### The Cost of Living.

We hear on all hands complaints of the excessive cost of the necessaries of life. and the difficulty which men of moderate means find in making their incomes balance their expenditures. Persons with speech. fixed salaries, who were enabled a couple of years ago to support their families comfortably, and have a little left to "lay up in the last House to the same effect as against a rainy day," now find themselves Mr. Long's, and actually offered a hard pressed to "make both ends meet." and regard themselves as quite fortunate if they accomplish that result. The ques- sue. If any Administrationist doubts this tion of living has grown to be an earnest statement, let him procure the Congresone with numbers, and it is daily getting to be more serious. Within the last year, the cost of almost all kinds of household member of the same House as Mr. Conmaterials has doubled or trobled, and provisions, though keeping until lately within more moderate sounds, bid fair from or condemnation either from him or any present prospects, to rival the rest. Arti- other Abolition Representative, against cles of marketing, during the last few the course of "the gentleman from Kanmonths have jumped up to staggering sas." That was in the commencement of prices, and many things that only a year, the war, too, when the hopes of the peoago were a daily necessity to almost every ple were elate, and the contest did not family, have now come to be regarded as look so full of discouragement as it does items of luxury. The hardest effect of now. It will be seen that in the case of this unprecedented advance is upon those | these Abolition Congressmen, as in the who have to earn their food by daily toil, world generally, it makes considerable and the comparatively smaller, but not difference whose "ox is gored." An Aboinconsiderable class, who have fixed sals. lition member may make as many secesries, or other kinds of incomes. The latter sion speeches as ne pleases; he may adare usually clerks or widows whose hus mit that under certain circumstances he that some conservative papers allow the bands have left them small estates, and is "willing to let the Union slide;" he partizan telegraph reporters at Washingin both cases they have experienced the may say that the Union is not worth pos- ton and elsewhere, to use the word "Uniincreased expense of living gradually sessing with slavery in it; he may de- on" whenever they refer to the Abolition creeping upon them, while their receipts clare with Horace Greeley that if the party or any of its members; and reminds was written by one of our most respected have not kept pace with the same. They South is determined to secede, he is will them that by so doing they permit a gross find themselves obliged to retrench at ling to let her go, and will help her deception to be palmed upon their readevery point, and with all their care and along; he may even offer a resolution ers. It adds with force and truth, in skill in economizing, they consider them- providing for the recognition of the South- speaking of the Abolition leaders: These selves lucky if the end of the year does ern Confederacy, and keep his reputs men are not "Union" in any honest -not find them more or less in debt. But | tion for patriotism untainted among these | sense; they have only stolen the Union the saddest of all are the cases of the poor high-priests of "loyalty;" but when a livery "to serve the devil in." The emlaboring men or women, whose daily foolish Democratic member feebly at ployment of the term, therefore, in the earnings are all they have to depend upon | tempts to imitate his "bombast," the for procuring their livelihood. It is a whole "loyal" pack are at his heels, and mischievous, and should be discountenanin proportion to other articles. With the the "elect l" exception of persons working at the Dock, and a few other points, perhaps, the price of labor has not advanced more than twenty-five or fifty per cent., while the cost respective parties. They are solely resof food and other household necessities ponsible for what they said, and the has increased from a hundred to two, three attempt to hold the Abolition organizatirst stirring up the South to secession, and four hundred per cent. The serious tion guilty for Mr. Conway's views would and then when the war had begun doing inconvenience that ensues to this part of be no more just than the attempt now all in their power apparently to unite her our population, constituting a majority of being made to cast odium on the Demothe people of every community, can only cratic party for what Mr. Long asserts. a desperate determination to maintain be described by those who are familiar The latter gentleman expressly declared their independence. with the disadvantages and sufferings of the laboring poor. We are assured by we believe, also did the former. We persons who are acquainted with one facts, think that neither said anything but what Congress by Hon. J. K. Moorhead, of Althat the "pinching hand o" poverty" is he had a right to say, by the Constitution laying upon many in our community with of the United States, and if Mr. Conway extreme severity, and that, unless some had been expelled we should have spoken ses the belief that "they meet the chief ence or argument convinces us that it is they must yet become a public burthen. if the resolution to expel Mr. Long passes. The no ar approach of Spring, with its abundant methods of employment, and the quick following crops of summer, may delay these calamities for a while, but we look forward to more cases of distress

munity. post is used in a so-We are one of those, who have anticipated this state of affairs, and unulescent as it may be, feel no surprise that it has come. The tremendons over-issue of paper currency caused by Secretary Chase's ruinous system, it was plain to foresee, would have noother effect than to produce an inflation of the prices for all articles of food and clothing, and while that system continues the cost of everything must keep on going up with as certain a tendency as the rising and setting of the sun. People who are wise will now prepare to meet the altered circumstances of the times, by curtailing their expenses, putting their money, if they have any, in secure places of investment, and entering into no rash speculations. The depreciation of paper cannot fail to continue while the war lests. and prices must enlarge in the same ratio. With victory attending our armies this Spring, the matter may be delayed for a period, but the natural progress of events cannot be retarded for a long time. While the Federal Trainity continues to swellthe paper flood at the rate of two millions a day, and every thank in the nation is allowed to issue stabills without limit, the standard for gold will become higher and higher, and all other articles will follow in its train. The history of the war has shown that, in a financial sense, the same state of facts which has occurred in the South, has, after a lapse of a year or two. followed in the North. We laughed at the Confederates when they were obliged to use "shinplaster" notes for small change, but were soon obliged to adopt the system ourselves. The extraordinary depreciation of the Southern currency has been the topic of numberless burlesques in our papers, but how many sound thinkers do we now meet, who do not fear a like result here in the North?

We are not an alarmist, and would not be guilty of exciting the minds of our readers over matters which have no positive existence. The views we give are those which have been established by experience, and taught by the best writers on political economy the world ever proon their guard against the dangers that produce calamities such as this country has never yet seem. It may be six months, or twelve months, or two years, but the does, many who imagine themselves on the Lincoln's nomination, in which he said topsset wave of prosperity, will find them- he was "willing for one to make this war a selves engulfed in the sea of ruin. Mean- permanent institution." The New Nation, while, the condition of the laboring classes a Fremont organ, responds that if Lincoln will steadily grow worse, the cost of living is re-elected, Jim's wish will in all likeliwill become fearfully high, taxes without bood be gratified. limit will stare the people in the face, wages as assais will not keep pace with the readers have been troubled to make light and rest, and the condition of millions will be and to bontemplate. The end of all will do not use DeLand & Co.'s Chemical Salaratus.

the poor men will become the subservient

Yeer es, of Rice. Mr. Long, of Ohio, on Friday last, ex-

Mr. Conway, of Kanass a leading Abo lition member of Congress, made a speech ping the war on whatever basis might ensional Globe, and see the record for himself. The redoublable Mr. Colfax was a way, yet we have looked over the proceed. ings in vain to find one word of protest well known fact that wages never increase he is no longer fit to hold a seat among ced by all true Union men. Call these

> We presume Messrs. Conway and Long both spoke for themselves, and without consultation with any members of their that he spoke for no one but himself, as, the act in as decided terms as t We are glad to have on this subject one unquestionable Abolition authority-the Lincoln & Hamlin rallying cry in 1860: "Free Speech, Free Press, and Freedom to all."

### Netician or Grant.

during the succeeding winter than have ever been witnessed in our flourishing com-A friendly contest for the award of a army is going on at the Metropolitan Fair, now being held in New York, and & Co.) is well worth \$1,000, and will be given to the general receiving the largest number of votes, registered in a book kept for the purpose, at \$1 spiece. Up to Thursday nearly 7,000 names had been signed, of which all but a few were for McClellan or Grant. It was a neck and neck race for a while between these two candidates, a race which was rendered all the more exciting for the reason that the anti-McClellanites had dropped their first. favorites, such as Banks, Fremont, Butler and others, and concentrated their whole strength on Grant. As the contest now stands, it is McClellan against the field. We rather think that McClellan will win. for the ladice were mustering tremendous phalanzes for him, and taking up whole pages with their names. If a fact of thiskind does not show the vital character of McClellan's popularity at a time when other unem ployed generals are forgotten, we should like to know what evidence is wanted on that subject. Let the amicable strife go on. It is a pleasant way of

### helping along the Fair.

Admits the Charges. The New York Tribune, in its issue of Monday morning, contains a long editorial on the speech made by Mr. Long, of confession of its former disunion sentiments:

"Now, we do not care to deal at this time with the falsehood and sophistrywhich thoroughly pervade this speech its continual assumption that the loyal States have made war on the secoders in order to coerce them back into the Union. We hold that the Seccesionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so most of the leading Republican jouron political economy the world ever pro-nals told them—all in absolute good duced. We simply state them to place faith. President Lincoln, Gov. Morgan, those who may rely upon our statements and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States, which (and are to ensue. All indications point to a which only, as the Disunionists well know) would have had authority and power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union. But this they utterly spurned and scoffed

Jin Lang, the vulgar Kansas Senator, crash will surely take place; and when it made a speech in New York city, favoring of which but forty were cast against un-

on a war to free the black slaves of the found a war for the Constitution too heavy lish Abolitionist, said in a late speech in South, we shall be fortunate indeed if the a draft upon their patriotism, have not white race of the North do not become swarmed to the field any faster since country, some years ago: white race of the North do not become the servants of some designing European despot, or, worse still, as ambittons wristoo-racy of their own blood and kin.

Year os, of the land, which is a land report of this Manachusetts is a lad report for this Manachusetts.

claims to be her war. Her energetic Govpressed the opinion in the House of Re- ernor, raking North and South for negroes presentatives, that the war would be a to put in uniform; her enterprising subbe done was to recognize the Southern abroad for "water-works" designed to ex-Confederacy at once. Whereupon Mr. tinguish the flaming South, fired by abolision, accompanying it with an indignant and Congressional resolutions; her tremendous bounties, her meetings, speeches, exhortings, preachings; the example vines, who have themselves gone to the war, as chaplains, all has not been enough | ed honors by the Administration leaders series of resolutions providing for stop- to save Massachusetts from the impending in every part of the country! dishonor of a draft. Her Abolitionists hate the South, one would think enough even to make them fight; but, flercely in the thought of Southern lead and Baltimbre Convention. Southern steel that makes them choose

the better part of valor and stay at home. It was not so in the good old times. In the cause of constitutional liberty Massachusetts knew no stint of means, and ineffaceable record of history. And today, for liberty, for the true constitutional prove her love undying. Her fanatics, different from others who might be named, are not her fighting men.

### Party Designations.

A cotemporary calls attention to the fact connection referred to is simply false and persons and their party Radicals, Abolitionists, Jacobins, Miscegationists, or by whatever title you please, but do not insult the hallowed name of Union by applying it to a set of men who have proven themselves the foes of the country, by people in sustaining the rebellion, and in

THE last issue of the Gazette contains legheny county, of which our cotempopoints of Mr. Dawson's speech with unshould do so now, that its readers may cause of personal dislike towards the editor, themselves of the strength or weakness of his positions. We are not so bigoted sword to the most popular general in the in our opinions that we fear to have our readers see both sides of the political issues agitating the country, and we therecauses more fun than any other one thing fore propose that if the Gazetts will copy there. The weapon (presented by Tiffany Mr. Dawson's speech we will publish either Mr. Scofield's or Mr. Moorhead's, or both of them, as our neighbor may signify, giving as conspicuous a position to the

> The following is a specimen of the manner in which the Abolition press allude to the recent Illinois riot :

same as our types will permit.

"It appears that the traitors of Illinois of the insurgents are congregated near Charleston. We look for them to be completely "cleaned out" in a few days."

Our readers who have been furnished formed that every line in the above is a falsehood. Is it any wonder that there should be so much ill-feeling in the community, when a reckless; partisen press, in every issue, thus atrocionaly endeavors to produce prejudices against that portion of the people who do not embrace its political tenete.

Slander Contradicted. our selected matter what seemed to be a well authenticated statement attributing party, we have no hesitation in taking issue gross immorality to a number of ladies engaged in the business of teaching contrabands at Beaufort, S. C. The story has the cases, and therefore ne soundness in its Ohio, in Congress, to which allusion is since been contradicted from a reliable reasoning. The Council of last year was made in another place. In the course of source, and in accordance with our cusits remarks it makes the following honest tom never to permit a statement to deceive our readers after we have become convinced that it is false, we take the first opportunity to give this prominent notification of the same.

THE FERMONT MOVEMENT,-The followed the Fremont flag: Journal, Detroit; Deutsche Zeitung, Peoria, Ill.; Beobach- and as was to be expected, that they would ter, Alton, Ill.; Wisconsin Demokrat: Staats Zeitung, Dubuque, Iowa; German American, New York city; Demokrat, Davenport, Iowa. . These are all German Republican papers, and nearly every one of them asserts that it will not support Lincoln under any consideration.

THE farce of an election was gone through with in Maryland, on Wednesday of last week. Baltimore, as pro-slavery city as Richmond, with over 30,000 electors in 1860, polled less than 10,000 votes, conditional, uncompensated emancipation. The negroes of Maryland will be the Democratic element, if anything, perhaps freed, no doubt, but at the fearful cost of being cast most decidedly in favor of the forthe civil liberty of her white citizens,

THE Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island is elected by the close vote of 140, over the Democratic and Independent tickets. 'A year ago' the same concisely stated, and the Gazette will not, if it Shoulder be to place the property of the people in That is a pure article, will definite to place the property of the people in the hands of a few successful registration. Try it by all a 246, showing a few on the regular Republican rote of \$,106.

Rev., we mist the few it just in the Commin Green. and the effect of the second of the second of the entire of the second o

Contract the end of the contract of the second of the second second the second of the

A "Loyal" Favorite.

Boston, in alluding to his visit to this

"I was a distriber of the public peace; I was an enemy to the Union; I was shought worthy to be descured by your President, in an address to Coogress; I am unchanged." This is the man to whom the Pederal House of Representatives, recently paid

the compliment of voting the use of its Half for him to lecture in; and whose failure, and that the best thing that could stitute brokers, drumming up laborers addition on the occapion was listened to descurs reply. dent and Cabinet, the Administrationists Colfax, Speaker of the House, offered a tion incendiarism and kept burning with in Congress, and nearly all the shoddy resolution proposing Mr. Long's expul- the pitch of presidential proclamations aristocracy of Washington city. The person who was denounced by Henry Clay. Daniel Webster and Stephen & Douglas as an enemy to the nation, unfit to reeven of some of her ardent abolition di- ceive anything but the scorn of Americans, is now entertained with distinguish.

Convention to meet at Harrisburg, on the

"Anonymous Communications. The editor of the Gasette will do well, before writing his brother editors any more cassys on the proprieties of newspaper management, to read the parable of the man who had a appealed neither to negro or foreigner to beam in his eye. If he will look back do her work. Such is the glorious and over his columns, and refer to the grossly libelous and malicious assaults which have appeared in the Gasette during the last two liberty of her old devotion, she would years, upon the Observer and members of the Democratic party, over the guize of anonymous signatures, he may conclude that there to himself and to the people of the county. to come from behind the screen which conceals him from public view, and over his own proper signature furnish PROOF of his derogatory charges and insinuations."

The communication which we printed last week, relative to the county superintendency. citizens, a resident of the western end of the county, a "School Director," as he purported to be, and a man who has the interest of the people as much at heart as any one in the community. We had no idea that in printing his article we did anything inconsistent with editorial propriety, and, despite the Gazette's homily, we do not think so now. Our rules for the publication of communications are given every week in their appropriate place, and all who are acquainted with newspaper literature know that they are such as accord with the general practice of the profession. If any person sends us a discussion of some question of public policy, or criticism of some public officer, furnishing his real name as an indication of his responsibility for the same, we are bound by all the rules of custom and justice to insert it. Any party or parties interested are at full liberty to reply to such communications as they may take exception to, and our desire to treat all sides fairly, has induced us for a long time to specially invite responses from those who do not accept the positions adopted by ourselves and our contributors. To those who do not like this long estabthe conclusion that it is right, and believing so, rary, in a brief editorial allusion, expres- we shall continue to follow it, until experiwrong. What our correspondents write has answerable clearness and force." As the nothing to do with the opinions of ourselves, Gazette has not seen fit to publish Mr. who is always ready to express his views in Dawson's able effort, or even a portion of the appropriate place, and the individuals who it, we think it no more than just that it make the matter of a communication the

> principles of newspaper publishing. It strikes us that the Gazette has some original ideas of what constitute "severe reflections" and "gross and shameless attacks" themselves, would display a little of the delicacy they wish others to possess, there would be considerably more harmony and good feeling in the country.

We have no disposition to eater into discussion with the Gasette over the respective merits of the gentleman who has just been removed from the position of Clerk to the Common Council, because he is a Democrat, and the officer who immediately preceded have kicked up a "one horse" rebellion him. In the one instance, we are aware on their "own hook." Several thousand that the late Clerk does not desire to have his name dragged into a protracted newspaper controversy, and in the other, we have too much respect for the dead to jadulge ourwith the true account, need not be in- selves is any comments upon his character as an officer or a citizen. We submit to our neighbor whether the taste is not nonewhat questionable, which introduces the name of a gentleman whose body is now in the grave into the treatment of a topic calculated like this to excite wide differences of belief and

probable bitterness of feeling, ... ... But on the subject of the comparative actions of the two Councils, the one last year composed of a Democratic majority, and the Some time since we published among one this year of a majority of gentlemen happening to be attached to the Republican with our cotemporary. We answer to the Goods that there is no analogy whatever in elected on a distinct issue between the two nolitical organizations; each party had its own special gandidates, the campaign was vigorously conducted, the platforms were as diverse as they would be in a Presidential contest, and by the kindness of fortune it so occurred that the number of Common Councilmen holding ever and newly elected made ing additional papers have recently hoist- a Democratic majority of that body. Under these circumstances it was no more than fair. select gentlemen of their own political faith as officers. They did choose a Democratic Clerk, but with more magnenimity than has ever come to our knewledge in any instance where Republicans had the power, they conceded the President to the other side, because they knew him to be faithful and efficient and helped to elect one member of the opposite party to another office. So much for the course of a Democratic Council. The city election this year assumed nothing

of a political character, or at least members of the Republican party professed that it did not. Mayer Metcalf's only opponent was Veal, an out-and-out Republican, and the vote for Profit creand, Wheat, per beat each was made up partly from both parties, mer. On the question of Councilmen, the Hope, prime, differences were entirely upon local grounds, and the persons who were successful, received quite as many Democratic votes as those whe Pork man of ware defeated. This was the exact position. were defeated. This was the exact position,

admittedly upright and able efficer, for the sole cause that his political views disagreed with those of a majority of the members? Way'll consistent with pacir own pretensions that party should not be regarded while the life of the nation is in danger ? Was it dealing jumly by the Desocratio veters whom

thus elected on

unds to constitute themselves immediately

they had induced to east their ballots for them, under the mistaken belief that party divisions would not afterwards be brought into issue? We shall await with anxiety the

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is significance in the general order just issued by Gen. Grant, from the headquar-ters of the Army of the Potemac. It directs that public and private property for which transportation is not furnished by existing brilers shall be at once seat to the rear; that all sutlers and private citizens shall leave the army by the 16th inst., that only members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions and registered newspaper correspondents can re-main. All furloughs and lastes of absence are stopped, and all officers and men doing THE Republicans have called a State duty in other corps than their own are ordered to return to their regiments. General Grant visited the extreme front of the lines as they hate, there is plainly something 28th of April, to clear delegates to the last week. He made a clear observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly graified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnoisance of the enemy's defensive works on the Rapidan, and feturned to his headquarters on Friday avening Heavy rain was falling all day Saturday, and the streams were swellen to an extraordinary extent, conveying away bridges, making the roads impassable, and delaying operations for some

The rebel. Gen. Buford. seat a flag of truce at seven o'clock on Wednesday meraing, de-manding the surrender of Fort Halleck, Co-lumbu, Ky. The white soldiers to be treated as prisoners of war, but so protection pro-mised to colored troops found in arms. Five is more than one correspondent who "owes it hours were given for the removal of the women and children. The steamer Crawford arrived at Cairo, at one P. M. Wednesday, columbus two steamers arrived from below with 3,000 veteran troops en route home on furlough. Later dispatches to Wednesday morning report matters mere quiet. The probabilities of an attack are greatly lesened. Gen. Brayman has sent adequate reinforcements to both Paducah, and Columbus, and no fears are entertained by the military for the safety of either place. Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed the Cold Water river, near Jackson, going South with 3,000 horses and 900 wagons. This, the telegraph operator says, is doubtless

xaggerated. The Cairo News has been furnished with an order issued by Gen. Buford commanding the 2d division of Forrest's cavalry, congratulating the troops on the success of their Kentucky campaign. He praises their conduct during the attack on the fort at Paducah and alludes feelingly to the loss of Col. Thompson, commanding the 2d brigade. He asserts that they silenced the guas of the fort, and compelled one of the guaboats to withdraw from the action. The rebel loss is set down at 50 killed and 40 wounded. Pederal loss 27 killed, 70 or 80 wounded. He concludes by informing the division of his intention to hold Western Kentucky. The actual loss of the Federal forces was 14 killed and 42 wounded. Our authorities report, rebel prisoners admit a loss of 800 killed and three times as many wounded. Later news from the Red Biver expedition

s received in Cairo and New Orleans, by steamship which left the latter place on the 8d inst. On the 28th of March, Gen. Smith's forces had a fight; with the rebel Gen. Dick Taylor's army, said to be 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 27 miles above Alexandria, in which the rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy and make him fight a pitched battle. The first number of a large and handsome aper called the New Era m

ance in Washington city on Monday. The New Era is published by an association of gentlemen representing all portions of the Union, and have, the editor says, considered it one of the pressing needs of the times that there should be a press at the National Capital altogether independent of the patronage of have the opportunity of deciding for prove that they do not understand the first parties or officials. 1. It advecates the single Presidential term, and is a Fremont journal. Dispatches from Vicksburg to the 3d say that the rebels attacked Rock's plantation

(which is being worked by the Government,)
near Snydersville, on the Yasoo River, on "upon official acts and character." If people Friday last, and destroyed all the valuable buildings and machinery. The 1st Massawho are so sensitive over any allusion to chusetts Cavalry (colored) six hundred strong, drove the rebels off, after an hour's fight. The enemy numbered nearly fifteen hundred(?) —Tribune.

On Sunday night last a band of forty rebels

landed at Cape Lookout, took pessession of the lighthouse, put the keeper and his wife in durance, and exploded a keg of powder, which seriously damaged the building. They then retired on the approach of the steamer City of Jersey.

On Monday night guerrillas burned two houses and stole several horses on the oppo-site side of the river from Circ. A squad is said to have been seen on the Kentucky shore not more than ten miles from Cairc. Gold raised suddenly in New York city, on Wednesday to 1793, and closed at 178. Indications point to a still further rise.

Chief-Justice Taney resumed his seas on the hench of the Supreme Court last week, having entirely recovered from his sickness of three or lour months' duration. John C. Rives, for about 80 years the pub-

lisher of The Congressional Globe, died on Monday, at his residence in Washington, aged 8 years. The total receipts of the New York Fair up

to 8 p. m. Tuesday were \$644,606 28. NEW YORK

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT OF PRODUCE. Reported Workly for the Observer by JOSIAN CAR-PENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 22 June PENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 22 Joy Street, New York, New York, To whom shipments of produce may be made. Two thirds of the market value will be advanced on receipt of the goods if desired, and a 'quick return made for the hance. Tull directions and a weakly market report sent free of charge by mail to those making shipments.

PRICARES POR THE WHISE REDUCE APRIL 13, 1984. Scode wanted. Applies wanted. Puse firm. Pushes wanted. Reans steady. Dried Applets steady. Raspherrice wanted.

Purs and Skins. See Price Feathers, live goods, per th .....

Generic Valley Improved Mower. THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased

lished a manufactory of the same in ERIZ CITY, Pa. We claim for our Mower that it is superior to any other now in Market for several reasons,

IT IS LEED COMPLICATED & A SIMPLER MACHINE

now in Market for several reasons.

If He LEES COMPLICATED & A SHPLER MACHINE

It is a well understood principle in Mechanica th t the
least complication and the least graving in machinery,
match, the best r. Ours is the only single graved Mower
match, the best r. Ours is the only single graved Mower
match, the best r. Ours is the only single graved Mower
match the transport of the fact, it will be less
liable to get ent of order, and more readily repaired if
a condensally brokys.

Our Mower is better than any of its competitors for
the motion has better than any of its competitors for
the motion has better than any of rival Machines,
another reason: is the construction of rival Machines,
their preprietors have found it necessary to grarthen
up to a high metion, to present "clogging," has been one
of the worst difficulties to be overcome, and the ligher
the motion the less "clogging,". By an improvement
the motion the less "clogging,". By an improvement
which we have made in our Mower, we prevent clogging
and retain a low motion; our knife making less than
fourteen revolutions to one of the drive which
is less than two-thirds of the motion is of ver Mackines.
Hesse they offer less resistance to: the horses, and are
more durable than those of a higher motion.

Our knife is placed on a line with the axis of the drivewheel, which is found serviceable in moving on a knoll
or is a gully; having a comparativety low motions it is
less inable to break when "brought up" by a hidden stab wheal, which is found servicable in moving on a sand-or in a sgilly; having a comparatively low motion, it is less liable to break when "brought up" by a hidden sind-or stone; and then, added to the fact that we use a lim-ber entiting-bar, snable us to mow rougher meadows with greater impurity than can be done with a sy other fidwer.

Excepting the tougus, our "fachine is made wholly of iron and steel; hence is more durable than those made largely of wood, and therefore ce tain to shrink, swell-and wear out. The "GENERER VALLEY"

WEIGHS BUT LITTLE OVER 500 POUNDS, and its lightness, the simplicity of its machinery, its cospire to make it the

EASIEST DEAWING MOWER USED!

EARLEST DEAWING MOWER USED:

The operator is enabled to throw the shaft attached to the krife out and in gear at pleasure; and having a simber exiting-ber, the krife can be folded up over the Machine, and hence it can be conveniently transported front field to field, and will occupy less storage room when having is over.

The seat is attached by means of long steel springs so that elderly mea and partial lavalidy are enabled to operate it; and its simplicity of gaaring makes it more noiselem than double-graved mackines.

It will be an advantage to farmers in Krie, Crawford and Ashtabula counties, and in vicinities contiguous to our manufactory, so buy machines made near home, so that, if any part should be accidentally broken, a new place could be more readily substituted.

To mean of responsibility, living where the "Genesse Valley" has not been used, we make this offer. We will let you take one on trial, with the agreement on your part to purchase it, provided it shall roove as good as assess recommended, yes being the judge. We believe in the superiority of our Mowers, and shall subrace every opportunity to persuade tarmers to give them a trial.

These assertions are based upon actual experiments.

tal.

These assertions are based upon actual experiments

their work wall.

We publicly challenge all persons interested in the sale of rival mowers, to meet us in a Trial Nowing Match, on all sorts of ground, and in all sorts of grass. We claim to be able to mow rougher mesdows, to mow more acred in a day, and to mow the same number of acres with greater case, than can be done with any other Machine.

Parsons desirous of purchasing machines, or of obtain-ing agency for the same, will find us at the sid Engle Foundry, on Federal Hill, or can address us at Erie, Pa-Liberal discounts made to agents Erie, Pa-, March, 1864.-3m° J. & E. DENSMORE.

# SPRING GOODS!

S. MORRISON

PARAGON BLOCK, ERIÉ,

receiving the Largest and most Complete Store over offered in this Market, comprising

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! IN GREAT VARIETY, SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, W HITE GOODS

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

A Comp'ete Assortment of the LEADING BRANDS OF DOMESTICS

R. S. MORRISON.

apr9'64-4f.

NOW OPEN!

### YOUNG'S

HOUSE FURNISHING

## EMPORIUM!

NO. 4 WRIGHT'S BLOCK,

Where can be found one of the most Brilliant and Magnificent Stocks of

Fancy & Useful Articles Ever offered by one Establishment in this city.

umerate. In a word, if you need anything, call and for it, and, beyond doubt, you will find it at YOUNG'S EMPORIUM!

A Superior Article of

Silver Plated Ware. LINEN NAPKINS.

> TABLE CLOTHS, FRUIT NAPKINS.

TOW ELING

Mats, Rugs, Stair & Table Oil Cloths, WOUD, WILLOW AND GLASS WARE

I TO ALWAYS ON HAND. PERFUMERY AND PANOY GOODS. ZEPHYRE,

EMBROIDDRING BRANDS, DRESS BUTTONS, LIN IEM
AND ENAMELED CUPPS, MAGIC SUPPLING,
AND FANCY GOODS,

IN GREAT PROFUSION. PAPER & ENVELOPES, WINDOW SHADES AND PRETURES, GLASS WARE, Se.

Drop in and examine my Stock. Jos. S. W. Young THE PLACE

TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK E. COUGHLIES. BOOT & SHOE STORE

State Street, Nearly Opplesie the Post Office.

E. Couphlin, Best and 'Shee Busies, respectfully informs the Public that he has removed his stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he invites all his old briends and curtomer to give him a call. Particular attention given to BBPAIRINGS wing extend werkmen, and experintending all hi

PARTIES AND FAMILIES Supplied with In Greats, Lehnen Ins, Paney, Management, Elmes, Confestionary and Fresh in Marting, 18715-12s. BENER & NUMBERS.

The first the second of the se

D

 $\Box$ 

Ω

0

S

88,

arnish

OF BUFFALO, N. Y.,
AS LOCATED IN ERIE, P.

Inhalation of Oxygenized in

sich it may come in contact. The cause of Q ad Consumption, is a lack of oxygenia the By the inhalation of oxygenized six, the coxygenized and purified, and disease din before the sum. administrations of the oxygen will cure owing diseases: Dyspepsa, Neuralis, R upitation, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Krution, m, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofuls, Liver Com

phical mind of the efficacy of the oxygenized medial agent, and to induce the afflicted to n

oest, can be seen a this rooms.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Bennember the place,

ROSENZWEIG'S BLOCK

ABOVE MERRILL'S DRY GOODS STO

Also agent for the sale of Dr Firmenton's

reatine, of 284 pages, on Bunnscheidtism and 1

natablokton.

NEW FIRM SMITH & GILLMORE

(Successor to E. H. Smith.) WHOLESALE AND RETAI DEALERS IT BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS

LADIES' FURNISHING GOOD STATE STREET,

BRIWEEN-SEVENTH AND EIGHTH STREE E. H. SMITH.

EATING SALOON. The attention of the Public is invited to the same the Corner of state and Fifth Streets, which have fitted up in handsome style, and is and bed swed to be one of the pleasanter resorts in the city.

OYSTERS, GAME,

And all kinds of articles ninally kept in a Salona up to customes in a Superior manner.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PERSONS WHO DEED BE PRIVATE. the Bar is supplied with the

CHOICEST LIQUORS & CIGAR Feeling that my arrangements are minums full to give settletection. I respectfully solar test rounge of the community.

C. TRUS.

Administrator's Notice ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATE having been granted to the uncerspect as tate of John Fount, deed, late of Leiberd torsich Co., Pa.; Notice is hereby given to all know; is elves indebted to said estate to make immedia ment, and those having accounts against them. present to me, properly anthenticated, for settles HENRY FOUST, Administra LeBesuf, March 5, 1864-5m°

Desirable Property for 80 THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS
at Private Sale the House and Locat
pied by James Lytie, on Fifth Street, Ericat;
the house is a large two-story frame one, and is
well adapted for a boarding house.
Also, a Lot on Third St., between Sama ras and is
Eric city.
Also, half-lot on Ninth street, between Myre
Cheanut.
For terms apply to J. S. Lyt'e, Buffalo, or to
JAMES LITTLE B

Farm for Sale. THE undersigned offers for sale, if the 18th of February art, his Farm in Su tp., containing one hundred and forty acres, mose one hundred acres improved; the beliance poil ber, good farm builtings, orchard and is will visit is situated? I miles from Eris on the Waterfelf road. If not sold by the above date to will be real one or more years.

JAMES JOHNS.

Lumber for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS fo at his Mill, in Harborersek, a deirable land ber, such as FLOORING, SIDING, FENCE MANUAL STATES AND ASSESSMENT PROPERTY AT ALL OF THE AMERICAN PROPERTY AT ALL OF THE AMERICAN PROPERTY AT ALL OF THE AMERICAN PROPERTY.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offiers for Sale s.

Farm of Ply sares, in high state of carette a good house and new barn, apple and states as a subscriber of the manner of the sale and township, 3 miles South of F. r. particulars enquire of Mr. Thos. Tidman, to of the subscriber on the Premises.

Apr3-4w. ROST. C.S.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

TIEST NATIONAL BANE OF ERIC, DISTA

DEPOSITORY OF RIE. U. S.—this shall assessment that it is proprieted to receive rule; account of United States Bouds, authorised by March 2, 3864, bearing date March 1, 1864, refer the pleasure of the Government after 10 years in able 60 years from date, bearing interest after a year, payable in soin annually, on Sord a 1900, and send-samually on all other Bond 500, and send-samually on all other Bond 60 Subscribers will receive either Registered South, as they may profer. It is expected this Bonds will be ready for delivery about the this Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition associated of the periodical of the Beads is larger the Notes of Subicula Banks, adding fifty for premises, until further notice,) from the lating until the day of subscription.

Expineered Bands will be issued of the denominations of \$100, \$1000 and you can be come to the content of the denominations of \$100, \$1000 and \$1,000 a.

Even the Note of the Benedictor of \$100, \$1000 and \$1,000 a.

Even the Note of the Secretary of the Iransitation of \$100, \$1000 and \$1,000 and \$1,000

By anthority of the Secretary of the Trees.

M. SANFORD. REMOVAL.

GROCEBIES! GROCEBI GROCEBIES! GROCE

THE Subscriber has removed his

of Groderies from the brick block on Sara

Depot he the room in the brick block on Sara

franches of Fourth, where he will be happy to

friends and contemers and fill their orders for re
stock of Groceries is large and cartly select

freed at the low-st rates consistent with the seg
freed at the low-st rates consistent with the seg
He invites all in need of anything in his the seal!

SODA WATER. OME OF BIGELOW'S Combination Syrup and Soda (S FOR SALE. Coal \$175 in June '62, and is as good as not not need at a hargain. One he seen at my supposed that a hargain. SANULL CASE

For Sale. THVE HORSE-POWER STATION MORE ----