Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Special Notices.

☞ We desire to obtain a correspondent in every township in the county. Political items we can obtain in abundance; what we want is the local news from all parts of the county. Any person writing to us can depend on having his name kept strictly confidential, and if he has fears that the communication is not in proper shape for publication, we will put it in appropriate trim.

☞ The hour at which the *Observer* is put to press each week, is 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Advertisements will be received up to 8 o'clock of the day of publication.

☞ City subscribers, served by carrier, will be charged fifty cents per year extra. Persons who fail to receive their papers regularly will confer a favor by notifying us of the same. We prefer to have all subscribers who can conveniently, procure their papers at the office of publication.

☞ All Advertisements, Job Work and Subscriptions from persons whose responsibility is not known to the publishers, must be *paid in advance.*

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic Co. Committee will meet on Monday next, at 2, P. M., at the OBSERVER office, in the city of Erie, for the purpose of electing two representative delegates to the next State Convention.

D. W. HUTCHINSON, Chrm'n.

Girard, May 4, 1865.

GENERAL NEWS.

The editor of the Westminster (Carroll County, Md.,) *Democrat*, Joseph Shaw, was mobbed for alleged disloyalty on the night of the assassination, and the *materiel* of his office destroyed. He was warned away by the citizens, but on Monday returned. The same night the citizens waited on him, requesting his departure, when he fired upon them, wounding a young man named Bell. The enraged populace then fell upon Shaw and killed him on the spot.

Benjamin G. Harris, M. C. from southern Maryland, whose violent denunciation of Gen. McClellan in the Chicago Convention will be recollected by our readers, was arrested on Thursday last by Major Waite, of Gen. Augur's staff, for treasonable conduct in dissuading paroled rebel soldiers from taking the oath of allegiance, and urging them as soon as exchanged to return to the South and make further fight.

The New York *News* denies that Jefferson Davis has converted the specie in the Richmond banks to his personal use. It says: "Mrs. Davis was obliged to sell her household plate in order to raise the sum necessary to defray the expenses of her family on their departure from Richmond. We know this to be a fact. We have it from the lips of a gentleman whose truth we will vouch for, who knew the purchaser and saw the purchase money paid."

The *World's* Washington special says: "It is understood that Messrs. Seward, Stanton and Welles have indicated a desire to be relieved of their respective portfolios on the 1st of July. The two former will probably be succeeded by Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Preston King and the latter by John W. Forney."

The *World's* Washington special says: "Wade Hampton was the only general who refused to be included in Johnston's surrender. Johnston promptly relieved him, putting a Gen. Baker in command of all his cavalry. Hampton went off with Davis and Breckenridge, endeavoring to reach Mexico, it is thought.

A report has reached Nashville of the death of John Bell, in Alabama, about a fortnight ago. The intelligence comes through channels of the highest respectability. It was communicated at Murfreesboro' to a gentleman by a lady whose family are in frequent communication with the South.

Another mercantile firm of New York has added its proffer of $10,000 toward the half million fund proposed to be offered for the capture of Jeff Davis, which makes $30,000 already proffered. It is thought the amount can readily be raised in New York alone.

Col. A. K. McClure advertises in the Richmond *Whig* a reward of $1,000 to be paid for the arrest of F. W. Smith, son of "Extra Billy," who burned Mr. McC's residence at the time of the raid upon Chambersburg.

Attorney-General Speed has, in answer to questions from the War Department, given an opinion adverse to paroled rebels taking up their residence within the loyal States, or to wearing rebel uniforms when within those States.

Silas Carrington, of Bristol, Conn., was compelled by a crowd to haul down a secession flag and hoist the American ensign, and has instituted legal proceedings against some of those who then waited upon him.

As the 25th of May, appointed by the President as a day of fasting and prayer, is a feast day in the Church for the Ascension, another proclamation is issued postponing the fast to the 1st of June.

Retrenchment is the order of the day at Washington. A large number of male and female clerks will soon be dismissed from the Note-Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department.

All the funds required to pay General Sherman's army in full will be ready by the middle of next week. It will require about $11,000,000 for this purpose.

Major Gen. Banks has arrived at New Orleans and assumed command of the Department of the Gulf.

General Halleck has offered to give citizens of Virginia transportation to their homes in that State, and to supply them with condemned Government horses for agricultural purposes.

Secretary Seward continues to improve, but his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, is not so well, his strength having failed him.

For the first time since the suspension of specie payment, the supply of gold at the mint in Philadelphia, it is stated, exceeds the demand.

Dr. Valentine Mott, the ablest surgeon of this country died in New York, on Wednesday, April 26th, aged 80 years.

THE REASON WHY.—Three or four times a couple appeared before a clergyman for marriage; but the bridegroom was drunk, and the reverend gentleman refused to tie the knot. On the last occasion he expressed his surprise that so respectable a looking girl was not ashamed to appear at the altar with a man in such a state. The poor girl burst into tears and said she could not help it. "And why, pray?" "Because, sir, he won't come when he is sober."

The Gazette.

The rumored change in the ownership of the "old" *Gazette* turns out to be correct. The last issue announces the retirement of Messrs. Sterrett & Gara, and its disposal to Mr. E. H. Clark, former political editor of the *Dispatch*. The late proprietors take leave of their patrons in neat and pathetic valedictories. We take pleasure in welcoming Mr. Clark to the circle of newspaper proprietors in this city. His political notions we most certainly do not endorse, but the knowledge we possess of him has inspired us with a very high opinion of his talents as a writer, and qualities as a gentleman. We do not think we shall be mistaken in our expectation that while he will be as earnest in his advocacy of the peculiar ideas of his party is any of the partisans of the *Gazette* could wish, he will prove himself a courteous and dignified political opponent, and scorn to indulge in the slanderous personal and other epithets which disgrace so many of our public journals.

The *Gazette* is one of the veteran papers of the country, having been established as early as January, 1820. Its founder, Mr. Sterrett, has remained in connection with it since its first issue, and up to the day of sale could propably boast of a longer continuous connection with journalism than any other man upon the continent. In 1846, he associated Mr. Gara with him, who has been sole editor of the paper since March, 1861. Under their joint control it has long been recognized as the "organ" of its party in the county, and its influence has been exceeded by no local paper in the State. Possessing strong party devotion, they have nevertheless so conducted their journal as to win the common respect of the fraternity, and there will be a concurrent sentiment of regret on learning of their retirement. The OBSERVER and *Gazette* have been from the day of their origin inveterate *political* foes, but there has never, we believe, been a time (certainly not since we have been connected with this paper) when their respective proprietors did not entertain the warmest *personal* relations.

Rubbish and Folly.

The last few weeks, filled as they have been with great events, have also furnished to the history of the times a more than ordinary amount of official silliness, and crowded the public press with more than the ordinary amount of telegraphic nonsense. Of the first we may instance Secretary Stanton's impatient and peevish bulletin, giving reasons for the non-approval of Gen. Sherman's truce, not one of which reasons will bear accurate examination, and not one of which is not open to the charge of false and illogical statement. Gen. Halleck's insolent order in commanding inferior officers to disregard the commands of their superior, Gen. Sherman, is another instance of official arrogance and folly. The latest development of that character appears to be the order of one Gen. Patrick in Richmond, directed to the publisher of the Richmond *Whig*, commanding him to take down from the head of his paper the coat-of-arms and motto of the State of Virginia, because the latter was uttered by Booth, the assassin! To be sure, the motto and coat-of-arms of the State of Virginia are many years older than the Federal government, and they have also been at the head of the *Whig* since its first publication, but what of this? It seems as if the bitterness of the mind that could invent such petty tyranny, and promulgate such absurd commands, was too palpable for the support of any intelligent person.

To gratify the craving of a diseased popular mind for excitement, the columns of the public press have been filled with dispatches to the Associated Press containing the most absurd trash about Booth and the other assassins, with the most trivial details of their capture, and also of the progress of the body of their victim, on its hard pilgrimage, through the Northern States. A perusal of them is not calculated to give to posterity a very high conception of either the intelligence of the reporters, or of the public.

The Beginning of Taxation.

The State tax for the year 1865 is three mills on the dollar. Besides real estate, the following objects and things are made especially taxable for State taxes: Yearly income or emoluments of office above $200, two per cent.; stages, hacks or other vehicles kept for hire, three mills; pleasure carriages, one per cent. Gold watches are taxed $1, and silver watches seventy-five to fifty cents, according to value.—*Exchange.*

When we add to this the various local and special taxes made necessary by appropriations for bounties and objects connected with the war, which in most localities will fully equal the regular State tax, and then superadd the enormous amount levied and to be collected by the Federal Government, the people will realize the amount they are called upon to pay, in order that they may live in a "regenerated and disenthralled" country. Pay day is coming soon, and how to meet it, and where to find the needful amount of cash will be questions as important as they are difficult. To suppose that these onerous taxes can be paid by the laboring, and producing classes without privation and suffering, is absurd. The immense public debt is destined to be held by the few, and the interest on it to be paid them by the many. To preserve our people from the same evils that afflict the taxridden inhabitants of other lands will be indeed a difficult task.

The following are the debts of several of the principal States of the Union, according to the last official reports: New York, $28,720,724; Pennsylvania, $39,379,603; Massachusetts, $22,893,972; Ohio, $13,590,751; Illinois, $11,478,514; Maine, $5,137,506; Connecticut, $5,000,000; Michigan, $3,451,129; Wisconsin, $2,500,000; Vermont, $1,642,845.

It will be seen that our Commonwealth has a larger debt than any other State in the Union.

THE President has issued a proclamation declaring that evidence exists proving that Jefferson Davis, C. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, George N. Sanders, Beverley Tucker and Wm. C. Cleary incited and procured the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of the first named, and twenty-five thousand for that of each of the latter.

The Assassin Booth Killed.

The anxiety manifested by the public mind, lest the assassin should escape the hand of justice is at length terminated by his death. All suspicion of his having gone into the rebel States or Canada proves groundless. The War Department had tracked him well, and it was no idle statement that he had gone to St. Mary's county, Md. He really was there with his accomplice, Harold, and in consequence of the assistance of his partners in that region, the two left it, and crossing the Potomac river into Virginia, took refuge in a barn near a place called Port Royal, on the Rappahannock river. Information received from negroes and rebel deserters revealed to a detachment of the 16th New York cavalry the fact that the assassins were in that vicinity, and they were tracked to a barn where they lay concealed.

The doom of the wretches was at last impending, and Booth felt it to be so, for when the barn was surrounded he refused to surrender, and desperately threatened to shoot any man who should try to take him alive. He had a revolver, and tried to fire it at the lieutenant commanding the party, whereupon a sergeant shot him through the head. Harold wanted to surrender at first, and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed, whereupon Booth called him a coward. The soldiers fired the barn in the rear, and as it grew hot, the two men came out and endeavored to escape to a swamp, when the shooting occurred as above stated. Harold surrendered himself. Booth lived several hours, whispering curses against the Government.

This man Harold was one of the accomplices for whose arrest and conviction a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars was offered by the War Department, and this the party of twenty-eight soldiers will get. What part he took in the conspiracy we are not informed, but from the fact of his fleeing with Booth it is evident that he was one of the principals. The Government now has in custody Harold, Paine, Atzeroth, Celestine, Junius Brutus Booth, and perhaps others whose names have not been published. Their measures for concealment were exceedingly well taken, and hence the trouble experienced in tracking them; but the alarm of the whole people has made every one a spy on their actions, and escape was impossible.

When shot, Booth was in rebel uniform, as was also the man Garrett, in whose barn he was hidden. The latter has been arrested on suspicion of complicity, and is in prison. Booth was lame, in consequence of an injury to one leg caused by a fall from his horse on the night of the murder, and he walked with a crutch. This fact was stated several days ago by the War Department. The assassins had reached the barn on horseback, the fresh horse tracks having led the soldiers thither.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of the last hours of J. W. Booth:

"Proceeding to the barn, Lieut. Baker was sent forward, and called upon Booth to come out, give up his arms and surrender, and that young Garrett would come into the barn to receive his arms. Upon his entering the barn Booth said to the young man, "Get out of here; you have betrayed me."

Under the direction of Col. Conger, a colloquy then took place between Lieut. Baker and Booth, of which the following is the substance:

Lieut. Baker—You must give up your arms and surrender. We have come to take you a prisoner, and will treat you as a prisoner. We will give you five minutes to surrender, or we will burn the barn.

Booth—Who are you, and what do you want?

Instructions had been given to Lieut. Baker not to disclose the character of those who were in pursuit.

Lieut. Baker—We want you. We intend to take you prisoner.

Booth—This is a hard case. It may be that I am to be taken by my friends.

After some further colloquy of this sort Booth, seemingly convinced that he was in the coils of Federal soldiers, said:

"Give me a chance for my life. I am a cripple, with one leg. Withdraw your men one hundred yards from the barn, and I will come out and fight you."

Lieut. Baker.—We did not come here to fight, but to take you prisoner. You must give up your arms and surrender.

Booth—Let me have time to consider.

A conversation in the barn between Booth and Harold then took place, which was not overheard by the party outside. In about fifteen or twenty minutes Booth called out, "Who are you? I could have picked off half a dozen of your men while you were talking. I could have shot you two or three times, but don't want to kill anybody."

Lieut. Baker—Then give up your arms and surrender. We have come here to take you.

Booth—I will never surrender. I will never be taken alive.

Lieut. Baker—If you don't do so immediately we will set fire to the barn.

Booth—Well, my brave boys, prepare a stretcher for me.

After this a conversation took place inside between Booth and Harold, during which Booth was heard to say: "You damned coward, will you leave me now? But go—go. I don't want you to stay with me."

He then addressed the party outside, and said: "There is a man here who wants to come out."

Lieut. Baker—Let him hand out his arms and come out.

Another talk here occurred between Booth and Harold, in which it appeared that the latter was begging to be allowed to take out some arms with him, and Booth was heard to say, "Go away from me. I don't want anything more to do with you."

Harold then came to the door, and asked to be let out. Lieut. Baker said, "No; hand out your arms." Harold replied, "I have none."

Lieut. Baker—Yes, you have; you carried a carbine when you came here. You must hand it out.

Booth—He has no arms. They are all mine. Upon my word as a gentleman, he has no arms. All that are here belong to me.

Lieut. Baker then approached the door. Harold thrust out his hands and was pulled from the door, tied, and placed in charge of a guard.

Retrenchment.

President Johnson is understood to have put his foot down firmly for retrenchment and economy. The subject of the reduction of the expenses of the Government, and the duty of making an earnest effort to get those expenses back as near to the old peace footing as they can be got, under the changed circumstances of the country, were brought to the attention of the Cabinet in its deliberations within the first week after President Johnson's accession to the office. We notice this important statement in Mr. Jay Cooke's new advertisement of the seven-thirty loan: "It now seems probable that no other public security will be offered to the public. The rebellion being suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser." President Johnson has the opportunity to render himself one of the most popular Executives the country has ever had. There is a general determination on all sides to give him a fair trial, and we, for one, will do nothing to embarrass his course, and indulge in no censure of the same, so long as he shall pursue a policy such as the requirements of the Constitution and the emergencies of the times demand.

Another Outrage by a Mob.

Edward Ingersoll, Esq., of Philadelphia, was set upon by a mob on his arrival in that city the other day, and drawing a pistol to defend himself, was arrested and bound over for an assault with a deadly weapon. It does not appear that any arrests have been made of those who were the lawless aggressors upon Mr. Ingersoll's privileges. About the same time Hon. Charles Ingersoll was insulted and assaulted by a Federal officer, and when he attempted to defend himself, he also was beaten by the mob. The cause of these outrages was a speech made in New York, by Mr. Edward Ingersoll, on the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday, the 13th of April.

THE Siberian plague is reported to be raging in St. Petersburg and various other parts of Russia. It is now more than a century since this fearful disease desolated Eastern countries. It is said to begin with a fever, and the body soon becomes covered with boils. Death occurs from three days to one week after the attack. No remedy has yet been found, though English and French physicians are now studying the disease, and may discover some method of successful treatment.—The Russian Government have made repeated denials of the existence of this plague in that country, but there now seems to be no doubt of the fact. The modern facilities for travel and intercourse may bring the scourge to our Western shores.

ORDERS have been issued for closing up the business of the various provost marshal's offices and recruiting stations as rapidly as possible; no more reports are to be forwarded and no more deserters to be arrested. The discontinuance of the drafting system will relieve from Government pay a force of persons estimated at 70,000.

THE New York *Tribune* protests against the trial of Booth's accomplices by a military tribunal, as directed by the Secretary of war, and insists that the time has now come, if indeed there ever was a necessity for a different course, when all crimes against the civil law should be tried by a court and jury, as required by the Constitution.

THE WAR NEWS.

Johnston has surrendered all the Southern armies between Raleigh and the Chattahoochee river, receiving the same terms as were given to Gen. Lee. The surrender was made on the evening of Wednesday, April 26. Gen. Grant, although present and ranking Sherman, like the magnanimous man he is, allowed the surrender to be made to the latter officer.

Sixty-four general officers of various grades surrendered with Johnson's army. They are the following: P T G Beauregard, Joseph E Johnson, Wm J Hardee, Daniel H Hill, S D Lee, A P Stewart, Patton Anderson, Wm B Bate, John C Breckinridge, John C Brown, N C Butler, Benj F Cheatham, Henry C Clayton, Howell Cobb, Saml G French, R F Hoke, Saml Jones, Wm W Loring, Mansfield Lovell, Geo Maney, Lafayette McLaws, R Ransom, Gustavus W Smith, C L Stevenson, Joseph R Wheeler, P M B Young, L S Baker, Joel A Battle, Albert C Blanchard, Milledge L Bonham, W M Browne, Jones Chesnut, Thomas L Clingman, Cumming Deas, G C Dibbrel, S Elliot, S W Ferguson, J J Farley, D B Fry, Lucius H Cartrell, D C Govan, J R Haygood, Louis Herbert, Alfred Iverson, John K Jackson, W H Kirkland, Danville Leadbetter, C Leaventhrope, J H Lewis, H P Lowry, W W Mackall, A M Manigault, H E Mercer, Wm Miller, Edmund W Pettus, A W Reynolds, Ripley, W B Taliaferro, Vance, W P Wafford, W B Wood, A E Wright, and Zebulon York. The number of men surrendered was twenty-seven thousand four hundred.

General Sherman's army is reported to be on the march, for the North preparatory to being partially disbanded. It is reported that it will encamp in Maryland, at or near Frederick City.

It appears that the recent conference between Sherman and Johnston, at which the negotiations that have been so widely denounced were agreed upon, was proposed by Johnston, on April 14th. The conference began on April 17, Wade Hampton being present. Jefferson Davis was at Hillsborough, fifteen miles from the place of meeting during the entire conference. Wade Hampton refused to be bound by the agreement made, and is reported to be on the way to Texas with a body of cavalry.

Fifteen hundred men of Mosby's and Rosser's commands have been paroled, but their commanders refuse to surrender.

There are seventy thousand Southern prisoners confined in the North. This does not include those paroled in the late surrenders. Five thousand Federal prisoners are awaiting exchange at Darien, Georgia, and when it is made there will be scarcely a Northern prisoner in the South.

The Southerners have long had at Shreveport, in Louisiana, on the upper Red river, several iron clad rams. To prevent their escape from the river, a formidable fleet of Federal iron clads has been for some time stationed at the mouth of the river. At nine o'clock on the evening of April 23 the Webb, one of the Southern rams, came down Red river, and though every effort was made to stop it, pressed through the Federal fleet and out into the Mississippi. The current was strong, and it sailed down stream at a high rate of speed. Before it reached the Gulf some disarrangement of its steam machinery took place, and the boat was destroyed.

The privateer Stonewall, the only vessel of war now left to the South, left the Canary Islands on the 2d of April for a voyage across the Atlantic to the West Indies. It is feared that she will destroy much of our shipping.

Our forces entered Mobile on the 14th ult., after its surrender by the Mayor. It was found that the rebels had destroyed all the valuable material in the navy yard, and sunk their two most powerful rams in the Spanish river. Four hundred guns were captured by the army and navy, and large quantities of ammunition in stores.

When the news of Lee's surrender reached Danville, Va., a mob collected and made an onslaught upon the buildings containing commissary stores. In one of them was a large quantity of gunpowder and percussion caps, which, accidentally becoming ignited, exploded, blowing the building and over fifty persons to atoms.

Gen. Grant's return to Washington brings with it the assurance that General Sherman cordially acquiesced in the terms of surrender demanded by the Government, and that all his corps commanders earnestly and energetically carried out the necessary orders for the full accomplishment of the purposes of his visit. As to the case of Lee's army, Johnston's rolls showed a much heavier array of names than there were men to respond Gen. Johnston is said to have pledged his personal endeavors to suppress, so far as he was able, all guerrilla and bushwhacking warfare.—Gen. F. P. Blair was the only general officer who desired an adherence to Sherman's original terms of amnesty.

The President has issued an order partially removing the restrictions upon commerce in certain of the Southern States.

One hundred and five officers and 1,000 men of Morgan's old command surrendered to Gen. Hobson yesterday, at Mount Sterling, Ky. In addition to these, 1,200 rebels have surrendered at various points to Hobson's troops. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Confederates.

The President is preparing a proclamation declaring all vessels sailing under the Confederate flag pirates. They are to be pursued and if captured treated as such.

The New York *Herald's* Selma, Alabama, dispatch, says: "Among prisoners captured here are 150 officers. Lieut. General Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan. Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and McCausland escaped also."

Nine hundred Confederates have surrendered at Cumberland Gap, and many more are coming in. These men come mostly from East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia.

The Philadelphia *Age* closes its excellent war summary on Monday last, in the following language:

"The war is ended. All the Confederate troops east of the Mississippi, excepting a small force between Tupelo and Corinth, commanded by General Taylor, have laid down their arms. The Confederates west of the Mississippi are negotiating a surrender. There ought to be no more fighting; for every drop of blood now shed by either side will be uselessly spilled. The marching and counter-marching is over, and there is nothing left for us to chronicle. Two iron clads, one on the Mississippi and one on the Atlantic; a few bands of partisans scattered over the South; a fugitive President with his body guard, are all that is left of the great American rebellion.

"The task marked out by us nearly three years ago has come to a conclusion. The peace so long and earnestly sought for by every American, is dawning brightly. Our pen is no longer needed to write the daily history and progress of the war, and to-day we close these articles, which, we trust, have rendered plain the mysterious accounts of battles and marches that have so often puzzled the world. The first war article was begun on the battle field of Gettysburg, in the summer of 1863, and since then they have continued day after day, with no interruption. No pains have been spared to make the daily summary as complete and truthful as possible, and now that the end is come, and the soldier hands his almost finished task over to the statesman, we trust that neither our pen nor any other may be needed to trace the events of another American war."

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

"WHAT, NOBODY TO BE HANGED!"—A fervent supporter of our honest President, who believes with Dr. Hescock that the only right of the rebels is that to "hemp," in learning that Lee and his army had surrendered, and that Jeff Davis was probably beyond the reach of justice, exclaimed, despondingly, "What is this war to end, and nobody be hanged!" The thought that the surrender of Lee has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers afforded him no pleasure. The prospect of the early termination of the war and the restoration of the Union was to him a gloomy one. We have no sympathy with those who mourn because no more lives are to be lost in this cruel civil war.—*Louisville Journal.*

It is seldom one meets with a colored person who sympathises with the rebellion, but a few days since one of this class was found in South Camden, Lancaster county, who expressed much gratification at the assassination of the President. His colored associates immediately took the matter up, and would have lynched him but for the timely interference of the police, who had him locked up to prevent the mob from wreaking vengeance upon him.

"Perley," the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, records the following "compliment:" "While at the War Department, Mayor Lincoln was introduced to Gen. Grant, who, in the course of conversation, complimented the Massachusetts regiments, which, he pleasantly added, 'should be good, as we sent to Europe and all over this country for good recruits.'"

The *Tribune*, in 1857, having occasion to speak of the present old reprobate Governor of Tennessee, called him "a certain foul-mouthed and blasphemous fellow in Tennessee, whose name of Brownlow is notorious, and who is a preacher of the religion of that part of the country." The original corresponds with the portrait yet, only more so.—*N. Y. World.*

Abolitionism is a singular institution. It deifies John Brown and recognizes the hand of Providence in the removal of Mr. Lincoln. In the one case it makes a god of an assassin, and in the other it makes an assassin of God.—*Chicago Times.*

FOUR YEARS.—On the 15th of April, 1861, President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers—on the 15th of April, 1865, in an obscure house to which he was borne suffering from the assassin's bullet, President Lincoln died.

Curran said of the liberty of the press: "That great sentinel of the State, that grand detector of public imposture; guard it, because when it sinks there sinks with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown."

A HEAVY LOAD.—The total debt of Northampton Co. is $980,000; one township alone, Lower Saucon, having expended $150,000 for bounties.

A number of clergymen have been petitioning for a recognition of God in the Constitution. These bloody-minded parsons had better begin by recognizing God in their pulpits.

Abraham Lincoln, at the time of his death, was 56 years, 2 months and 2 days old.

THE PRINCE OF THE RACE OF HUMBUGS.—P. T. Barnum, the Prince of Humbugs, has been elected to the Connecticut Legislature, the *Tribune* says; the *World* has it to Congress.

Last fall Dan Rice was a candidate in Pennsylvania for either Congress or the Legislature, but we forgot whether he succeeded at the election or not.

These western and mountebanks are a fair sample of the "statesmen" of the present day. Barnum, the showman, and Dan Rice, the Clown, are fit yoke-fellows for Andrew Johnson, the Drunkard, Jim Lane, a Murderer as chronicled in the Rochester *Democrat*, Jim Nye, a Pot House Conversationalist, &c., &c. It will be a happy day for the country when the agitation which has thrown such scum to the surface subsides.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

The above piece of scandal we copy from the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*. We congratulate the people of Danbury in their selection of P. T. Barnum to represent them in their Legislature. We believe that there is not a more upright, straight-forward honest business man in the Connecticut Legislature than Mr. Barnum, nor one that will work more for the interests of the people at large. It is a trite saying that any fool may start a humbug, but it takes a genius to carry one on.

As to Col. Dan Rice, we admit that he was a candidate for the State Senate last fall at the solicitation of many of his friends of both parties, and had his business permitted him to have entered the campaign and worked with the zeal that his opponent did, he would most assuredly have been elected. As a man of genius, perseverance and indomitable energy he has no superior, the editor of the Rochester *Advertiser* not excepted. Mr. Rice is too well known to need any vindication on our part. But as the *Advertiser* classes all that are elected to important trusts as *scum*, it must become apparent to every one that the Colonel cannot be classed in that category.—*Girard Union.*

TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST.—We sneeze, a slight, thin, snarp, ichorus matter comes from our nose; we have heaviness of the head, great oppression of the chest, some tightness, and a little tenderness in the region of the lungs. Now, attention must be given to this state of facts, or inflammation of the lungs, or congestion may take place, and death be with us before we are aware. Brandreth's Pills, say two, four, or six, according to age, sex and constitution, must be taken. They must purge very freely, drink warm drinks while the fever lasts, and as a diet eat plenty of good Indian meal gruel or chicken broth, with plenty of rice in it. By this treatment, on the second or third day the disease will be cured. This complaint is going the rounds, and will be followed by dysentery and diarrhœa. But they will be cured by the same process. The wise will have Brandreth's Pills where they can be easily laid hold on, and by taking them by the directions, safety and health will follow. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines.

ANCIENT FINE ARTS.—*To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:*—Respecting the relics of porcelain ware found in the late exhumations at Herculaneum, which have been forwarded to the Society of Antiquities in London, whereof your correspondent says the bottle resembling Drake's Plantation Bitters was undoubtedly placed among the ruins by the agent of Dr. Drake, we desire to state that he is incorrect in every respect. If a bottle was found there bearing our lettering, the language of the Ancient Romans was different from the accepted literature of that day. Our Agent has other business than this in Europe, and has not been in Italy at all. No doubt Americans carry Plantation Bitters to Rome; but trying to impose upon a society of Antiquarians in this way seems quite useless, and we do not appreciate the joke. It is unnecessary for us to spend money in Europe while we are unable to supply the demand for these celebrated Bitters here. Respectfully,

P. H. DRAKE & Co.

"Why is a wish for dearer than a crown? That wish accomplished, why the grave of bliss?"

Persons afflicted with Catarrh not only wish, but attempt every possible means to effect a cure. None but those afflicted can imagine the unpleasantness of this disease, and many, very many who have it as yet but in its first stages, are unaware of the pain, inconvenience, and even mortification, which they are yet to suffer, unless prompt measures are taken for relief. Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure, striking at the cause of the disease, and thus effecting a permanent cure.

STOP THAT SCRATCHING!—Which you can do if you drive the impure, hot and acrid matter out of your system by taking inwardly Carter's Compound Extract of Dandelion and Bittersweet, and applying outwardly Carter's Yellow Ointment. Hundreds can testify that they have used these articles with entire success and satisfaction, after having used many other things to no purpose. Therefore, we say use these two articles and *stop that scratching.* Price of Bottle and Box together, one dollar and fifty cents. Sold by Carter & Carver. tf

Public Speakers, Military Men and Singers, and all suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Their demulcient ingredients allay Pulmonary irritation, and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

It seems to be accorded by the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

ERIE MARKETS.

Flour,	$9@10,50	Shoulders,	20
Wheat	1,00	Eggs,	20
Corn,	85@90	Mackerel per bbl No 1	20,00
Rye,	1,00	" " 2	34,00
Oats,	85	White Fish, Half bbl	10,50
Barley,	1,55	Cod Fish, per cwt	10,00
Flax,	2,00	Lamp Oil, per gal	1,25
Potatoes,	50@60	Sp'm Oil, winter'd	3,00
Beans,	2,25	Lard Oil, per gal	1,85
Dried Apples,	2,50	Tan Oil, per gal	2,40
Butter,	25@30	Plaster per ton	10,00@12,00
Lard,	25	Wood, hard, per cord	7,00
Cheese,	18@20	Wood, soft, "	6,00
Ham,	20@75	Pork, mess, heavy	30,00
Timothy Seed,	7,00	" Light "	29,00
Clover Seed,	10,00		

Stray Cow.

CAME TO THE PREMISES of the Subscriber, in Greene township, on the Welsh Road, quarter of a mile from the Waterburg Plank Road, and about 10 miles from Erie, a Dark Red Cow, about seven or eight years old. She has a white spot on the back, and a white tail. Has had a calf since she came. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

April 27, 1865 3t DANIEL ZWILLING.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of Charles Colt, deceased, late of Le Boeuf township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all having claims against the said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to the same are required to make payment on or before the first of August, 1865.

JOSEPH WALDRON, Administrator.

Le Boeuf, April 27, 1865. ap27'65-6w*

To Boat and Vessel Owners.

WE HAVE IN STORE AND FOR sale a large stock of paints of all kinds and colors; also, a large store of Linseed Oil, both raw and boiled. The boiled oil is well fitted for boat and vessel painting, having been prepared with strong dying properties to overcome dampness. Every kind of painting materials, brushes, &c., &c., are offered at lowest market prices, and we think the interest of all parties about to buy paints and oils will be promoted by giving us a call.

mar18-3m HALL & WARFEL.

ERIE RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF HOURS, COMMENCING THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1864.

Trains will leave Dunkirk at about the following hours, viz:

Eastward Bound—Depart.

Train No. 14 ....9 40 a. m.
Train No 10....10 20 a. m.
Train No. 6....6 00 a. m.
Train No. 4....6 15 p. m.

The Accommodation runs every day.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't

Notice.

THIS IS TO CAUTION ANY PERSON harboring or trusting Belinda Conners on my account, as I shall pay no bills for her from this date.

JAMES CONNERS.

Erie, April 20, 1865. 4w*

Important Announcement

GREAT SALE OF Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, &c. [illegible] to be disposed of at *One Dollar* Each, [illegible] Value! Not to be sold for less than a dollar, to receive a splendid gift [illegible] for One Dollar each.

250 Gents' Gold Hunting-case Watches [illegible]
250 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Hunting-case Watches
500 Gents' hunting-case Silver Watches
2 " Diamond Rings
5,000 Gold Vest and Neck Chains
5 " Gold Oval Gent's Rim Chains
6 " Gold and Jet Bracelets
2 " Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains
7 " Solitaire and Gold Brooches
5 " Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches
3 " Gold, Cameo, and Pearl Ear Drops
5 " Medal, Jet Lava, & Fire stone ear drops
7,5 " Coral, Opal, and Emerald
4 " California Diamond Breast pins
3 " Gold Fob and Vest Watch-keys
4 " Fob and Vest Ribbon slides
8 " sets Solitaire Sleeve-buttons, [illegible]
8 " Gold Thimble Pencils, &c.
10 " Miniature Lockets
4 " Miniature Lockets, Magic Spring
3 " Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.
5 " Plain Gold Rings
5 " Chased Gold Rings
9 " Stone Set and Signet Rings
9 " California Diamond Rings
75 " sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold
8 " sets Ladies' Jewelry—Cameo, Pearl, Opal, and other stones
9 " Gold Pens, Silver extension holders and Pencils
9 " Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders
6 " Gold Pens and Gold extension
5 " Ladies' Gilt and Jet Buckles
5 " Ladies' Gilt and Jet Hair Barrettes
5 " Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups
3 " Silver Castors
2 " Silver Fruit, Card, and Cake Baskets
5 " dozen Silver Tea Spoons
9 " dozen Silver Table Spoons and Forks

ARRANDALE & Co., Manufacturers' Agents, Broadway, New York, announce that a [illegible] list of goods will be sold for One Dollar each.

In consequence of the great stagnation in the manufacturing districts of England, [illegible] having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of valuable Jewelry, originally intended for the English market, has been sent off for sale in this country, and must be sold at any sacrifice! Under these circumstances, ARRANDALE & Co., acting as agents for principal European manufacturers, have resolved on a Great Gift Distribution, subject to the following regulations:

Certificates of the various articles enclosed in envelopes, sealed up, and mixed; and whoever may take one of them will receive the article therein mentioned, without regard to choice, and not knowing beforehand what he is to receive, thus giving all a fair chance. On the receipt of a certificate, you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any Set of Jewelry on our list for a dollar.

SEND 25 CENTS FOR A CERTIFICATE.

In all transactions by mail, we shall charge for forwarding the Certificate, paying postage, and doing business, 25 cents each, which must be enclosed when the Certificate is sent for. Five Certificates will be sent for $1, eleven for $2, thirty for $5, sixty-five for $10, and a hundred for $15.

AGENTS.—We want agents in every town and county in the country, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed ten cents on every Certificate ordered for them, provided their remittance amounts to one dollar. Agents will collect 25 cents for each certificate, and remit 15 cents to us, either in money or postage stamps.

Address, ARRANDALE & Co., ap xx'65-3m 167 Broadway, N. Y.

L. BROWN & CO.,

(Late Somes, Brown & Co.,)

BANKERS AND COLLECTORS OF Military & Naval Claims,

2 Park Place, New York.

Corresponding house in Washington, D. C., J. W. Lawrence & Co., 478 14th Street.

Having had three years' experience in the collection of Claims and the general transaction of business in the departments of Government, we can assure our friends and correspondents that all business intrusted to us will be vigorously and promptly attended to. We are prepared to make advances upon and negotiate the collection of claims, and purchase Quartermaster's and other checks, as well as collect the following claims:

Pensions for Invalids, Widows, Mothers and Orphan Children.

Bounties for Soldiers, discharged for wounds received in battle, those who have served two years, or their heirs of deceased; also State bounty to such as are entitled.

Arrears of pay for Officers and Soldiers, and their heir