colds, and always with success. It is very useful for sore throats, coughs, Influenza, diphtheria, etc.; but has a good effect in flatulence or wind colic. I use it for foul breath, and it produces a marvelous effect. In short it produces relief altogether remarkable to our invalids.

SISTER MARY DE BONSECOURS.

THE GREAT PURGATIVE!! Dr. Radway's Pills,

For the cure of all Disorders of the

Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bilioussness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera.

ONE TO SIX BOXES ARE WARRANTED TO EFFECT A POSITIVE CURE.

PURELY VEGETABLE—CONTAINING NO MERCURY, MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

DOSE: As a brisk purge, four to six Pills; as a laxative, one or two pills—to be taken on retiring.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

Dr. RADWAY'S PILLS elegantly coated with sweet gums, free from taste or smell.

Price 25 Cents per Box.

Radway's Remedies are sold everywhere by Druggists.

Dr. RADWAY'S OFFICE, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.

BRUCE'S

New-York Type-Foundry,

ESTABLISHED IN 1813.

This Foundry has on hand ready for sale the largest stock of Printing Types in America, and can execute the largest orders without delay.

Particular attention is called to our great assortment of Roman Type, many faces of Plain and Ornamental Script, and new Fancy Fonts.

Printing Presses, Wood Type, and all other Printing Materials furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Specimen sheets of new articles furnished regularly to all printers who will send us their address.

Address,

GEOR. BRUCE'S SON & CO.,

13 CHAMBERS-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

R. HOE & CO.

Manufacturers of

SINGLE AND DOUBLE CYLINDER AND TYPE-REVOLVING

Printing Machines,

POWER PRESSES,

(ADAMS' PATENT,)

WASHINGTON AND SMITH HAND PRESSES,
SELF-INKING MACHINES, &c.

EVERY ARTICLE CONNECTED WITH THE ARTS OF LETTER-PRESS, COPPER-PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING ALWAYS ON HAND OR FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Cast-Steel Saws,

STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, &c.

NEW YORK:

29 and 31 Gold Street, and on Broome, Columbia and Sheriff Streets.

BOSTON, MASS. :
ON FOUNDRY STREET.

LONDON, ENG. :
13 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST.

GEORGE STECK & CO.

HAD THE UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH TO BE AWARDED

Two First Prizes

simultaneously,

The Gold and Silver Medals,

at the Fair of the American Institute (Mr. Horace Greeley, President), in October, 1885, for GENERAL SUPERIORITY of their

Grand & Square Pianos.

The fact that, at this very latest exhibition of Pianos, George Steck & Co. have triumphed over all their competitors, stamp the *STECK INSTRUMENTS* as the

Standard Piano of American Manufacture.

Illustrated Catalogues, containing the opinion concerning these Pianos of most of the noted Artists and Newspapers throughout the country, sent on application, free, by mail.

WAREROOMS, 141 8th STREET,
(Between Broadway and 4th Ave.)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

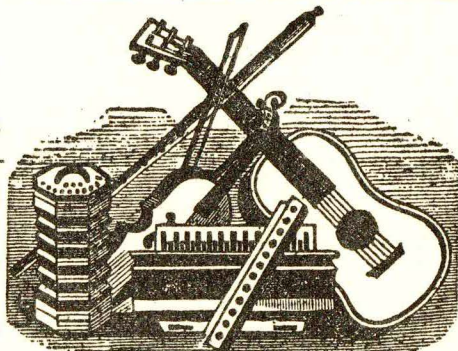
VIOLINS,
\$2.....to.....\$300

ACCORDEONS,
\$8.....to.....\$35

FLUTES,
\$2.....to.....\$75

FLAGEOLETS,
\$3.....to.....\$15

BANJOS,
\$2.....to.....\$35



GUITARS,
\$5.....to.....\$85

CONCERTINAS,
\$2.....to.....\$35

PIPES,
50c.....to.....\$6

CLARIONETS,
\$5.....to.....\$50

DRUMS,
\$3.....to.....\$35

A PRICE LIST has been prepared expressly with a view of supplying customers at a distance with MUSICAL MERCHANDISE of every description at the lowest New York prices.

Especial care is given to this department, and customers can rely upon receiving as good an article as were they present to make the selection personally.

Attention is invited to the assortment of Strings for Violin, Guitar, Banjo, etc., which can be sent by mail post-paid on receipt of the marked price. Also any pieces of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, &c., of which catalogues are furnished on application. Send stamp for price list. For list of *NEW MUSIC*, see advertisement on another page.

FRED. BLUME, 208 Bowery, N. Y.

HENRY WARD BEECHER

Will furnish REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS to the columns of

THE METHODIST,

consisting of FORTNIGHTLY SERMONS and "LECTURE-ROOM TALKS," reported expressly for **THE METHODIST**, revised by Mr. BEECHER, and protected by copyright.

Arrangements are also being made for a series of valuable sermons by eminent pulpit orators of the Methodist and other churches.

As a Family Paper **THE METHODIST** is unsurpassed. It has a valuable Correspondence; a fresh Story every week for the children; a Financial, Commercial, Mercantile and Agricultural, Department. It commands some of the best literary ability of the

Methodist Episcopal Church,
and of other Christian Denominations.

It is edited by

REV. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D.D.,

assisted by an able corps of Editorial contributors.

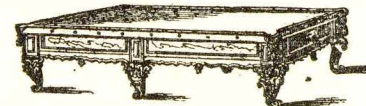
TERMS: \$2.50 PER YEAR, payable in advance.

Twenty cents must be added by subscribers in the British Provinces, to pre-pay postage.

ADDRESS

THE METHODIST,
114 Nassau St., New York.

The Standard American Billiard Tables AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.



These Billiard Tables have received the unqualified approval of the best players and most competent judges, who have universally pronounced them unequalled for general excellence and durability. Seven distinct patents for improvements in Billiard Tables have been granted to us by the United States Patent Office, and we have lately obtained a patent from the French Government for our improvements in Billiard Cushions. We employ, in the construction of our tables, a variety of machines specially made for the purpose, by which means we are enabled to insure a scientific and mechanical accuracy hitherto unknown in billiard manufacture.

AMERICAN CUE CEMENT.—Price, for large bottles, 50 cents. Warranted the best in use. Price Lists and full information sent by mail. **PHELAN & COLLENDER,**
63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby Street, New York.

POLLAK & SON,

Meerschaum
692 Broadway,



Manufacturers,
Near 4th St. N. York.

All Goods stamped with our Name, and warranted genuine.
Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled, and mounted.

AMERICAN EMIGRANT COMPANY,

Chartered for the purpose of procuring and assisting Emigrants from Foreign Countries to settle in the United States.

Incorporated with an Authorized Capital of \$1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$600,000.

President, GEORGE M. BARTHOLOMEW, Hartford, Conn. Vice-President, DANIEL L. HARMS, Springfield, Mass. Treasurer, JOHN HOOKER, Hartford. Secretary, GEORGE H. WARNER, General Superintendent, J. C. SAVERY. General Agent for Emigration, JOHN WILLIAMS, Directors, Messrs. GEO. M. BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN HOOKER, H. K. WELCH, F. CHAMBERLIN, and NELSON KINGSBURY, Hartford; S. P. LYMAN and JOHN WILLIAMS, New York; J. C. SAVERY, Des Moines, Iowa; and DANIEL L. HARRIS, Springfield, Mass.

The object of the American Emigrant Company is to meet the urgent and increasing necessity which is felt for the organization and direction of the labor of the immense multitudes of immigrants arriving in this country; and for this purpose arrangements of the most complete and effective character have been made for the distribution of those persons—South as well as West—immediately on their landing here. The mode of operation is the following:—Agencies have been established in Liverpool, Gothenburg, Hamburg, and Havre, through which information on all American subjects of interest to the emigrant is circulated by means of sub-agencies employed throughout Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and France. Employment in advance is provided for workmen of every nationality and of every kind of employment, and emigrants coming under the auspices of the Company are in all cases directed to the localities where their services are most required and are best paid.

In addition to this, accurate and reliable information is afforded to all emigrating from Europe with the view of settling upon land, and by this means they are instructed carefully and fully as to the condition and circumstances of any special place they may desire to settle in, and full information to guide them in the judicious choice of a locality for their residence is placed at their disposal. The value of such an agency in Europe, commanding—as the American Emigrant Company does—the respect and confidence of the people coming from Europe to America, and its power to stimulate and direct the flow of emigration, will be manifest. A central office is located at New York, with branch offices in the principal cities of the West and South. By means of this thoroughly organized and widely ramified system of agencies through all sections of the United States the following ends are gained: 1. Information is afforded gratuitously to every emigrant arriving in New York or Boston, as to the most desirable locality, South, West, or East, for him to select, according to his special object. 2. Employment is secured in the Southern and Western States, in advance, for emigrants arriving, and in many cases the means of traveling to reach it are supplied. 3. Workmen—mechanical, mining, and agricultural—are directly imported from Europe, under the provision of the law of July 4, 1864, and any individual, any special industry, or any locality, can be promptly supplied with labor. 4. The agents of the Company, all through the interior of the country, receive and aid immigrants as they are dispatched from the seaboard, without any charge whatever to them.

The Company has already agencies established in Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Des Moines, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and is engaged in organizing agencies in Memphis, Nashville, Richmond, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charleston, and New Orleans.

The American Emigrant Company possesses an abundant capital and commands the confidence and support of the best men of the community. In referring to this Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, in its celebrated report on immigration, used this language:—"Under the sanction of this law a Society before established, now known as the 'American Emigrant Company,' has put in operation the necessary measures for bringing to this country the skilled and other labor of England and the continent. Asking public confidence, it refers to some of our first citizens in support of its claim. Your Committee are of opinion that it has undertaken a most praiseworthy and important work, inaugurating a system of supply well calculated to meet a pressing and vital want."

The Company has been in active operation some years, and is now weekly receiving and distributing a large number of emigrants. Meeting the necessities of the present crisis, it appeals to the sympathy and support of all desiring the restoration of the South to prosperity, the development of the mighty resources of the West, and the general industrial welfare of the nation. Letters should be addressed to

JOHN WILLIAMS,

General Agent for Emigration, No. 3 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

J. C. SAVERY, General Superintendent.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY FOR 1867.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is emphatically a paper for the Million.

Each Number is Beautifully Illustrated from Designs by the best Artists!

Such arrangements have been perfected as will enable us to publish during the coming year a series of

ORIGINAL STORIES AND SKETCHES,

Of the most sterling character, from the pens of the most popular American and transatlantic authors.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL AND ADVENTURES

In all quarters of the globe, on land and sea, will form one of the leading features of *THE NEW YORK WEEKLY*.

While we will strive to give the *NEW YORK WEEKLY* the character of a

FIRST-CLASS STORY PAPER,

And occupy a portion of its columns with light reading, we do not intend to overlook the fact that a paper to obtain a permanent circulation in an intelligent community must not neglect to devote a portion of every issue to the dissemination of

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Hence they will endeavor to briefly notice all that is of prominent interest in the passing events of the world. Beside the many interesting features of the *NEW YORK WEEKLY*, it at present contains a serial story from the pen of EDMUND KIRKE, entitled

"ON THE BORDER,"—A TALE OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

In which are introduced accurate sketches of Southern Life.

Our aim will be, as it ever has been, to make the *NEW YORK WEEKLY* a journal that shall be a welcome visitor to every fireside in the land—one that shall find its way to the Counting Room, the Office of the Professional Man, the Workshop of the Artisan, and, in a word, one that shall be sought after wherever there is intelligence, and an appreciation of the interesting, the instructive, the good, and the beautiful.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY

circulates in all parts of the Union. It is sold by over 8,000 News Agents, and sent by mail to upwards of 10,000 Post Offices. We shall not rest content, however, until it has been introduced into every household in America.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

We do not intend to bind ourselves to any *stereotyped list of Contributors*. Whenever and wherever we find anything new or novel, which can be procured, for the benefit of our readers, we will endeavor to secure it.

We have now among our contributors some of the best writers of the day; but others, and equally eminent writers, will be secured, to keep-up a succession of novelties. Due notice will be given of all important engagements, from time to time. Those who have read the productions of our contributors can form some idea of the quality of the *NEW YORK WEEKLY*. We do not care, in this connection, to allude to arrangements made for stories from other eminent writers, both in Europe and the United States. We prefer to defer these announcements till we are ready to lay before our readers the results of new engagements.

OUR TERMS.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY is sold by all News Agents throughout the United States. The price is SIX CENTS, but in cases where Agents have to pay extra freight, a higher price is charged. When there is a News Agent in the town, we desire our friends to get the *WEEKLY* through him. We do not wish to mail the paper except in places where there is no other means of getting it. When sent by mail, single copies, \$3 per annum; four copies, \$10, which is \$2.50 a copy; eight copies, \$20. The party who sends us \$20 for a club of eight copies (all sent at one time), will be entitled to a copy *free*. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, in their respective towns, can afterward add single copies at \$2.50.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY and the Illustrated *LITERARY ALBUM* will be sent to one address for \$6 per annum.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS SENT FREE.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors, 11 Frankfort St., N. Y.

A SILVER MEDAL.

A GOLD MEDAL

(THE ONLY ONE EVER AWARDED FOR A WRINGER).

WERE AWARDED TO THE

Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company,

IN 1865.

Also, a SILVER MEDAL by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE at Baltimore, Maryland, in 1866, for the

BEST CLOTHES WRINGER.

A BRONZE MEDAL.



Though the B. W. & W. M. Co. had the most perfect wringer in the market, and had taken the highest premiums over all competitors, they have made, within the last year, several very valuable improvements, so, at the present time, their machines are far

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

One of the improvements is in the application of Cog-wheels on both ends of the Rolls.

By this arrangement of the Cog-wheels, the following results are obtained :

- 1st. The Rolls *turn* more easily.
- 2d. The Rolls are left free to separate at either end, to the inequalities of the clothes.
- 3d. The Rolls cannot be thrown out of gear while in use.
- 4th. Greater power is obtained.
- 5th. The Rolls are much more durable.

CLASSIFICATION AND PRICE LIST.

Class No. 1. Wringers with Cog-wheels on both ends of the Rolls.	
No. 2. Novelty	\$9 00
No. 3. "	10 50
No. 4. Bench Machine	12 00
No. 4. Set Tubs	12 00
Class No. 2. Wringers with Cog-wheels on one end of the Rolls.	
No. 2. Champion	9 00
No. 3. "	11 00
No. 2. Bench Machines	16 00
No. 1. "	18 00
No. 2. Set Tub	15 00
No. 1. "	17 00
Class No. 3. Wringers without Cog-wheels.	
No. 1. Novelty	7 50
No. 1. Champion	8 00

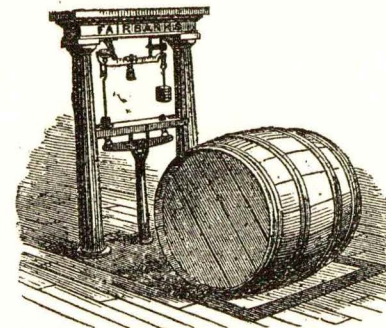
A Liberal discount made to the Trade. Send for Circular.

S. S. COOK,

Wholesale dealer in Washing and Wringing Machines manufactured by the Bailey Washing and Wringing Machine Company,

17 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.



ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS,

AT ST. JOHNSBURY, VERMONT.

TWELVE PATENTS, which have been secured upon these Scales, are now IN FORCE, bearing the following dates: March 13, 1849; November 20, 1849; April 9, 1850; July 4, 1855; March 31, 1857; November 1, 1859; November 8, 1859; December 20, 1859; December 20, 1859; February 11, 1862; February 18, 1862; March 18, 1862.

The continued inventive skill and enterprise, and the persevering efforts of the Manufacturers in sustaining the unrivaled reputation and perfection of their Scales, guarantee as heretofore the highest degree of satisfaction to the purchaser.

Illustrated Catalogues furnished on application.


PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES:

- FAIRBANKS & CO., 252 Broadway, New York.
- FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., 118 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
- FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
- FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 125 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
- FAIRBANKS & CO., 246 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.
- FAIRBANKS & CO., 72 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
- FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, 120 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

THE

Great American Tea Company

Have selected the following kinds from their stock, which they recommend to meet the wants of CLUBS. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New York, as the list of prices will show.

 All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.

YOUNG HYSOON, 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1.10, best \$1.25 per lb. *MIXED*, 70c. 80c. 90c., best \$1 per lb. *ENGLISH BREAKFAST*, 80c., 90c., \$1, \$1.10, best \$1.20 per lb. *JAPAN*, \$1, \$1.10, best \$1.25 per lb. *OOLONG*, 70c. 80c., 90c., best \$1 per lb. *IMPERIAL and HYSOON*, best \$1.25 per lb. *GUNPOWDER*, \$1.25, best \$1.50.







These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of tea, although it is the finest imported.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our *FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE*, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per lb., and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to \$1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

-  Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY STREET, corner Church Street.
-  POST-OFFICE BOX 5,643, New York City.
-  No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleeker Street.
-  No. 503 EIGHTH AVENUE, near Thirty-seventh Street.
-  No. 229 SPRING STREET.
-  No. 205 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord Street.

COUNTRY CLUBS, Hand and Wagon Pedlars, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well), can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and in case of clubs can have each party's name marked on their package and directed, by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street.

Our friends are getting up clubs in most towns throughout the country, and for which we feel very grateful. Some of our clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.

Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars had better send Post-office Drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.

We return thanks to parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs. And when any of them come to New York we shall be pleased to have them call upon us and make themselves known.

Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up the club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal as we can afford. We send no complimentary package for Clubs of less than \$30.

P. S.—All villages and towns where a large number reside, by *clubbing* together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 and 33 Vesey Street, corner of Church; Post-office Box 5,643, New York City.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

31 & 33 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits, and too many rents, on these articles of every-day consumption, and therefore organized

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessities at the smallest possible price.

The Company's rents are about \$25,000 per annum, reckoning interest on the warehouses they own, together with the amount paid on leased property, which was secured, several years since, on very favorable terms.

THIS SAVES ABOUT THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.,

as their leases are at least that percentage less than the premises would rent for at this time. And as the Company do four times the amount of business—by our perfect system—that is usually done by the largest houses, in proportion to the premises occupied, it shows that we save to our customers, on the single item of rent, at least \$100,000 per annum. There is also a large saving upon the item of labor, which is effected by our system of dividing it into distinct branches.

The Commission appointed by the authority of Congress to revise the Revenue system, after much labor and research, arrived at the same conclusions, *sic years later*; and in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, they say that the consumer of Teas is compelled to pay a profit of at least 78 per cent. on the cost of importation, after it passes from the hands of the importer, before it reaches them, by the old routine of trade.

The Company have met with a good deal of opposition from those interested in the sale of Teas. This was, of course, expected. All new enterprises and reforms—all innovations and deviations from the old beaten paths—have and will meet with opposition. The opposition in our case came from interested parties, who could not fail to see that, if our enterprise met with success, it would inevitably compel the downfall of large profits. The successful operation of the Company for six years has placed us in a position of public appreciation that renders the opposition of those interested very harmless. We have, however, heard of but little opposition for the last four years, and that only from the less informed portion of the trade (as all the better informed merchants are fully aware of the facts we state). From that source we have heard of no doubts being cast upon our responsibility or disposition to perform all we guarantee to do, in warranting all our goods to give perfect satisfaction.

As a natural consequence, the business at first was small; but its increase has very far exceeded the anticipations of the most sanguine of its originators, and is unparalleled in the history of commercial enterprises.

The estimated imports of Teas for the current year into the United States and Canadas is set down at

24,000,000 lbs.

It is estimated that the Canadas will require about 6,000,000 lbs., thus leaving about 18,000,000 lbs. for the United States. The trade of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

will be from

3,000,000 to 4,000,000 lbs.,

or about ONE-FIFTH of the entire amount of Teas imported into the United States.

TO DO AWAY WITH THE LARGE PROFITS

which had formerly been made upon Teas induced the originators of the Company to start their enterprise; and to save these profits to the consumers, as far as possible, was the object aimed at.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factor.

1st. The American house in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their house in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer, in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get*.

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than small dealers.

We propose to reduce rents about three-fourths, and to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses. But we would not be willing to vouch for the purity of them if compelled to pass through so many hands as we have before enumerated as being necessary in the routine of ordinary trade.

The rules of the Company are: To sell their goods at the smallest profit possible, basing their trade upon a sale of at least

ONE THOUSAND CHESTS PER WEEK;

Cash Sales in all cases, thus avoiding the necessity of making large profits to make up for losses by bad debts; having but

ONE PRICE,

thus treating all customers alike. There is no deviation from these rules under any circumstances; but, on the contrary, a strict adherence to them enables the Company to sell to the consumer at the usual cargo prices.

It is only by long experience that a person can become a judge of Teas. We give our customers the full benefit of our experience in Tea-tasting, and we flatter ourselves that our judgment in the matter of selecting Teas to suit the wants and tastes of consumers cannot be excelled by any in this country.

Through our system of supplying Clubs throughout the country, consumers in all parts of the United States can receive their Teas at the same prices (with the small additional expense of transportation) as though they bought them at our warehouses in this city.

OUR TRADE HAS NOW REACHED SUCH A MAGNITUDE

that we are compelled to occupy more space than any other commercial establishment in this city, except, perhaps, the great Dry Goods houses of A. T. Stewart & Co. We employ a force in our stores of nearly two hundred, which we are compelled to work to their utmost capacity to supply the demand of our trade. To this we might add paper-bag manufacturers, box-makers, etc., etc., until we swelled the total to three hundred as the number we constantly employ.

GETTING UP CLUBS.

Some parties inquire of us how they shall proceed to get up a Club. The answer is simply this: Let each person wishing to join in a club say how much Tea or Coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in the paper or in our circulars. Write the names, kinds, and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders and no more. The cost of transportation the members of the Club can divide equitably among themselves.

The funds to pay for the goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, by Post Office money orders, or by Express, as may suit the convenience of the Club. Or if the amount ordered exceeds thirty dollars, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express to "collect on delivery."

We publish some of our Club Lists to show how it is done, and as matter of reference.

After the first Club we send blanks.

Direct your orders, plainly, THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA Co., 31 and 33 Vesey Street, Post Office Box 5,643—as some parties imitate our name as near as they dare to.

1 lb English Breakfast.....	James Bryson	at \$1 20....	\$1 20
1 lb Gunpowder	James Bryson	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Imperial	James Bryson	at 1 25....	1 25
3 lb Imperial	J. H. Blackster	at 1 00....	3 00
5 lb English Breakfast.....	J. Hall	at 1 20....	6 00
1 lb Young Hyson.....	J. Hall	at 1 25....	1 25
2 lb Imperial	J. Fawcett	at 1 25....	2 50
1 lb English Breakfast.....	J. S. Kline	at 1 20....	1 20
1 lb Imperial	J. S. Kline	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Gunpowder.....	J. Hayne	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Young Hyson.....	J. Hayne	at 1 25....	1 25
3 lb Japan.....	Thos. Warren.....	at 1 25....	3 75
3 lb Japan.....	Thos. Warren.....	at 1 25....	3 75
2 lb Japan.....	Thos. Warren.....	at 1 25....	2 50
1 lb Mixed.....	W. J. Barber	at 1 00....	1 00
2 lb Imperial	Daniel Cheney.....	at 1 25....	2 50
1 lb Imperial	Daniel Streeter.....	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Young Hyson.....	Daniel Streeter.....	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Young Hyson.....	T. B. Smith	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Imperial	Mrs. Mary Fanning	at 1 25....	1 25
1 lb Imperial	Robert Irvin.....	at 1 25....	1 25
		Complimentary, 1½ Imperial.	

34

Total..... \$41 15


Our Tea gave general satisfaction. We saved about one dollar per pound. With a little exertion I think I can double this order, but have no time just now. Send, as before, and collect on delivery, and oblige,
W. J. BARBER.

P. S.—All towns, villages, or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the

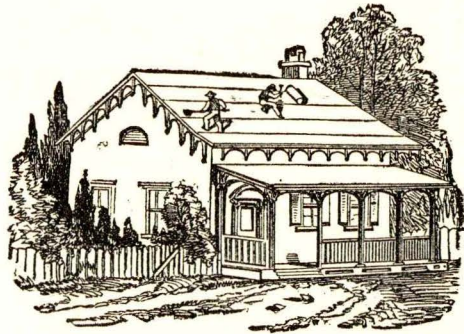
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY St., corner of CHURCH.

POST OFFICE BOX No. 5,643 NEW YORK CITY.

 We call special notice to the fact that our Vesey Street Store is at Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, corner of Church Street—LARGE DOUBLE STORE.

Parties looking for our store will please bear in mind that ours is a LARGE DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey Street, corner of Church Street. This is an important fact to be remembered, as there are many other Tea Stores in Vesey Street.



H. W. JOHNS'

IMPROVED

ROOFING,

For Steep or Flat Roofs in any Climate.

Can be easily applied by any one.

PRESERVATIVE PAINT,

For Wood and Metals, Tin Roofs, &c.

Is ready mixed for use.

ROOFING CEMENT,

For Coating New and Old Canvas and Felt Roofs.

Plastic Mineral Cement,

FOR REPAIRING LEAKY SHINGLE AND OTHER ROOFS.

These materials have been in use nearly ten years, and have a larger sale than all other kinds of Composition Roofing Materials combined. Send for descriptive circulars and prices to

H. W. JOHNS,
78 William Street, New York.

Responsible and energetic business men can become local agents upon favorable terms.



EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WORLD!!!

MAY BE PROCURED

AT FROM \$6 TO \$12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.
1,200,000 Acres in Farms of 40, 80, 120, 160 Acres and upwards; in
ILLINOIS, the Garden State of America.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, on LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most Favorable Terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Workingmen, to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a home they can call Their Own.

ILLINOIS

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, CORN and WHEAT.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of nearly 200 miles, is well adapted to Winter

WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.

Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables are grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity.

THE ORDINARY YIELD

of Corn is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep and Hogs are raised here at a small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy Farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure profitable results.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels, besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pump-

For Prices and Terms of Payment,
ADDRESS LAND COMMISSIONER, Ill. Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.

kins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over Four Million tons of produce were sent out of Illinois during the past year.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch, and Assumption on the Main Line), the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road along its whole length lie the lands offered for sale.

CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS, DEPOTS.

There are ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railway, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns, and Villages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the college, the church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State of the Great Western Empire.

"FIGHTING AGAINST WRONG, AND FOR THE GOOD, THE TRUE, AND THE BEAUTIFUL."

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL

Is acknowledged by the Leading Papers to be
THE BEST JUVENILE PAPER IN AMERICA!

Published Monthly, by

ALFRED L. SEWELL,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Sample Copy, Ten Cents.

SUBSCRIPTIONS CAN BE SENT ALL THROUGH THE YEAR, and will be supplied with back numbers. New Volumes begin January and July.

The New York Tribune says: "The only literary periodical which has ever succeeded in our Western States, is 'The Little Corporal.' Its subscription list at the end of the first year numbers 35,000, and if it continues to be conducted with the same ability and enterprise which are now devoted to it, there is no reason why the second year should not close with a roll of 70,000 subscribers. It is an admirable periodical, lively, entertaining, instructive, unexceptionable in tone, and charmingly printed. It is published at the low price of \$1 a year."

"It sparkles and bubbles like a perpetually overflowing spring, and grows better, if possible, from month to month."—*Kewanes Dial*.

"The Little Corporal is the best juvenile paper published in the world."—*Marshall Statesman*.

"The Little Corporal is the most entertaining publication for the young that we have ever examined. We cannot see how it possibly can have a superior, or if it could have, how the young folks could possibly wish for anything better."—*Pennsylvania Teacher*.

We might give thousands like the above if we had space.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT PREMIUMS

Are offered for CLUBS, as follows:

1. Organs and Melodeons, for large Clubs, see last number of *The Little Corporal*.
2. Raphael's "Heavenly Cherubs," our magnificent Steel Line Picture. See same paper.
3. All who send six names with six dollars, at one time, will receive the premium picture, and *The Little Corporal* free for one year, either 1866 or 1867.
4. For a Club of ten, at \$1.00 each, we send, free, a copy of *The Little Corporal* for one year, and a box of beautiful water colors, worth \$1.00.
5. For a Club of fifteen, at \$1.00 each, we send, free, a copy of the premium picture, a copy of *The Little Corporal* for one year, and a large box of fine water colors, worth \$1.50.

The Price of the Premium Picture alone is \$2.

Circulars explaining all about the Premiums and the Paper sent free on application.

Money may be sent at our risk in Postoffice Money Orders, Drafts on New York or Chicago, or in Registered Letters.

ADDRESS—
ALFRED L. SEWELL, Publisher,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., 21 Park Row, New York.

AGUA de MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens, and adds delicacy to the skin.
It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.
It cures musquito bites and stings of insects.
It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., Props. Exclusive Agts, N. Y.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent, and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Retail price, 50 cts. Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.

Address all orders to

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

LYON'S KATHAIRON.

Kathairon is from the Greek word "Kathro," or "Kathairo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate and restore. This article is what its name signifies. For preserving, restoring, and beautifying the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is again owned and put up by the original proprietor, and is now made with the same care, skill, and attention which gave it a sale of over one million bottles per annum.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.

It prevents the hair from falling off and turning gray.
It restores hair upon bald heads.

Any lady or gentleman who values a beautiful head of hair should use Lyon's Kathairon. It is known and used throughout the civilized world. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Notwithstanding the fact that the size of THE TRIBUNE has been increased more than one-quarter, the price will remain the same.

The New-York Weekly Tribune

is printed on a large double-medium sheet, making eight pages of six broad columns each. It contains all the important Editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE except those of merely local interest; also Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; the Letters from our large corps of correspondence; the latest news received by Telegraph from Washington and all other parts of the country; a Summary of all important Intelligence in this city and elsewhere; a Synopsis of the proceedings of Congress and State Legislature when in Session; the Foreign News received by every steamer; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit and other Horticultural and Agricultural information essential to country residents; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports—making it, both for variety and completeness, altogether the most valuable, interesting and instructive WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the world.

The full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and the various Agricultural Reports, in each number, are richly worth a year's subscription.

TERMS

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers.....	\$2.00
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five.....	9.00
Ten copies or over, addressed to names of subscribers, each.....	1.70
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers.....	34.00
Ten copies to one address.....	16.00
Twenty copies, to one address.....	30.00

An extra copy will be sent for each Club of ten.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and contains all the Editorial Articles, not merely local in character, Literary Reviews and Art Criticism; Letters from our large corps of Foreign and Domestic Correspondents; Special and Associated Press Telegraph Dispatches; a care and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute; Talks about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports—which are published in THE DAILY TRIBUNE. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the

BEST AND LATEST POPULAR NOVELS

by living authors. The cost of these alone, if bought in book-form, would be from six to eight dollars. If purchased in the English Magazines, from which they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so cheap a rate as in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of THE TRIBUNE can increase its power and influence by joining with their neighbors in forming Clubs to subscribe for THE SEMI-WEEKLY Edition. It will in that way be supplied to them at the lowest price for which such a paper can be printed.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers.....	\$4.00
" 2 copies, 1 year.....	7.00
" 5 copies or over, for each copy.....	3.00

Persons remitting for 10 copies \$30, will receive an extra copy for 6 months

Persons remitting for 15 copies \$45, will receive an extra copy per year.

For \$100 we will send 84 copies and THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted) at \$10 per year; \$5 for six months.

Terms, cash in advance. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New York.

EVERYTHING REQUIRED BY A NEWSDEALER OR BOOKSELLER SUPPLIED AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

SEND FOR TRADE LIST.

119 & 121 Nassau St., New York.

and in two or three weeks could run around. I owe you many thanks for a remedy that saved the life of my child, and restored him so speedily.

Bennett Pieters & Co's Almanac and Valuable Information for 1867 was published by that firm in Chicago. Although it contained a "complete list of U.S. Tax Laws, Stamp Duties, Licenses" its major reason for "free distribution" was the opportunity it afforded to praise *Red Jacket Bitters* to suffering humanity. That its merits were recognized by Iowans is attested by the *Independence Conservative* which declared *Red Jacket Stomach Bitters* were "justly popular as a cordial to cleanse the Stomach and purify the blood."

But Iowa was more than a maize of statistics in an almanac. And its citizens could also be counted for things other than testimony about the effectiveness of some potent elixer. In 1867 the *Troy Family Almanac* carried the following item:

An Iowa orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man, said: "I have heard that some persons had the opinion that, just at the precise moment after one human being dies, another is born, and the soul enters and animates the new born babe. Now, I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *thar*, and I find that some hours before he drew breath, nobody died. Fellow citizens, I will now leave you to draw the inference."

It is regrettable that the identity of this orator was not divulged.

Of the five almanacs acquired from the American Antiquarian Society, the writer was particularly delighted and impressed with *The Old Franklin Almanac No. 8 for 1867*. Aside from the usual astronomical calculations, this almanac contained "a Great Variety of Statistics, Chronological Tables, and Useful Matter, never before introduced into a Work of this kind, and will be a Valuable Acquisition to every Household, Store, Counting-Room, Manufactory, Office, and Place of Business." In its 64 pages, only eight of which were devoted to advertising, the material contained in *The Old Franklin Almanac* would be truly exciting to the historian, the antiquarian, and the student interested in the social, religious, educational, or political life of the post Civil War period.

These almanacs, together with three owned by the Society, give the reader a broad view of the period under survey. In a letter to the publisher of the *Albany Calendar for 1867*, a clergyman wrote:

I have read it through and through, and am delighted with it. . . . The old books of our grandsires were the Bible, Hymn Book, and Almanac, and the naughty children of the pagans read them and enjoyed them in the reverse order. I believe I have done so to day. Well, man is a laughing as well as crying animal, and why should he not have something now and then to make him laugh? I am a great believer in comical almanacs. They throw sunshine into the family circle. . . . We are apt to speak of an Almanac as a small concern, any way; but when we stop to consider what a vast variety of topics it embraces; what profound knowledge it presupposes; what mighty revolutions it records; what sublime events it predicts and exactly foretells;—when we think how essential its data are for the regulation of our lives and of civil society, and how few people, even among the most accomplished, are really able to explain its signs, characters and statements; or to make the calculations whose results it embodies;—when we reflect on these things, I think, we may well place it—even though there may be flashes of wit and merriment in it—along-side of the Bible and Psalm Book. I intend indeed to keep mine there, and as often as I consult it, to think of you.

In these days when globe-circling astronauts defy both time and space, one would suspect that the almanac had become so outmoded that it was headed for

STATE LIBRARY OF IOWA
3 1723 02089 4507

the trash heap where so many worn out things ultimately land. On the contrary, the almanac seems to have acquired a greater and more singularly attractive fascination with each passing year. Thus, *The Old Farmer's Almanac*, now in its 175th year, has increased in circulation from 86,000 in 1939 to 1,600,000 in 1965. Moreover, it has grown from a small booklet, when Robert B. Thomas founded it in 1792, to a 148-page treasure house containing an amazing repository of useful information within its traditionally yellow cover.

The 3,000 copy edition, which was printed by Robert B. Thomas in 1792, stands in sharp contrast to the 1967 edition, which, while retaining the major features as set out by the founder, contains in addition excerpts from earlier almanacs as well as representative old advertisements. Interspersed with these advertisements of ancient vintage are a limited number of modern ones. The present-day reader can still agree with Ella Wheeler Wilcox who wrote:

And though I take to city life,
I'm lonesome after all,
For that old yellow almanac
Upon my kitchen wall.

The Tribune Almanac contains a truly rich fund of information of use to the student of Iowa history. The Society has had manufactured a loose-leaf book, bound in brown buckram and stamped in gold, to contain the present series and make them available for ready reference. This will be a "must" to the librarian and to the serious student of Iowa history in all its varied aspects. When combined in this fashion, the almanacs will afford an amazing amount of data not available to the average researcher. A reasonable number of previous almanacs are on hand and can be purchased with or without the binder.

WILLIAM J. PETERSEN

Office of the Superintendent
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
Iowa City, Iowa

AY
67
.N5
T812
1867

Iowa
305
AL62
no 9

**THE
TRIBUNE
ALMANAC**

IOWA STATE TRAVELING LIBRARY
DEC 29 1967

*A facsimile reproduction,
slightly enlarged, of an*

1867

ALMANAC.

*Reprinted with an introduction
by William J. Petersen for members of*

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
OF IOWA

Iowa City, Iowa

JANUARY, 1967

AND POLITICAL REGISTER
FOR

THE TRIBUNE NEW 1867. ASSOCIATION. YORK.

SUPPLIED BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, NEW YORK.