dent to the exercise of executive duties .can become a law without his approval as representing the people of the United States, runless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both houses .-In his legislative capacity, he might, in common with the Senate and House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts which ought to influence his judgement in approving or vetoing any bill

This participation in the performance of legislative duties between the co-ordinate branches of the Government ought to inspire conduct of all of them, in their relations towards each other, with mutual forbearance and respect. At least each has a right to demand justice from the other.— The cause of complaint is that the costitutional rights and immunities of the Executive have been violated in the person of the President.

President before the Senate on charges preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives would be an imposing spectacle for the world. In the result not only his removal from the presidential office would be involved, but, what is of infinitely greater importance to himself, his character, both in the eves of the present and of future generations, might possibly be tarnished. The disgrace cas upon him would in some degree he reflect ed upon the character of the American people who elected him. Hence the pre cautions adopted by the Constitution to secure a fair trial. On such a trial it declares that "the Chief Justice shall preside" This was doubtless because the framers of the Constitution believed it to be possible that the Vice President might be bissed by the fact that, "in case of the removal of the President from office," "the same shall de-

volve on the Vice President. The preliminary proceedings in the House in the case of charges which may involve impeachment have been well and wisely settled by long practice upon principle of equal justice both to the accused and to the people. The precedent estab-lished in the case of Judge Pecks of Missouri, in 1831, after a careful reviewing of all former precedents, will, I venture to predict, stand the test of time. In that case Luke Edward Lawless the accuser presented a petition to the House, in which ne set torth minutely and specifically his causes of complaint. He prayed "that the conduct and proceedings in this behalf of said Judge Peck may be inquired into by your honorable body, and such decision made thereon as to your wisdom and justice shall seem proper." This petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make similar investigations. It is a standing committee supposed to be appointed without reference to any special case, and at all times is presumed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings and whose habits of investigation qualify them particularly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial. In the case of Judge Peck the witnesses were selected by the committee itself, with a view to ascertain the truth of the charge. They were cross-examined by lfim, and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause of complaint.

In view of this precedent, and, what is of far greater importance, in view of the Constitution and the principles of eternal justice, in what manner has the President of the United States been treated by the House of Representatives! Mr. John Covode, a representative from Pennsylvania, is the accuser of the President. stead of following the wise precedents of former times, and especially that in the case tion to the Committee on the Judiciary, the judges.

To make the accuser the judge is a violations of the principles of universal justice and is condemned by the practice of all civilized nations. Every freeman must revolt at such a spectacle. I am to appear before Mr. Covode, either personally or by a substitute, to cross-examine the witnesses which he may produce before himself to sustain his own accusations against me and perhaps even this poor boon may be denied to the President.

And what is the nature of the investigation which his resolution proposes to ininto any specific charge or charges, but whether the President has, by "money, to influence." not the action of any individual member or members of Congress, but "the action" of the entire body "of Congress" itself, "or any committee there-The President might have had come glimmering of the nature of the offence to he investigated had his accuser pointed to the act or acts of Congress which he sought to pass or to defeat by the employment of "money, patronage or other improper means." But the accusation is bounded by no such limits. It extends to the whole circle of legislation; to interference "for or against the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any state or Territory."-And what law does not appertain to the rights of some State or Territory? And what law or laws has the President failed to execute? These might easily have been

pointed out had any such existed. Had Mr. Lawless asked an inquiry to be made by the House whether Judge Peck. in general terms, had not violated his judicial duties, without the specification of any particular act, I do not believe there would have been a single vote in that body

in favor of the inquiry.
Since the time of the Star Chamber and of general warrants there has been no such

proceeding in England. The House of Representatives, the high impeaching power of the country, without consenting to hear a word of explanation, have endorsed this accusation against the President, and made it their own act. They even refused to permit a member to inquire of the President's accuser what were the specific charges against him. Thus in this preliminary accusation of "high crimes and misdeaemnors" against a co-ordinate peaching power, the House refused to hear a single suggestion even in regard to the correct mode of proceeding; but without a moment's delay, passed the accusatory resolutions under the pressure of the previous question.

In the institution of a prosecution for any offence against the most humble citisen-and I claim for myself no greater rights than be enjoys—the Constitution of the United States and of the several States reugire that he shall be informed, in the the accusation against him, in order to anable him to prepare for his defence. There are other principles, which I might enumerate, not less sacred, presenting an impenetrable shield to protect every citizen falsely charged with a criminal offence,-These have been violated in the prosecu tion instituted by the House of Represen tatives against the Executive branch of the Government. Shall the President alone be deprived of the protection of these great principles which prevail in every land where a ray of liberty penetrates the gloom of despotism? Shall the Executive alone be deprived of rights which all his fellow-citizens enjoy? The whole proceeding against him justifies the fears of those wise and great men who, before the Constitution was adopted by the States, apprehend that the tendency of the Government was to the aggrandizement of the Legislative at the expense of the Executive and Judicial Departments.

I again declare, emphatically, that I make this protest for no reason personal to myself; and I do it with perfect respect for the House of Representatives, in which I had the honor of serving as a member for five successive terms. I have lived long in this goodly land, and have enjoyed all the offices and honors which my office, this would constitute ground of im- would be better off.

country could bestow They have also conferred upon him a large storms through which I have passed, the pre-measure of legislative discretion. No bill sent is the first attempt which has ever been made, to my knowledge, to assail my personal or official integrity; and this as the time is ap-i and specific, or they are not so. If not, proaching when I shall voluntarily retire from the service of my country. I feel proudly con-scious that there is no public act of my life which will not bear the strictest scrutiny. I defy all investigation. Nothing but the basest perjury can sully my good name. I do not fear even this; because I cherish an humble confidence that the gracious Being who has hitherto defended and protected me against the shafts of falsehood and malice will not desert me now, when I have become "old and grayheaded." I can declare before God and my country that no human being (with an exception scarcely worthy of notice) has at any period of my life dared to approach me with a corrupt or dishonorable proposition; and, until my imagination that any person, even in the this sort, if anything so indefinite were storm of exasperated political excitement, would charge me, in the most remote degree, with having made such a proposition to any human being. I may now, however, exclaim, in the language of complaint employed by my first and greatest predecessor, that I have been abused "in such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, to a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pickpocket "

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the people of the several States, colemnly protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives; because they are in violation of the rights of the co-ordinate Executive branch of the Government and supversive of its constitutional independence; because they are calculated to foster a band of nterested parasites and informers, ever ready, for their own advantage, to swear before a parte committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable, from their nature, of being disproved; thus furnishing material for harassng him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, should be be a week or a timid man, rendering him subservient to improper influences, in order to avoid such per secution; and annoyances; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the comnon good, which ought to be maintained and which I sincerely desire to cherish, between co-ordinate branches of the Government; and finally, because, if unresisted, they would establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing to all my successors, to whatever political

party they might be attached.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1860.

### THE OBSERVER.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

TERMS: 01 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER. OF WESTMORELAND CO.

The President's Protest.

We commence on the outside, and con clude upon the inside of this week's paper, Protest which the President has deemed it his duty to send to the House of Representatives against certain of its recent proceedings. Those proceedings tended to affect the President in his official capacity, and if erroneous, as he alleges, are a violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and would form a dangerous and a day. Not content with slandering Gov. insufferable precedent, through the of Judge Peck, and referring the accusapublic authorities over a co-ordinate branch thus raised. But are they erroneous !- is no great matter; but when a fellow, like facts upon this point are conclusive, and we doubt not such will be the verdict of all who will allow reason to flow uninter- cronics at the expense of others, it becomes rupted by partizan feeling. The Buffalo journal in Western New York, takes this view of it. It says:

"The question, as we believe, is not now whether Mr. BCCHANAN has improperstitute? It is as vague and general as the ly influenced legislation, but whether the English language affords words in which to House of Representatives has not done a make it. The committee is to inquire, not great wrong to the nation by taking a false step in its method of investigating the charges made against the President. patronage, or other improper means, sought no light thing to attack the Presidentialoffice. If its incumbent has done wrong—and we believe that he has carried too far that lamentable doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils"-perhaps even to an extent worthy of a formal inquest-then it was the duty of some one man'knowing the facts to come forward in the face of the nation and make specific charges that on such a time, in such a manner, and with wicked intent, JAMES BUCHANAN WAS guilty of an act of malfeasance. Then should follow the reference of the accusation to the Judiciary Committee, made up of jurists, many of them men of high legal reputa-tion; and on their report, based on such evidence as might be placed before them, the House of Representatives should act impeaching the President if he deserved it, acquitting him if the charges failed of proof. And then the scene would be transerred to the Senate, presided over by the Chief Justice and not the Vice-President and there the dignity of the country would

Such a course would be in due form of law, and would carry with it the weight of tion of the mail by railroad between Erie an open judicial proceeding. But as it is, Mr. John Covods of Pennsylvania, is at once the accuser and the judge of the Pres- pany, also Post Masters at Erie and War ident. In his place in the House, as a member, he offers resolutions permitting the widest range of inquest, without specific charges of any sort, themselves virtually declaratory of guilt; and then as chairman of a special committee, the accuser becomes the judge, and JAMES BUCHANAN is summoned before John Covods to answer to he knows not what, and to defend himself against charges of which he has no information. We do not treat a thief like this. The special committee of JOHN Covom has not even the charitable veil of secresy which the law throws over the deliberation of a Grand Jury! It is a Star Chamber Court, unknown to our laws and

at variance with the theory of justice. Openly and earnestly opposed to the main features of the policy of the present administration as we are; conceding as we do that the influence exerted by the President upon the deliberations of Congress has been wrong and worthy of blame; we are not sufficiently partisans to endorse a very beginning, of the nature and cause of course of procedure involving gross injustice to the party accused and calculated to foster calumny and degrade the character of our country in the eyes of the civilized world.

> This is manly and just, and if there were more such newspapers in the opposition ranks there would be fewer Covodes, and Sherman's, and Grows in Congress.

It is manifest from the view presented by the Commercial, that the President not only is right in the points presented by him, but that he discharges his simple duty as the Executive Head of the Nation, in offering his remonstrance to the insidious, and unparliamentary, and dangerous method adopted by the House to investigate vague charges against him. Such an investigation is altogether inconsistent with the principles and provisions of the Constitution, and in itself of the worst possible example. If there is in possession of members of the House serious foundation for grave charges against the conduct of the

Amid all the political peachment, which is the only constitutionare such charges, they are either 'definite they should not be countenanced by the House, which otherwise becomes a Star Chamber, an Inquisition, or a Grand Jury, -for inquiry, not for accusation. If they are so, then the course of procedure is clearly pointed out by the law, in the way of impeachment. The President claims that this power of impeachment is the only authority possessed by the House in the premises, and he is right. In fact, the people cannot regard with too much indignation the conduct of the House. If it had recent developments, it had never entered into any sense of justice or candor, a matter of countenanced at all, would have been referred to a standing committee, not to one raised to gossip and plot over such an affair. If Mr. Covode, who made the motion, had any sense of delicacy or honor. he would be ashamed to sit on the committee appointed for such a purpose on his own motion. Mr. Sherman, who first commented on the message, we perceive foolishly and falsely said its doctrine was like that of Charles I., which cost him his head, namely, "The king can do no wrong." There is nothing of the sort in the message Besides, the English Parliament openly and manfully impeached the king and tried him in the eyes of the world, upon plain and specific charges, instead of speaking into a lobby to see what they could find against him. The message of the President is in itself a dignified and conclusive document. Wherever else he may be wrong, he is right in this, in the name and for the cause of the people and the Constitution. We see it took the House by surprise. We have no doubt it must have overwhelmed them with confusion. And

> "Honor to Whom Honor is Dur."-Mr. Cowan, of the Warren Mail writes to his paper from Harrisburg, under date of the 22d ult., as follows-

contempt.

it will stand, while such proceedings as they

have instituted deserve and will undoubt-

edly be visited with public indignation and

"The item in the Mail of March 17th, ascribing to Gov. Bigler the credit of get-ting our mail carried on the S. & E. Rail-road, is not strictly correct, as I happen to know. The road has been ready and anxions for the job ever since last winter. Gov Bigler, though having the ear of the Department, and the power to accommodate us three months ago, if he pleased, did nothing until the exertions of Mr. Hall and his friends absolutely shamed Bigler and his Department out of their stick-in-themud policy and forced them to terms.-Gov. Bigler could to-day get a mail route through Farmington if he desired to do so, but he don't. To Mr. Hall and Mr. Babbitt then are we indebted for direct, active interference in our behalf. That any exertions to get a mail out of the mud into a Railroad Car should be necessary is one of he many singularities of this miserable Administration: and when it is done let us not give the credit to those justly chargeable with the delay."

For medacious lying the above is about as fair a specimen as we have seen for many no more entitled than he is himself. Who Nothing could be graver than the question is entitled to credit for a simple act of duty We think the President's reasoning and the Editor of the Mad, who knows nothing shout the circumstances of which he writes takes occasion to bolster up his political all important that he should be exposed. It Commercial, by far the most able opposition is not even true that "the road has been ready and anxious for the job ever since last winter." When the road was finished through to Warren, Mr. Black, the Superintendent, wrote the Department, asking if a contract could be made to carry the mail. Mr. Dundass, 2d Asst. P. M. General, wrote at once to have him furnish a offices to be supplied. He also informed Mr. B. that until Congress made the necesconclusive on this point.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 10, 1800. Sir:—At your request, I herewith return Mr. Sloan's letter left by you on yesterday. I have the honor to inform you a contract has been ordered for the daily transportaand Warren at the Company's proposition, viz.: \$50 per mile. Notices to the Comren. will go out to-day.

I am, sir, very respectfully Your Obedient Servant. WM. BELL.

Hon. Wn. Bigler, }

U. S. Senate. We heard of a man the other day, n conversation with a very worthy clergy man of the city, in one of our book stores, who gave it as his deliberate opinion that there were two papers published which people should be prohibited from reading -and those papers were the N. Y. Herald, and the Eric Observer. Now here is an opinion as is an opinion! Unfortunately we do not know the name of this very liberal minded gentleman, but we'll wager a pint of pea-nuts to a Seward speech that he thinks John Brown a patriot, sage, saint and martyr-that the Union of the States is a "covanent with hell"-and that it were better the Constitution should be abrogated than that its requirements in regard to slave property should be lived up to. That the Observer does not suit this class of men we very well know. It has applied the salt of truth to their cuticle too often; but we did not imagine that there was even one who, after making so much ado about free speech," and all that, would be the

first to advocate a press censorship. 8. M. Booth, one of the Republican eaders of Wisconsin, who for being engaged in a kidnapping negro expedition, is now lying in jail at Milwaukee for want of money to pay his fine to the United States. makes an urgent appeal to the Milwaukee Democrat. He reproaches the citizens of Wisconsin for their indifference to him. and invokes prophesies of fierce retribution upon them for their apathy. If more of these yelping, bawling political disorgani-

Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The elections which took place in Conecticut on Monday, and in Rhode Island on Wednesday, have resulted most auspiiously for the Democracy. In the former State, while we have not been able to entirely route the Republicans, we have driv en them so near the wall that their candidate for Governor is only elected by a bare few hundred. The gallant Seymour, whose election we hoped to chronicle, has proved himself a most formidable competitor and tower of strength in the State. Although not victorious in the general acceptation of the term, he has so reduced the Repubican strength that, with a proper candidate and an acceptable platform at Charleston, we shall redeem the State in November .-The majority against us on Monday was less than 500! In 1856, Mr. Buchanan was n a minority in the State 10,000!

In Rhode Island "things have been working:" and hence are enabled to chroncle a total route of the Republican party on Wednesday. Mr. Sprague, the Democratic candidate, is elected Governor by a damages, large majority, and the telegraph adds that the legislature is of the same political character. Our opponents will endeavor to break the force of the defeat in Rhode Island, by setting up the claim that the Governor elect is not a Democrat. That he was not a Democrat a year ago is Corn. true; but when the doctrines of the Republican par'y were put in practice by Barley, that Republican saint, John Brown, at Clover Seed. Harper's Ferry, Mr. Sprague turned his Hangarian Seed, ... back upon his party, accepted a nomination from the Democracy, and has fought Beans, the battle and won on the platform of the Democratic party. The victory in Rhode Democratic party. The victory in Rhode Island, then, is to all interests and purposes a Democratic victory! It is the first gun of the campaign, and proclaims in unmission that Fish, White, of the campaign, and proclaims in unmistakable language that Seward's "irrepressible conflict" cannot be sustained even in New England! All hail Rhode Island. then; She is small, but she has struck a giant blow at sectionalism!

The Gazette is terribly riled because | Correr we placed the "saddle upon the right horse" last week in noticing the cause of the non-passage of the bill for the relief of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad It flounders through nearly a half column of denunciation, the amount of which is that Democrats in the Senate and House opposed the proposed measure of relief, therefore our attempt to hold Curtin, Finney, M'Clure and company, responsible for the non-passage of the Company's bill was unjust. Now, we do not wish to trouble our neighbor about this matter a great deal. and hence we'll agree that so soon as he convinces the hundreds in this and Warren whose pecuniary interests have suffered, and will suffer, because of the failure of this legislation, that Curtin, M'Clure and Finney could not have helped them out if they would, we'll take back all we've said, and make a most humble apology. Nay, more, we'll agree even to support Curtin if the Guzette will convince the contractors BigLaz, the Editor of the Mail gives to on this road, who visited Harrisburg to urge Gubernatorial campaign that stood in their way. That Democrats off the line of road should appose the bill is not singular; our party, as a party, was opposed to the sale of the public works to the Sunbury Company or any other Company; but that Finney, who represents a constituency with a mil lion at stake, should all at once become certuous is so singular that it will take several Gazette's to convince the hundred of its own party that his bill was not merely thrown into the Senate to prevent the action asked for by the Company!

-1t is wonderful how soon a majority certificate of the Chief Engineer of the of the charges of fraud and corruption, length of the road, and the names of the made by the Republicans against the Democratic party, are disposed of when they come to be ventilated by investigation. sary appropriation no contract could be Here is an example. It will be rememberentered into. Thus matters rested until ed that at the close of the Congressional the P. O. Deficiency bill passed, when we canvass of 1858, the Republican presses wrote Gov. Bioler, calling his at nation to were loud in their charges that the re-electhe matter, and urging upon him prompt tion of the Hon. Thomas B. Florence, in action. That letter of ours-not Babbitt's the first Congressional District of Philadelnor three-per-cent. Hall's-was laid before phia, had been secured by "the most out the P. M. General by Gov. Bigler, and up rageous fraud-." Notice was given that on its representations, backed by the earn- his seat would be contested by Mr. John est co-operation of the Governor, the service | W. Rvan, his defeated competitor; and was ordered. The following letter from the prediction was confidently made, that the Chief Clerk in the Contract office is Col Florence would be musted. Now, that the time has come for process these charges, and making good their boastful prediction. what do we see and hear. A complete and humiliating retraction of them all !-Mr. Ryan himself is compelled to answer numerous inquiries of his own friends, by a public confession that "after an industrious and patient investigation of the many rumors that reached him of alleged trauds. he was unable to obtain a sufficient amount of legal testimony to prove that he had a majority of votes." And this case is on a par doubtless with most of those Covade - now trying to ferret out.

Put it on Record .- The Pittsburgh J .. hal has the following warning to the managers of the Republican party who meet at Chicago a few weeks hence. We put it on record for two reasons—first, to show how the Republican papers in Pennsylvania talk now, for the Journal is a representative of its class; and secondly, to put our prediction on file that the warning of the Journal will not be listened to, and that notwithstanding the "back bone" exhibited previous to the Convention, we shall see precious little of it after the nomination is made, and the platform adopted. Says the

to scold before a Convention, and intimate that in a certain event we may kick up a fuss. But then it is far better to speak out plainly in advance. We therefore say that the Chicago Convention cannot safely ig-nore the tariff issue, and still count upon Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The rest of the country possibly might run the Presidential race on the issues of 1860. The those the men their platform, and one of these is digned to catch disgusted Republican tariff men. To be forewarned is to be foreward. We know that the nonextension of Enery will be the midway plank in ! io, but we insist that side by side shall be dovetailed into that platform a plank in favor of American Industry.-All the prominent candidates of Whig antecedents, and Gen. CAMERON, of Democratic, are known to be sound on this point .--We do not now apprehend that likely to be nominated will be doubtful on this vital question. We, however, insist that the platform shall follow the example President, in the administration of his high sers were in the same place the country of our Pennsylvania and New Jersey platform, and make it part of our creed.

The State of Connecticut has spoken very loud on the right side. To-day, "Lit-tle Rhody" holds her election, and will doubtless tollow New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Thus discourses a Republican paper, the Pittsburgh Journal, on the morning of the election in Rhode Island. It is amusing to compare the facts in regard to the States named with the actual result. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan was beaten in Connecticut by 10,000! Now, the Republicans have succeeded by a paltry 500! Seems to us that is a rather bad show for a party that is going to walk over the course without opposition. And there is "little Rhody"while she has'nt exactly followed New Hampshire, she has Connecticut, only s little more so. The Republicans are not only driven to the wall, but they are beaten out of their boots-Governor, Legislature. and all! Alas! for the "irrepressible con flict."

The ladies of Centerville, Ill., who made a descent on a liquor shop some time ago, have been mulcted in \$150 for

Erie Wholesale Prices Current. BREADSTUFFS, &c. \$4 50@5 5 5 00@6 5 Whoat, White, To 'odfish. ♥ Cwt.. Mackerel, Nos. 1 to 3. W Bul..... STREE - F Gal, MOLARLES -N.O. P.O.

### To-Day's Advertisements.

Select School Removed. MISS FANNY SHAW has removed

MISS FANNY SHAW has removed ber Select School from the House in the rear of the Park Church, to a more eligible location and better Room, over the Engine House, on Peach St, between Seventh are Eighth, where she solicits the patroonage of her friends.

Those not acquainted with her capacity as a Teacher, she begs to refer to the following among other ladies who have schoolars attending her school, viz.

Mrs. N. COLLINS.

W. P. HAVES,

S. P. KEPLER,

B. F. SLOAN,

E. C. WILSON,

L. B. CHEVALIER,

B. B. VINCENT

# April 7, 1860,-44



ty of Straw Goods, Shakers, Children's Hats, Straw Goods, Shnkers, Children's Hats, Bloomers, Straw Trimmings, &c., &c. Also Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, Head Dresses, Corsetta, Hop Skirts Hossery, Gloves, Chenilles, materials for Embroidery, together with many other articles for Ladies and Children A full supply of SHLE, CRAPE AND TRIMMED STRAW BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATS Bleached and Pressed in the best manner.

N. B.—Miliners supplied at wholesale with all goods in their line as low as can be bought elsewhere for cash. Eric, April 7, 1860.

MRS. M. CURTIS

## NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.



ities at the Store, one door below Sterrett's Grocery, on French Street, which he is prepared to sell on as reasona-ble terms as any other dealer in Eric. He also Manufactures to Order ery thing in his line, which he warrants to fit, and t

The Season for Painting HAS ARRIVED, and to meet the de-mands usually made upon us in this way, we have supported currelies with a large and complete assortment of everything required in the line of either out or in-door Painting. We have

WHITE LEAD, of different brands and different prices, and different qual-ties, some FURE, and some a LUTLER NUED, also

SNOW WHITE ZINC. PORCELAIN WITTER, and BOSTON PARIOR, INISH,

Green, bright and toop French and American, suitable for Birri and Latine Printing. French Othre, Venitian Red, Boiled and Raw Lineed Oth, Turpentine, Varnish, cass, Fut v. A. w. c., at fair price and on reasonable terms, and every article warranted to be squal to or expresentations. Those intending to Paint will othe the learn to call ingast the new white Drug and reaches to red ingast the new white Drug and reaches to red ingast the new white Drug and reaches to red ingast the new white Drug and reaches to red ingast the new white Drug and red and Store of ATER & BRO,

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnersb: p heretofore existing between the arbaeribers under the name of Vicent. Bimrod & Co. is sing been extended by connent from the first of fanus; risk, the period offic expiration by contract, is this day dissolred by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due us win be found at the office of our successors, and an agent to essinstructed to collect without delay

WHENCOD, DAVID HIMROD, DAVID H

We take great pleasure in commending our successors, Mears. Tibbals, thirk & Co., to allour customers, freding condient they will spare no pains to furnish them the best of Stoves at the lowest market prices.

DISSOLUTION of CO-PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretifore existing between H. Beckman, E. Kendig and W. F. Rindernecht, under the name of Beckman, Kendig & Co., expired by limits ion on the lat day of Airal Mr. Kendig retires from the firm The business will hereafter be conducted by W. F. Rindernecht and H. Beckman who will collect and par a I debta n who will collect and par a 1 del RINDERNECHT & BECKMAN f the late firm
Erie, April 3, 1860.

NOTICE-To whom it may concern.-I do hereby forbid any and all persons from buying, obtaining, or holding a lease giren by me to Thomas
Brown, of Wattsburg, Krie co., Pa., some time in the fall of
1359, for the purpose of obtaining Oil, &c., on my premisee, in Concord tp. Krie co., Pa. as the same was obtained through false pretences on a prown, and I
declare the lease noil and voi
Concord, April 7, 1860, 44w

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife. Mary,
bas left my bed and board without any just cause
or provoation, notice is hereby given to all persons not
to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no Erie, April 6, 1860.-3644 J. W.50'NEIL. Fresh Arrival of New Goods. JUST RECEIVED and selling CHEAP

for CASH or short credit, at
JOHN BANYARD'S,
1860. No. 3, Wright's Block. IF you want a nice CAB or CARRIAGE for your children, go to JOHN BANYARD'S, No. 3, Wright's Block, where you will find lots of them at No. 3, wrights and prices to suit you.

Carriage from \$1.75 to \$8.00 each; also, a fine assortment of Fancy Backets and fine Candies.

April 4

NOTICE. FREAFTER my office will be open constantly during business hours, and I will endurate to serve acceptably all who call. Is an prepared to use "Vulcanite" or any recent well-tried improvement in modes of inserting artificial Teeth. W. E. HAGILI, march31—3443 INTERESTING FACTS POR EVERYBODY



BEE HIVE NO 1. BROWN'S HOTEL

GOODS

### **HAYES & JORDAN**

CHEAPER

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN ERIE.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF SILKS. WOOLEN AND

#### DRESS GOODS.

ERER OPENED IN ERIE. AND ARE NEW STYLES AND NEW FABRICS.

DAILY

## HAYES & JORDAN

ARE WELL PERSUADED THAT GOOD ATOCKS AND LOW PRIVES MUST SELL

#### GUUDS. DRY

THE WHOLE IS AROUSED AND AWAKENED TO ITS BEST INTEREST.
AND BUY OF

HAYES & JORDAN

### FOR THE TRADE BUYING

LOW AND LOW IS THE MOTTO

### **HAYES & JORDAN**

THEY CANNOT COMPLAIN OF TRADE BEING DULL HAYES & JORDAN

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April 3, 1800 - 3 344

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