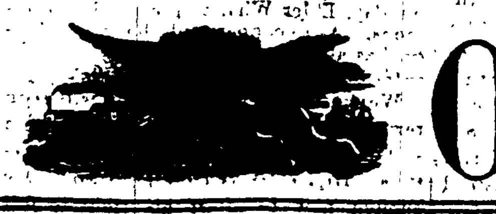
THE ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.
OFFICE IN THE "OBSERVER BUILDINGS," STATE STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

THE ERIE  OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $2,50 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 34. ERIE, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 5, 1864. NUMBER 49.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion 75 Cents; two insertions $1,00; three insertions $1,25; one month $1,50; two months $2,50; three months $3,00; six months $5,00; one year $8,00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisement, $1,50; Administrator's Notices $2,50; Local Notices FIVE cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) five cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor, one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for its insertion.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Two Dollars per annum in advance.

JOB PRINTING.—We have one of the best Jobbing Offices in the State, and are ready to do any work in that line that may be entrusted to us, in equal style to any establishment outside of the largest cities.

A FACT GENERALLY KNOWN,

THAT the variety of new style Bedsteads, of Gothic, Cottage, Congress, Round Corner, Camp Sofa, Jenny Lind and other patterns, with serpentine and strait front, handsomely veneered Bureaus, Extension, Dining, Breakfast, Centre and other Tables, Whatnots, Quaker Stands, Carpet and Damask Lounges, Sofa Beds, Hair and Sea Grass Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bolsters with other household furniture, &c., all manufactured from well seasoned lumber and healthy materials, by experienced workmen and not by apprentices. For style, quality and low prices I will defy even two-price dealers to undersell me. Featherbrung Sand sold. Cane seat, Parlor, Bedroom, Rocking, Sewing, Nurse and other Chairs, of Eastern and Western manufacture, are hickory dolled and glued, making them as strong as any other part of the chair, where others made and sold are only nailed, and by no means durable. Wood Windsor, Rocking, Sewing and Nurse, are chairs of hard wood rounds clinched through the seat and glued, warranted to stand. Handsomely painted, and can't be beaten for strength, price and finish. Spring Beds. I have sold over 30 and have the highest testimonials with a list of prices of all goods sent on application. Packing and shipping free.

After five years experience and contending with unprincipled two price dealers, I am determined to sell one price to all, give worth for your pay, and do justice to all who trade with me.

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Live Stock, Crude and Refined Oil, Store Pay, Produce &c., taken at fair market value for pay. Remember the place, next corner of 8th street on State, Erie, Pa. G. W. ELLSEY
nov24-tf. Manufact'r and Commis'n Salesman.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY STORE.

P. A. BECKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
North-East Corner of the Park & French Street, (CHEAPSIDE,)

Would respectfully call the attention of the community to his large Stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Which he is desirous to sell at the
VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!
His assortment of
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, TOBACCOS, FISH, &C.,
is not surpassed in the city, as he is prepared to prove to all who give him a call.

He also keeps constantly on hand a superior lot of
PURE LIQUORS,
for the wholesale trade, to which he directs the attention of the public.

His motto is, "Quick Sales, Small Profits and a full Equivalent for the Money." april'63tf.

MANHOOD; How Lost! How Restored!
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 Cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility; by
ROB'T J. CULVERWELL, M. D.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing, DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586. feb14'63-

1862. SPRING. 1862.
ERIE BONNET STORE.
(Late Model Bonnet Store.)
E. H. SMITH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
MILLINERY GOODS.
☞ Milliners supplied with Goods at New York Prices. Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Dressing Straws. No 3 Hughes' Block, State St. may29tf.

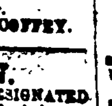
Notice to Oil Refiners.

WE are prepared to sell to Refiners OIL VITRIOL CAUSTIC SODA and GLUE at the lowest market prices. We can sell Oil Vitriol by the car load at the manufacturers, thereby saving to the purchaser the exchange and securing promptness in shipping.
sep26tf. CLEMENS, CAUGHEY & BURGESS.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
P. SCHAAF,
Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Store in
No. 2 Hughes' Block, Erie,
Where he will always keep on hand a large supply of
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
And everything usually for sale in an establishment of the kind.
☞ Terms as reasonable as any other store in the city. jan16'64tf.

F. A. WEBER. JOHN UHR.
NEW GROCERY STORE.
The undersigned have opened a new Grocery Store, on the
EAST SIDE OF STATE ST., 2d HOUSE NORTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGE,
Where they intend keeping a full supply of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS, CROCKERY WARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, CONFECTIONARIES, TOBACCO & CIGARS,
And everything usually on hand in an establishment of the sort.

We are determined to offer as good inducements as any other dealers in the city, and invite the public to call, confident that we can give entire satisfaction.
oct31'63tf. F. A. WEBBER & UHR.

OYSTERS & CLAMS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he is still at his old stand,
No. 2 Washington Fish Market, New York,
And is prepared to furnish
HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES
with the best
OYSTERS AND CLAMS.
The market affords, at Wholesale and Retail, at short notice, and at the LOWEST LIVING PRICES.
☞ All Orders from the Country Promptly Attended to.
N. B.—Oysters and Clams Pickled to Order.
New York, June 20, 1863.—1y. H. COFFEY.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ERIE, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.—This Bank hereby announces that it is prepared to receive subscriptions on account of United States Bonds, authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years, and payable 40 years from date, bearing interest at 5 per cent a year, payable in coin annually, on Bonds not over $100, and semi-annually on all other Bonds.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. It is expected that Coupon Bonds will be ready for delivery about the 1st of April.

Subscribers will be required to pay, in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money, the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice,) from the 1st day of March until the day of subscription.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s, $1,000s, $5,000s, $10,000s; and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $50s, $100s, $500s and $1,000s.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury.
april— M. SANFORD, Cashier.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a Small Farm of [illegible] acres, in high state of cultivation, with a good house and barn, peach, apple and peach orchards, is well supplied with soft water, and pleasantly situated in LeBoeuf township, 3 miles South of Waterford. For particulars enquire of Mr. Thos. Tidman, in Erie, or of the subscriber on the Premises.
apr2-4m. ROBT. C. SMITH.

1864. 1864.
BUFFALO & ERIE R. R.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864, Passenger Trains will run on this Road as follows:

LEAVING ERIE.
6 21 A. M., Mail and Accom., stopping at Harbor Creek, North East, State Line, Quincy, Westfield, Portland, Brocton, Dunkirk, Silvercreek, Irving and Angola, arriving at Buffalo, at 10 30 A. M.
2 00 P. M., Day Express, stopping at North East, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Angola, and arriving at Buffalo at 5 30 P. M.
6 40 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, and arrives at Buffalo at 9 40 P. M.
1 45 A. M., Night Express, stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arrives at Buffalo at 4 20 A. M.
The Day Express connects at Dunkirk and Buffalo, & the Night Express at Buffalo only, with Express trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

LEAVING BUFFALO.
5 30 P. M., Mail & Acc'm., stopping at Hamburgh, North Evans, Angola, Irving, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Portland, Westfield, Quincy, State Line, North East and Harbor Creek, arriving at Erie at 9 30 P. M.
7 00 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arrives at Erie at 10 30 A. M.
11 55 A. M., Day Express, stopping at Angola, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield and North East, arriving at Erie at 3 40 P. M.
11 40 P. M., Night Express, stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk and Westfield, arriving at Erie at 3 30 A. M.
Railroad time is ten minutes faster than Erie time.
Nov. 23, 1863. R. N. BROWN, Supt.

Cleveland and Erie Railroad

ON and after Monday, April 20th, 1863, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will run as follows, viz:

LEAVE CLEVELAND.
9 45 P. M. Night Express Train stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, only, and arrives at Erie at 1 03 P. M.
6 20 P. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stops at all stations, and arrives at Erie at 9 25 P. M.
4 00 P. M., Cincinnati Express, stops at Painesville, Ashtabula and Girard, arrives at Erie at 7 00 P. M.
10 00 P. M., Day Express, stops at Willoughby, Painesville, Geneva, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Girard, arrives at Erie at 1 23 P. M.

LEAVE ERIE.
1 15 A. M. Night Express Train stops at Girard, Ashtabula and Painesville only, and arrives at Cleveland 4 45, A. M.
5 50 A. M., Mail and Accommodation Train, stopping at all the stations and arrives at Cleveland at 9 55 A. M.
9 55 A. M., Toledo Express, stopping at all stations except Swanville, Saybrook, Unionville, Perry, Mentor and Wickliffe, arrives at Cleveland 1 45 P. M.
1 23 Day Express, stops at Girard, Conneaut, Ashtabula and Painesville, arrives at Cleveland at 4 55 P. M.
All the through trains going Westward, connect at Cleveland with trains for Toledo, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, &c. &c.
All the through trains going Eastward, connect at Dunkirk with the trains of the N. Y. & Erie Railroad; and at Buffalo with the N. Y. Central and Buffalo and N. Y. City Railroads, for New York, Albany, Boston, Niagara Falls, &c. &c. H. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.
Cleveland, April 20, 1863.

Erie & Pittsburgh R. R.
CHANGE OF TIME, COMMENCING Monday, Jan. 4th, 1864.

TRAINS LEAVE GIRARD.
4 00 P. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Sharon at 9 50 P. M.
9 25 A. M., Freight No. 2, stops at all stations and arrives at Sharon at 3 15 P. M.

TRAINS LEAVE SHARON.
7 30 A. M., Accommodation, stops at all Stations and arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.
7 00 A. M., Freight No. 1, stops at at all Stations except Clarksville, Espyville, Centre Road, Spring, Wells and Crossing, and arrives at Girard at 12 15 P. M.
Freight trains will run to and from Erie.
jan9'64tf. R. N. BROWN, Sup't.

1864. 1864.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is rapidly being opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Mail Train Leaves	4 15 P. M.
Express Train Leaves	10 30 A. M.
Mail Train Arrives	9 50 A. M.
Express Train Arrives	5 45 P. M.

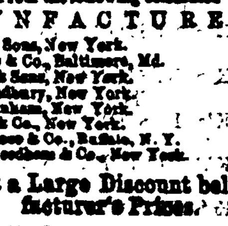
For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts., and for Freight, business of the Company's agents,
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philad'a.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philad'a.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
mar17'64.

ERIE RAILWAY.
CHANGE OF HOURS, COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1864.
Trains will leave Dunkirk at about the following hours viz:

Eastward Bound—Depart.

Night Express	4 05 P. M.
Mail	7 00 A. M.
Stock Express	9 40 A. M.
Fast Freight	[illegible] A. M.
Way Freight	5 00 A. M.

Night Express runs every day.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.

New Music Store.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
From the following celebrated
MAUNFACTURERS.
Steinway & Sons, New York.
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.
Lindeman & Sons, New York.
Wm. B. Bradbury, New York.
John B. Dunham, New York.
J. P. Hale & Co., New York.
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Carhart, Needham & Co., New York.
Prices at a Large Discount below Manufacturer's Prices.
SEVEN OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, OVER STRUNG ROSE WOOD PIANOS FOR $250.
Also, Instruction Books and Sheet Music,
All persons wishing a first rate Piano Forte or Melodeon, are invited to call and examine our instruments before purchasing elsewhere.
Reed's Block, State street, nearly opposite the Post Office. ZELINA SMITH.
☞ P. S.—Every Instrument warranted for five years. may—1y.

C. ENGELHART,
Dealer in Boots & Shoes!
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF
CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES!

WOULD take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to have a continuation of the same. I take pleasure to inform the public that I have still selling
READY MADE BOOTS AND SHOES AS CHEAP, If not a Little Cheaper,
Than any House in this place, and I am still making the best qualities of Custom Boots and Shoes, for which I employ none but the BEST of WORKMEN, under the Superintendence of C. MILLER.
Having obtained a license to use the
Plumer Patent Last,
I am now prepared to make the Plumer Patent Boots and Shoes in a manner not to be surpassed in Style and Workmanship.
☞ I always keep on hand a selection of the best Brands of French and American Calf and Kips.
P. S.—Repairing attended to.

READY PAY STORE!
J. & J. MINNIG
Would respectfully inform the Public that they have Purchased the
STOCK OF GROCERIES OF JAMES A. BLISS,
corner of 8th and State streets,
Where they intend to keep as good an assortment of FAMILY
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND VARIETY GOODS,
as is kept in Erie.
Best Brands of Erie County Flour
Kept constantly on hand and
WARRANTED A GOOD ARTICLE.
☞ The highest Market Price paid for all kinds of Country Produce.
☞ Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the City.
J. MINNIG. [ADVERTISEMENT.] A. MINNIG.

CONNUBIAL POETRY.

"Our friend David Barker, Esq.," says an Eastern paper, "who has produced some of the best poetry ever written by a Maine bard, pleased at a little incident that happened in his family, (the first occurrence of the kind,) gives vent to his feelings in the following imaginative piece:"

MY CHILD'S ORIGIN.

One night, as old St. Peter slept,
He left the door of Heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.

One summer, as the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams,
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That when he leaves this world of sin,
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,
And find that door of Heaven again.

Whereupon some fellow of the practical sort, and without any imagination, and not possessing the "divine afflatus," attempts to destroy the little illusion of David as follows:

ST. PETER'S REPLY.

Full eighteen hundred years or more
I've kept my door securely tied,
There was no "little angel" strayed,
Nor one been missing all the while.

I did not sleep, as you supposed,
Nor left the door of Heaven ajar,
Nor has a "little angel" strayed,
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that "blushing bride," and see
If she don't frankly own and say
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it by the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That should your number still enlarge,
That you will not do, as before,
And lay it to St. Peter's charge.

Female Supremacy.

There is one quarter of the globe, in which our "strong-minded" ladies, those who are disgusted with the social condition of women in America, who are weary of the deference paid to ladies in rail cars and public assemblies, who are not content with the practical proof in the United States of the renowned axiom, "Woman rule everything, because they rule those who rule everything." there is one place, we say, to which they might immigrate with advantage, and that is, to the river, Zambese, in Africa. Dr. Livingstone describes the country of the Bolonda negroes as the paradise of women. Usually among heathen and superstitious people, women are degraded to the level of the brutes; but among the Bolondas, Dr. Livingston found it established that a woman should sit in the councils of the nation; that a young man on entering on the matrimonial estate should be compelled to remove from his own village to that of his wife; and in forming this relation, he should bind himself to provide her mother with firewood as long as the old lady lived; that the wife alone could divorce the husband, and that, in the event of their separation, the children became the property of their mother; and that the lord of creation should be unable to enter into the most ordinary contract, or to perform the simplest service for another without the sanction of "the lady superior,"—all certainly indications of female supremacy, which it was passing strange to find among the denizens of Central Africa. But yet it must be allowed that the reciprocity was not "only on one side;" for, in return for the husband's deference, his wives are expected to provide him with food. This may possibly account for the fact which the doctor states, that the ladies never lack a husband, and that an old maid is not to be found from the cape to the equator.

Polygamy prevails among them as among our pure and saintly friends at Utah, but the multiplication of wives only increases the servitude of the husband. If one of the happy men chances to offend the ladies—woe unto him! They resolve to wound him in the most tender part—the stomach. Returning home, therefore, at the usual hour, he calls upon his first wife, and asks for dinner, but she sends him to a second, "whom he loves better," and she again to a third, until he has run the gauntlet through them all with the same result. Sometimes the ladies go so far as to inflict personal chastisement on their bearded partners; not content with starving, they even in a while beat them severely. If this strange tale did not come from the lips of one of the most truthful of men we could not give it credence. We respectfully suggest to the "strong-minded" (and strong-handed) the expediency, if an immigration company is thought impracticable, to get up "Bolonda Societies" here, and naturalize the usage of the Zambese country among us. Any new "ism" is sure to take for a while. America is the country for "isms." All new fangled notions have a fair trial here, but then, if it is the cradle of experimental ideas, it is also the pitiless grave of those that have no value. It presents a stern ordeal to try every new theory.

[From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen of April 22.

The Maryland Election.

We stated last week that in spite of all the fraudulent voting in Baltimore, and in the counties, that the vote for a convention was less than one-third of the whole vote of the State. No man of sense will doubt the number of legal voters in the State is, by several thousand larger now than it was in 1860, when 92,000 were polled. According to the proclamation of Governor Bradford, announcing the result of the election, 31,593 votes were cast for a convention, 19,514 against a convention, and 197 blanks. So 31,593 votes; less than one-third of the whole vote of the State, have elected sixty-one delegates, who, in the arrogance of power inspired by Federal will, undertake to assemble in convention, at the people's expense, and change the organic law in its most vital features, in direct opposition to the well-known sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of the State.

These men must anticipate the establishment of a permanent military despotism, and the abolition of free representative government, or they could not so wantonly outrage the public opinion of the State. Do they suppose that if free government is saved from the wreck of the Union, that they will not be remembered as long as they live by the plundered and disenfranchised freemen of Maryland? If free government remains, there will be a heritage of infamy for them, from which they can escape only by a disgraceful oblivion.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.—The Philadelphia Press says: "A few more such victories as that of Fort Pillow and the rebellion is ruined." This throws Mark Tapley into the shade. It is the pursuit of jollity under difficulties one step beyond the sublime.—Albany Journal (Rep.)

[From the Chambersburg Repository, (Republican.)

The Mutations of Politics.

The apportionment of the State into legislative districts, with the manifest view of making the Union strength of the State most available in maintaining legislative ascendancy, recalls to us the singular political mutations exhibited in the last ten years. Taking the vote for Governor in 1863, with the meagre majority of 15,000 in a poll of over half a million, the apportionment likely to be enacted would give the Democrats about one-third of the Senators; but the history of apportionments and the "glorious uncertainty of elections," defy the most judicious calculations as to political results.

The revolution of 1854 severed the North from the Democracy, and it has since been most faithful in its adhesion to Freedom; but beyond that immediate section of the State, the people have cut all manner of fantastic tricks politically. Philadelphia is now relied upon to furnish three Union Senators and not less than twelve members,—yet no later than 1858 the delegation from that city was unanimously Democratic in both branches. Chester and Delaware are to furnish one Union Senator of course, and make Montgomery contribute another,—yet in 1857 Chester and Delaware elected a Democratic Senator and four Representatives, while Montgomery chose a Republican in 1858. Bucks is now conceded to the Democrats in the Senatorial calculations; but it has had anti-Democratic Senators fully half the time during the last fifteen years, and has chosen Assemblymen with equal impartiality; in 1858-9 and 60, electing Republican members. Lancaster has had Democratic Representatives at least twice during the last ten years, and has been twice earnestly contested for Congress. York elected a Whig Senator in 1846; defeated Democratic Representatives in 1854 and twice or thrice during the last legislative apportionment—varying from 3,000 Democratic to several hundred the other way. Dauphin had Democratic Representatives in 1859 and 1861, and would have made a Democratic Senator in 1857 but for Lebanon giving 800 for Rutherford—electing him by twelve. Cumberland gave 1,200 against Benham ten years ago, and elected American members, and has defeated Democratic members three times in the last seven years. Every county South of the Susquehanna had Democratic members in 1858, excepting only one in Franklin; and the same year Somerset, Huntingdon and Blair each contributed one to the two-thirds Democratic vote in the House. Cambria elected Republican members three times out of the last seven; Armstrong, Westmoreland and Fayette have twice or thrice done likewise in the same period, and Westmoreland and Fayette elected Republican Senators in 1854 and in 1860. Greene has had anti-Democratic Senators twice in ten years—Flenniken in 1854 and Lawrence 1860—and Washington has gone 500 either way in the same time. Allegheny had two Democratic Senators in 1856, and in 1855-7 sent solid Democratic delegations to the House; Erie had Democratic members twice within ten years, and Clearfield, Elk, &c., have had a Republican Senator and member three years since 1855. Lycoming has rotated from 500 Republican to 1200 Democratic within several years; and Centre has given 300 both ways since the last apportionment. Northumberland has voted 1,000 for both tickets since 1854, and with Columbia, Montour and Snyder elected a Republican Senator in 1860. Schuylkill has given 1,000 Republican and 2,500 Democratic within four years, and has defeated Democratic legislative candidates about one-third of the time during fifteen years past. Berks has been debatable several times within our recollection—had anti Democratic members in 1855 and defeated Democratic candidates for Congress in 1858 and 1859. Lehigh and Northampton had a Whig Senator from 1847 to '50; Lehigh and Carbon have twice had Republican members since 1858, and Lehigh has chosen anti Democratic Congressmen several times since the present issues have agitated the people. Luzerne was Republican nearly half the time during the last legislative apportionment, and with the intensely Democratic counties of Columbia and Montour, elected Butler once and Fuller, and Scranton each twice to Congress since 1846.

But a little more than one year ago, the Franklin, Adams, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset district elected a Democratic Congressman—defeating a strong and efficient Representative who had twice carried the district with Juniata in place of Somerset. The Dauphin, Juniata, Union, Snyder and Northumberland district also elected a Democrat, in the face of 1,000 majority that ought to be. Hon. J. H. Campbell, who had three times been chosen in Schuylkill and Northumberland, was defeated with his district improved over 1500 by the exchange of Lebanon for Northumberland; and Grow was defeated 2,000 by Luzerne with over 1200 majority in Susquehanna, although Luzerne had gone Republican three years out of the previous four. Indiana was also overborne for Congress in 1862 by counties which have voted with her more than half the time since 1858, and so with Lawrence, in the face of nearly 2,000 given by each to their favorite candidates. And the general results in the State have been equally confusing. In 1853 the Democrats carried it by nearly 40,000, and in 1854 Gov. Pollock had 40,000 over Bigler, while Mott, Democrat, had over 190,000 over Darsie. In 1857 Packer defeated Wilmot by 83,000; in 1858-9 the Republicans carried the State by decisive majorities which culminated in 32,000 for Curtin and 60,000 for Lincoln in 1860. In 1861-2 the State was carried by the Democrats on the popular vote, and in 1863, the heaviest vote ever polled, with over 50,000 disfranchised in the army, gave Curtin 15,000—thus barely saving the country's cause at a period when disaster would have been a fearful if not a fatal disaster to our nationality.

Such are the mutations of political history in this State, and if there is any man shrewd enough to make an apportionment to seed upon the experience of the past that will promise Union supremacy in the legislature for seven years to come, his laurels will be of the rarest order.

THE SACRIFICE FOR MCCLELLAN.—It is a notable fact that, almost without exception, all the money sent by the soldiers to the New York sword-voting contest, which was very considerable, was recorded for Gen. McClellan. Another fact is worthy of mention, namely that the majority of these is in favor of McClellan. The $15,000 raised by the Loyal Leaguers decided the contest.

Monkey in Church.

There was once an eminent clergyman by the name of Cassaubon, who kept in his family a tame monkey of which he was very fond. This animal, which was allowed its liberty, liked to follow the minister when he went out, but on the Sabbath was usually shut up until his owner was out of sight on his way to church. But one Sabbath morning, when the clergyman, taking the sermon under his arm, went out, the monkey followed him unobserved, and, watching the opportunity when his master was speaking to a gentleman on the steps, ran up at the back of the pulpit, and jumped upon the sounding board. Here he gravely seated himself, looking round in a knowing manner on the congregation, who were greatly amused at so strange a spectacle. The service proceeded as usual, while the monkey, who evidently much enjoyed the sight of so many people, occasionally peeped over the sounding board to observe the movements of his master, who was unconscious of his presence. When the sermon commenced, many little forms were convulsed with laughter, which conduct so shocked the good pastor that he thought it his duty to administer a reproof, which he did with considerable action of his hands and arms. The monkey, who had now become familiar with the scene, imitated every motion, till at last a scarcely suppressed smile appeared upon the countenance of most of the audience. This occurred, too, in one of the most solemn passages in the discourse; and so horrible did the levity appear to the good minister, that he launched forth into violent rebuke, every word being enforced by great energy of action. All this time the little fellow overhead mimicked every movement with ardor and exactness. The audience, witnessing the apparent competition between the good man and his monkey, could no longer retain the least appearance of composure, and burst into roars of laughter, in the midst of which one of the congregation kindly relieved the horror of the pastor at the irreverence and impiety of his flock, by pointing out the cause of the merriment. Casting his eyes upward, the minister could just discern the animal standing on the end of the sounding-board, and, gesturing with all his might, when he found it difficult to control himself, though highly exasperated at the occurrence. He gave directions to have the monkey removed, and sat down to compose himself, and allow his congregation to recover their equanimity while the order was being obeyed.

Mr. Lincoln's Jokes Reinforced.

(Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

Here is a little fact illustrative of the predominance of the humorous in Mr. Lincoln's character, for which I am prepared to vouch: A week or two since, the President visited Grover's theatre, where he witnessed the "Seven Sisters,"—a play in which the leading actor, Mr. McDonough, introduced a varied assortment of jokes, puns and decided hits—some of them belonging to the author of the piece, and others what are known in theatrical parlance as "gags." Mr. Lincoln was so well pleased with what he saw and heard on the occasion, that he wrote a complimentary note to Mr. McDonough a few days afterwards, cordially inviting him to call at the White House. The actor, of course, felt highly honored by the recognition of his talents, from such a distinguished source, and immediately changed his domestic base from a second to a first class hotel. He accepted the invitation extended to him, and made his bow at the White House next day. Mr. Lincoln received him warmly, told him how much he was delighted with the "Seven Sisters," and pressed him to recite the *jeux d' esprit* which had pleased him so much. Mr. McDonough cheerfully complied, and the result of the conference was a heavy reinforcement to the *repertoire* of Presidential jokes. It must not be supposed that I wish to draw from this fact an inference that Mr. Lincoln is chargable with plagiarism in the matter of jokes. Essays have been written to prove that, strictly speaking, there is very little originality in the literature of the age. Shakspeare "revamped" histories and romances to make tragedies and comedies, and yet nobody calls "Romeo and Juliet" a plagiarism, or attributes "Macbeth" to the genius of anybody but the Bard of Avon; and why shouldn't it be legitimate for Mr. Lincoln to "fix up" dramatic jokes, locate them "out in Illinois," and have them all credited as the offspring of his fertile brain.

A LAWYER'S CAVEAT.—William H. Harding, a lawyer of Lee, Mass., had the fortune a few days since of having his marriage published in the Berkshire *Eagle*. To this he, lawyer like, takes exceptions. In a caveat to the editor he says:

"The report of my marriage, which I find in your issue of the 27th instant, is not quite correct. First, on the 20th of July, 1863, I kept close company with my law books; Second, I was never in Lebanon Springs in my life; Third, I never, to my knowledge, saw or heard of the Rev. E. T. Hunt; Fourth, the young lady mentioned as the bride is the wife of my brother; and, Fifth, I never was married at all—I never came within gunshot of marriage—I never wanted to get married—and, finally, I never expect to get married. With the above exceptions, your item is all correct."

The Late John C. Rives.

In a biographical sketch of John C. Rives, published in the *Congressional Globe*, this is said of him: He allowed none to be as generous to him as he would willingly be to them. He expended more in charities than any who ever lived in this city, though he earned the means by incessant, well-directed labor, beginning at first by turning the wheel that moved the *Globe* presses by his own strong arm, before steam was applied to them. He made no ostentation of largesses, but his books show that in a single year he paid out $17,000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the district, besides innumerable aids in smaller amounts to individuals.

COMPUTING INTEREST.—A new mode of computing interest at six per cent. has been published which appears very simple. Multiply any given number of dollars by the number of days of interest desired; separate the right-hand figure and divide by six; the result is the true interest in cents of such sum for such number of days at six per cent. This rule is simple, and so true, according to all business usages, that every banker, broker, merchant and clerk should post it up for reference and use. There being no such thing as a fraction in it, there is scarcely any liability to error or mistake. By no other arithmetical process can so decided information be obtained with so few figures.

Extracts for Young Men.

Give a young man a taste for reading, and in that single disposition you have furnished him with a great safeguard. He has found at home that which others have to seek abroad, namely, pleasurable excitement. He has learned to think even when his book is no longer in his hand, and it is for want of thinking that youth go to ruin.

Some of those who have been most eminent in learning and science made their first attainments in snatches of time stolen from manual employment. Hans Sachs, the poet of the Reformation, the Burns of Germany, began life, as did Burns, a poor boy; he was a tailor's son, and served an apprenticeship, first to a shoemaker and afterwards to a weaver, and continued to work at the loom as long as he lived. The great dramatist, Ben Johnson, was a working bricklayer and afterward a soldier. Linnaeus, the father of modern botany, was once on the shoemaker's bench. Our immortal Franklin, it need scarcely be said, was a printer. Herschel, whose name is inscribed on the heavens, was the son of a poor musician, and at the age of fourteen years was placed in a band attached to the Hanoverian Guards. After going to England he undertook to teach music, and then became an organist. But while he was supporting himself in this way, he was learning Italian, Latin and even Greek. From music he was naturally led to mathematics, and thence to optics and astronomy. John Dollond, the inventor of the achromatic telescope, spent his early days at the silk loom; and continued in his original business even for some years after his eldest son came to the age to join him in it. Few cases are more celebrated than that of Gifford, the founder and editor of the *Quarterly Review*. He was an orphan and barely escaped the poor house. He became a ship boy of the most menial sort on board of a coasting vessel. He was afterward for six years apprenticed to a shoemaker. In this last employment he stole time from the last for arithmetic and algebra, and for lack of other conveniences, used to work out his problems on leather with a blunted awl. Few names are more noted in modern literature.

An Item which Every Man should Read.

We have probably all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed—not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness—to speak lightly of females, we recommend these "hints" as worthy of consideration: Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community—men lost to every feeling of honor—every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and braggart report. A slander is soon propagated and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mothers and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unbittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife, of some fellow creature.

MR. BLAIR CREATES A SENSATION.—The House on Saturday was taken out of the even tenor of its way on the Tax bill, by a speech of Frank Blair on the report of the special committee, pronouncing the celebrated liquor order a forgery. He was so personal on McClurg, his colleague, that he was several times called to order by the Speaker. He then devoted the remainder of his speech to Mr. Chase, whom he denounced as the most corrupt man of any age; that his trade circulations were cheats and swindles; that the enemy had been supplied by them with munitions of war; that Senator Sprague, Mr. Chase's son-in-law, had made ten million dollars through Secretary Chase. Finally, he said that the latter was opposed in the Cabinet to putting down the rebellion at the first of it had been in favor of a dissolution of the Union, and was now concocting schemes that would certainly end, if carried out, in final dissolution. No one replied to him except Thad. Stevens, who declared the intimation that he represented Mr. Chase in the House did him (Stevens) an act of great injustice. Frank Blair is a brother of Postmaster General Blair, and was elected to Congress by the Republicans.

IS IT INSOLVENCY OR TREACHERY?—Congress met nineteen weeks ago. Gold, which is the only real barometer of national credit and public confidence, then sold at fifty-two per cent. over the money of the Government. It now sells at seventy-four per cent. What has been the cause of this weakening of the national credit? Not disaster in the field. We have had none. Not any loss of our military strength. Our armies have never been stronger than to-day. Not any new strength of the rebellion. It has gained nothing. Not any fear of foreign intervention. Foreign intervention was never less feared than to-day. Not any diminution of the resources of the North. Northern industry was never so active or so profitable. What, then, is the cause of it? The cause is to be found in the south wing of the National Capitol—there and no where else. It lies in the flagrant unfaithfulness of those who were sent there to be the Representatives of the people.—*New York Times.*

—It is stated that Secretary Stanton visited New York last week under an assumed name, remaining only one day. The authority for this statement is very good. The object of Mr. Stanton's visit has not transpired; but it is said that, frightened at the withdrawal by Gen. Grant of the large army which has recently formed his body guard, he incontinently fled to New York, so as to be as near Gen. McClellan as possible; but, plucking up a little courage, he returned soon.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

A dandy, wishing to be witty, accosted a old man as follows: "You take all sorts of trumpery in our carts, don't you?" "Yes, jump in, jump in."

"My wife," said a wag the other day, "came near calling me honey last night." "Indeed, how was that?" "Why, she called me old bees-wax."

—"The great issue before the country is this: Shall abolition put down the Union, or shall the Union put down abolition."—*Henry Clay*, 1851.

—The opponents of Gen. McClellan admit that Gen. Grant desires his aid in the movement against Richmond, but declare that they will sooner risk defeat than give him a command.

—A lock of the President's hair, clipped from the spot where he scratched his head when he was writing his Emancipation Proclamation, might, perhaps, bring almost a little fortune at one of our Sanitary Fairs.—*Prentice.*

A POSER!—The Louisville *Journal* asks: "If Mr. Lincoln had full power to decide between peace, with McClellan in the Presidential chair, and war, with himself in the chair, which would the country be likely to have—peace or war?"

—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says "it will be a new dodge in legislation to tack on to every party measure a—'*Resolved*, that every one who opposes this plan is an unworthy member.'" This is the Colfax radical plan for governing America.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—By the official canvass of the Connecticut election it seems that the whole number of votes cast was less than 74,000, and that Governor Buckingham runs behind his ticket. His majority is 5,6[illegible]2, instead of ten thousand, as at first telegraphed to the press.

WANTED.—A young man who has graduated from the Iron City College, and who can give the best recommendations as to capacity and integrity, desires to obtain a position as bookkeeper or clerk in a store. Apply to the editor of the *Observer.* tf.

BLANKS.—We keep constantly on hand a large selection of Legal Blanks, of approved forms, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Notes, Summons, Subpoenas and many others, not in such general use. Those in need of these articles, will find it to their advantage to give our office a call. tf.

At a school for contraband children down in Northern Alabama, the teacher used the phrase "common sense," and asked what it meant. The reply was prompt and decisive, from a boy of ten—"Not to steal, to behave yourself, and not to cuss and swear."

LOYALTY.—Keep it before the people that the Chicago *Tribune*, a Lincoln-Loyal organ, said: "Give us a rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, rather than a victory with McClellan as General."

We call the attention of boatmen to the fact that D. Burton & Sons have opened a blacksmith shop, at the Eighth Street Canal Landing, and engaged Mr. J. Moch, an experienced workman, to take charge of it. Mr. M. is unsurpassed as a horse shoer, and boatmen can rely upon having work done on short notice and reasonable terms.

—Congress has now been eighteen weeks in session—a term amply sufficient for the maturing and passing of all the measures of an average session. During those eighteen weeks scarcely anything has been accomplished; and the little that has been well done in one House has generally been undone in the other.—Meantime, the nation is *drifting steadily toward bankruptcy*; Capital is defrauded of its just income and Labor of its due reward; and all for want of prompt and proper legislation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOSPITALITY IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.—Every church that would prosper, must show proper attention to strangers. It should be seen that they are promptly and courteously provided with seats, and made to feel that they have a cordial welcome there. Kind looks should greet them as they come, and follow them as they go. Should they come again, let them meet with the same reception. And should they become constant worshippers there, let them be sought out and visited, not merely by the pastor, but by the members of the church and society. Whether rich or poor, they should not be overlooked or neglected. They have claims as strangers, irrespective of all outward distinction. Let us see that they have prompt attention. Let a man bring the matter home to himself. Suppose you are in a strange place. You go to the house of God on the Sabbath, but are treated as a stranger in the fullest sense of the word. You are not spoken to, you are not seated. We venture the assertion that when you go home it will be to attend some other meeting, if there is one near, and if there is no other, you will be quite inclined to stay at home.—*Exchange.*

EFFECTS OF IRREGULARITIES.—VOIDED.—Too much eating and drinking, new habits and modes of life often produce irregularities in the bowels and general health of the system. But Brandreth's Pills will soon cure, the stomach will regain its strength and a healthy action of the system will be restored. No Medicines are equal in usefulness to the
BRANDRETH'S PILLS, BRANDRETH'S UNIVERSAL SALVE, AND ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.
Every man of the Fire Zouaves had a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Universal Salve and an Allcock's Porous Plaster put in their knapsacks free of expense—And to this fact may be attributed the absence of any of this regiment from the hospital.
Every soldier should have a box of Brandreth's Pills, a box of Salve and a piece of Porous Plaster. They are sure to be useful, often life-saving.
Sold by Dr. L. Strong, Erie, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. april6-1m.

HEADS THAT REBEL. Against the rules of Taste and Beauty, in their color or in the loss of all their color, may be changed in a few moments to any BEAUTIFUL SHADE, by a single application of
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.
The rapidity of its operation, perfect safety, permanent healthful effect, and the exceeding depth and richness of the hues it imparts, distinguish this preparation from all other Dyes in use in this country or in Europe.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative,
is a valuable adjunct to the Dye, in dressing and promoting the growth and perfect health of the hair, and of itself, when used alone, a safeguard that protects the fibres from decay under all circumstances and under all climes.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers. april6-1m.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT
Has given universal satisfaction during the Fourteen years it has been introduced into the United States. After being tried by millions, it has been pronounced the pain destroyer of the world. Pain cannot be where this liniment is applied. If used as directed it cannot and never has failed in a single instance. For Colds, Coughs and Influenza, it can't be beat. One 25 cent bottle will cure all the above, besides being useful in every family for sudden accidents, such as burns, cuts, scalds, insect stings, &c. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. april6-1m.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by
JAS. S. BUTLER, Station D, Bible House, New York, General Agent.
P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. mar10-3m.