The Erie Weekly Observer.

THURSDAY, MAY 11th, 1865.

EXTERNAL 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 essays 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 9 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.*

Interesting Reading Matter on every Page of this week's Issue.

President Johnson's Policy.

The faction who cry so loud for vengeance, and who have more than once hinted that Providence removed Mr. Lincoln because he was inclined to be too moderate with the South, are beginning to think they may have been mistaken in Mr. Johnson's character and intended policy, or, to put it in the homely phrase, —"caught a Tartar." All the indications thus far that can lead us to judge of his probable course, show that he has no sympathy with the furious brood of agitators, who would keep the country in perpetual civil difficulty, by their severe measures of punishment. We should not be surprised to find before six months roll around that some persons who are now most zealous to pledge Mr. Johnson their unflinching support, and who have been steady advocates of the pernicious doctrine that opposition to an Administration is treason to the Government, are among his bitterest denouncers.

Of a host of documents now in our possession, all tending to prove that President Johnson is disposed to follow Mr. Lincoln in the conciliatory measures pursued by him in the latter days of his administration, none is more significant than the recent order of Gen. Halleck, commanding the Department of the South. We give it below, and ask for it a careful reading by men of all parties:

Headquarters Mil. Div. of the James,
Richmond, Va., May 3, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. Ord, Commanding Department of Virginia:

General: All persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, will be permitted to take the Amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for Executive clemency.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
(Signed) H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Comd'g.

Official copy: J. C. Kelton, A. A. G.

Gen. Halleck, it is to be presumed, has issued this order, after instruction from headquarters. In the present state of public feeling he would not have dared to adopt a measure of so much clemency without direct authority for it, and we do not believe we are mistaken in [illegible] position that it embodies the views of the sup- President. It will be [illegible] the benefits of the [illegible] seen that he offers persons disqualified by the Amnesty oath to any out restrained [illegible] posed to accept of them, without regard to their civil or military status during the war, and he even goes so far as to intimate that persons excluded from such privileges by Mr. Lincoln's Proclamations will receive pardon on making proper application. If this does not relieve Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckenridge, Howell Cobb, and all the leaders who are most objectionable to the Republican party from all liability to punishment for their deeds, we are unable to perceive how words could have been more aptly framed to express the meaning.

But Gen. Halleck's order is not the only foundation on which we base our judgment. The correspondents nearly unanimously agree that the President's opinions are not by any means what at first it was supposed they would be. From a large collection of extracts, all of the same purport, we extract the following:

[Wash. Cor. Philadelphia Ledger, Rep.]

There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln, in his later days, is giving the extreme radicals a wide berth, and I hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation opening the South to trade will be soon followed by evidences still more conclusive of the desire of the President to heal the breach as quickly and pleasantly as possible, and unite the two sections again in one harmonious whole. You will note that his proclamation opening trade is not addressed to the loyal people of the South alone to the the "well disposed" [illegible], but includes that, too, without [illegible] in its privileges, and take the must [illegible] compelling them to death of self-abused and often broken allegiance. The South, in so far as the issue is concerned, could ask no more than this, for the door of commerce is open as wholly and as freely to all the people as if such a thing as war had not been known. Whether they will avail themselves of the offer remains to be seen, but they must be rebellious, indeed, if they allow so handsome a privilege to remain a dead letter with them. I understand, upon authority which I cannot doubt, that terms equally generous to those offered to and accepted by Lee and Johnston, will be shortly offered to the whole Southern people—a few of their leaders in the rebellion alone excepted. In other words, there will be a general amnesty tendered, and a disposition evinced to make the situation for our "wayward sisters" as pleasant as possible.

The radical element have gone [illegible] of the policy of the President, and does not like that its adoption will end in the retention of slavery at the South, thus defeating, as they believe, the great object for which the war, during the past four years, has been fought, and leaving the old "bone of contention" still to be attacked and gnawed around by the opposing factions. But let those beware, who attempt to oppose the policy of President Johnson. Mr. Lincoln has been credited with firmness, but in his successor's little finger there will be more of the Jacksonian firmness than there was in Mr. Lincoln's whole hand.

[Wash. Cor. Springfield Republican.]

MR. JOHNSON POLITICALLY AND PERSONALLY.

I have no fear that Mr. Johnson will attempt to carry out his old views in certain matters. It is one thing to make a speech down in Tennessee, when a man has no thought of becoming President, and quite another to be at the head of a great nation. Mr. Johnson has a large stock of common sense, and he will make a wise ruler. People are naturally curious to know whether he drinks to excess or not. People who are with him at all hours, say there is no more sober man in Washington. I have seen him several times since he became President, and every time he has been cool and self-possessed—more so than Mr. Lincoln generally was. When the English Minister was presented to the President, it was in some respects a trying occasion, but Mr. Johnson carried himself exceedingly well. He was modest but perfectly self-possessed. There was not the slightest indication that a nerve trembled. This was very well for a man whose nerves were entirely prostrate two months ago. But the fact is, Andy Johnson has an iron will, and having been at one time, on one single occasion, beside himself, it is the last and only time. We are soon to find out what his policy toward the South will be. I do not believe that he knows yet what it is to be, except that he will hand over to the really loyal men of the South the government of the States. That is, he believes in that plan. Congress will do as it pleases in reorganizing State governments. It can admit or reject Senators and Representatives. That we are to have troublous times from our own differences I do not doubt, but we shall survive them.

Still more emphatic are the statements of a writer for Garrison's *Liberator*. In an impatient letter, in which he seems half disposed to make war on Mr. Johnson forthwith, he says:

Somehow Mr. Johnson doesn't fully come up in practice to his preaching. He talks about hanging rebels, but he doesn't begin the business. We are told by the correspondents that Judge Campbell has been arrested because he refused to take the oath of allegiance. This is encouraging. Campbell is one of the worst of rebels. Then why should he not be prosecuted? Why allow him to get off with an oath of allegiance? I suspect that it will be the case with a great many other "leaders" at the South. If they are penitent, they will be pardoned.

From these extracts, and we could give give scores to the same effect, it will be seen that the conservative masses of the country, who believe that moderation and mercy can alone restore an enduring Union, and enable the Government to reduce its expenses to a safe standard, are likely to be most agreeably disappointed in their anticipations of the measures of Mr. Johnson's administration. We shall await with patience the further development of the new President's policy, being fully determined to give him a fair trial, and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, to praise him in whatever we may deem him entitled to praise, and to condemn when he is deserving of condemnation.

Needs Posting.

Directly after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, a meeting was held at Harrisburg, at which the Senator from this district, Mr. Lowry, was one of the chief speakers. His remarks, as we would naturally expect, were brim full of fire and vengeance, and as no speech of Mr. Lowry's would be complete without dragging his political saint, John Brown, into the foreground, he was as usual made the theme of exaggerated laudation. The following parallel was drawn by Mr. Lowry between the late President and the "hero of Harper's Ferry:"

"John Brown was the first martyr of this rebellion—Abraham Lincoln the last. The names of Abraham Lincoln and John Brown will go down in history together, as the first and last martyrs of this rebellion. The war could not have been averted. God Almighty is fighting the war for the right. John Brown played his part and Abraham Lincoln his."

We suggest to our Senator that before he coupled the names of Mr. Lincoln and John Brown together it would have been well for him to have read up some of his old political documents. It is quite sure that exalted as may be Mr. Lowry's opinion of Brown, the late President did not coincide with him. In a speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln at Cooper Institute, on the 27th of February, 1860, he pronounced his views on Brown in the following language:

"Orsini's attempt on Louis Napoleon and John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry, were in their philosophy *precisely* the same."

Or, in other words, Orsini was an attempted assassin, and John Brown's attempt to set the slaves of Virginia to killing their masters, was in its "philosophy," "precisely the same."

We trust our Senator in future, when he speaks of the qualities of Mr. Lincoln, will exhibit some regard for his well known views, and not rank him side by side with one whom it is proven by the above speech, he considered as belonging to the category of assassins.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—In the four years of war the South has lost all that she hoped to gain by the rebellion, and more than one-half her able-bodied men. A letter of the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* at Raleigh, North Carolina, furnishes some startling facts bearing upon this point. The official records of that State show that North Carolina lost on the field and in hospital during the war fifty thousand men. Intelligent Southern men at Raleigh estimate the total loss of the States in rebellion, by death, in field and hospital, at three hundred and fifty thousand, and it is further estimated that there are not now over two hundred and fifty thousand able-bodied white men alive within the limits of the so-called Confederacy. In addition to the losses by war, large numbers fled from the South to avoid persecution or conscription, who will never return. The destitution and suffering that prevail in almost every quarter are beyond the power of description. Thousands who a few weeks ago considered themselves in good circumstances, have, by the sudden revolution of the wheel of fortune, found all their Confederate money become as worthless as so much dirt, and their families and themselves reduced to beggary.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says with truth of the Philadelphia *Age's* report of war news, that it "has attracted the attention of the whole country from day to day. It has been read with market interest by men of all parties, and has been singularly accurate and correct throughout. The writer of them has reason to plume himself not a little on the ability displayed by him in their preparation."

Now that the rebellion is substantially suppressed, the Buffalo *Courier* wants to know what excuse there can be for continuing the odious system of trial of offenses by courts martial?

Amnesty to All.

The New-York *Daily News*, in an article of several weeks ago, referring to a rumor twice stated, without contradiction, declared that its editor was personally aware of the contents of the proclamation intended to be issued by Mr. Lincoln to the Southern people, and that it provided for amnesty to all, without regard to the position they may have occupied in the rebellion. It says further, that "the return of the States of the South to the Union was the only condition he attached to his proclamation of the fullest amnesty. His own public declarations, whether on the subject of confiscation or emancipation, he declined to withdraw formally, but expressed his perfect readiness to accept them subject to the award of the Supreme Court."

The Buffalo *Courier* thinks "it is barely possible that the agreement made by Gen. Sherman with the rebel authorities, will turn out to be very closely in conformity with the views he heard expressed by the late President at the City Point meeting. It will be noticed that, according to a telegraphic dispatch, Sherman based the article of his memorandum respecting the rebel State legislatures on the action authorized by Mr. Lincoln with regard to the Legislature of Virginia."

THE sudden manner in which the rebellion collapsed after the fall of Richmond was a singular proof of the correctness of McClellan's judgment. He wrote from Harrison's Landing to Gen. Halleck, in response to the order commanding him to withdraw his army, as follows:

"Here directly in front of this army is the heart of the rebellion; it is here that all our resources should be collected to strike the blow which shall determine the fate of the nation. All points of secondary importance elsewhere should be abandoned, and every available man brought here—a decided victory here, and the strength of the rebellion is crushed—it matters not what partial reverses we may meet with elsewhere. Here is the defense of Washington. It is here, on the banks of the James, that the fate of the Union should be decided."

Gold closed in New York on Wednesday night at 132½.

GENERAL NEWS.

Governor Curtin has changed the day of humiliation in Pennsylvania to June 1, so as to conform to President Johnson's proclamation.

President Lincoln's remains were interred on Thursday afternoon of last week, at Springfield, Ill.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Connecticut Legislature.

The President's mansion is to be repainted and refurnished throughout before it will be taken possession of by President Johnson.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday states that nearly all the leading officials of that city have taken the oath of allegiance

The Union army after its permanent reorganization, telegrams say, will consist of four army corps of 40,000 each, one corps of regulars, one corps of white volunteers, and two corps of colored. The four organizations will be complete in themselves, with cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

The Southern correspondent of the *Tribune* says "the Union feeling in the interior of North Carolina is not of that true and earnest kind to be desired or relied upon. Many prominent citizens, who admit their defeat, still maintain a dogged adherence to State rights fallacy."

The Richmond *Whig* says when our troops from Sherman's army, on their march through that city, passed Gen. Lee's residence, those who were aware of the fact "cheered lustily."

The Richmond *Whig* records the passage through the city on Saturday of the 2d and 5th corps of the army of the Potomac, estimated at from 45 to 50,000 strong. They occupied 5 hours and three quarters in passing a given point. They bivouacked 10 miles east of Richmond on Saturday night. The fourteenth corps of Sherman's army arrived at Richmond on Sunday, Wolcott's division in advance. The 20th corps, 15th and 17th were within one day's march.

Gen. Lee has declared that he will do all in his power to bring about a total cessation of hostilities.

The secessionists at Windsor, C. W., got out a cannon, hoisted flags and were preparing for a grand jubilee over the murder of President Lincoln, when the Mayor of Windsor arrested the whole crowd.

President Johnson is constantly surrounded by armed men; an officer from the War Department, with a loaded Derringer in each pocket, and revolver and knife in his belt, is on duty with him, day and night; Colonel R. D. Mussey is almost constantly with him; and his presence cannot be entered, either at Secretary McCullough's private room in the Treasury Department, which he is using as an office, or at Mr. Hooper's elegant residence opposite the Metropolitan Club, which he occupies until the White House shall be vacant, without running the gauntlet of sentries, and submitting cards and business to the judgment of the Secretaries.

A number of unemployed Generals will be mustered out of the service in a week or two, if they do not take the hint and resign. It is intended to retain only about 15 Major-Generals, 60 Brigadiers, and 150 Colonels.

Payne, the assassin of the Seward family, is reported to have made a full confession of his crime.

Twenty-one States, including Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, have now, through their Legislatures, ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery. There is no doubt but that New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon and California will follow their example in due season. The assent of but one more member of the Union will then be required to make the Amendment the law of the land, provided Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas are recognized as organized States.

A grand review of troops, preparatory to mustering a large number out of service, is to be held at Washington at an early date. The greater part of Sherman's army is now on its way to Washington, and on April 29, two corps of Sherman's troops left Raleigh. They will march to City Point and embark for Washington, and will soon be followed by three more corps.

The decrease of government expenditures continues. The number of vessels in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron has been reduced from ninety to thirty. Carl Schurz has been permitted to resign his Major General's commission. Over two thousand men are being mustered out at Bicker's Island, Norfolk. Two corps of Sherman's army left Raleigh on Saturday last on march to Alexandria, Va., where they will be mustered out. Thousands of government officers are resigning.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

The vexed question as to the disposal made of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and hands, which have been deposited in the army medical museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who after various movements calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. The other graves of less infamous felons had previously been leveled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it.

Letters from various parts of the Irish provinces show that the people are already preparing in considerable numbers to emigrate during the spring, their friends in America having assured them already that the war is nearly over, and the restoration of peace will be followed by a brisk demand for labor. One communication from the county of Langford, states that there are five of the female for one of the male sex quitting the country. In every instance which came under the writer's notice, the money to pay the passage, or a free ticket, came from relatives on the other side of the ocean.—*Dublin* (*Mar.* 29) *Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.*

A London paper, *The Morning Advertiser*, has a report that the Emperor Napoleon, on receiving the news of the fall of Richmond, offered to England to conclude a treaty for the mutual defense of Canada and Mexico against the United States. The report is not reconcilable with the assurance of friendship recently given by Mr. Rouher in the name of the Government to the Legislative Body. *This alone would, of course, be no argument* against the correctness of the report, which, however, for other more important reasons, is not probable. The feeling in the Governmental circles of Paris, if we may judge from the recent attitude of the Legislative Body during the delivery of the speech by Mr. Pelletan on our successes, is most hostile to the Government, the people, and the United States; but the French Government will be cautious to avoid any acts of open hostilities.

One hundred and twenty-eight banks were authorized by Secretary McCullough to commence operations during the month of April 1865, most of which were conversions of State banks to national banks, with the exception of a few, whose organization commenced prior to the 3d of March. The amount of bank currency issued during the month of April was $13,846,680 [illegible], making a total, up to May 3d, of $125,027,030 in circulation.

A few of the leading merchants and bankers of New York have joined in purchasing a splendid carriage, with horses and harness, for presentation to President Johnson.

The public officers of Pennsylvania would not allow the Government to defray the expense incurred while transporting the President's remains through the State. Gov. Curtin maintained that he could at least do so much to show our respect and love for our departed chief, and the whole expense was paid by the State Treasury.

The reported plot to burn Philadelphia was an ingenious design of some prize fighters, to keep the police occupied in the city, while they indulged in an exhibition of the (un) "manly art of self defence."

A gang of twenty guerrillas attacked and captured a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, only fourteen miles from Cincinnati, on Friday night last. They blew open the express safes with powder and stole their contents, robbed the passengers, and then escaped across the river in skiffs.

Mosby the guerrilla, on disbanding his men told them that he was about to set out for Texas; but they must disband and return to their homes; that he did not wish that they should accompany him, as by so doing they might get their necks into a halter. He rode off, accompanied by a small number of his old companions-in-arms. The organization at once disbanded. Colonel Mosby leaves a young wife, who is residing with his father in Amherst.

The country will hear with pride as well as with surprise that the voluntary subscriptions of the people to the 7-30 loan for the six working days of the last week amounted to the enormous sum of $40,887,100. The amounts daily subscribed throughout the country, and reported to Jay Cooke & Co.'s agency, were as follows; May 1st, $5,175,900; May 2d, $5,281,100; May 3d, $7,261,300; May 4th, $6,103,200; May, 5th, $7,457,000; May 6th, $9,158,400; Total $40,887,100.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris is now progressing at Washington. He acts as his own counsel, and is tried by a Military Court. The charges against him are that he gave money and protection to Confederates, and advised them to continue fighting. Mr. Harris admits that he gave them money, but says they were paroled, and denies that he advised them to again bear arms.

A correspondent writes as follows from Sherman's army:—"The news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln was received by Gen. Sherman while at Kilpatrick's headquarters. We have it from General Sherman himself that General Johnston was shocked, and manifested as much feeling and concern as an intimate friend would have done. The rebel chieftain expressed himself deeply pained at the unfortunate event."

George Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder *their* Christian President Jefferson Davis, but give no particulars. They agree to go to Rouses Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charge made in the President's recent proclamation, if the United States Government will pay for their defense and guarantee their safety.

It is reported that General Wilson's cavalry expedition, which arrived at Savannah on April 28, destroyed in Alabama and Georgia over five hundred million dollars worth of property. Wilson lost five hundred men, and captured two hundred cannon and six thousand prisoners.

The Pennsylvania soldiers, it is understood, will be mustered out of service at Harrisburg, under the direct supervision of Governor Curtin, who will take care that they are fully paid. The Governor is now in Washington looking after the interests of the troops.

A demand for the surrender of all persons supposed to have been engaged in the conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Lincoln has been made upon the Canadian authorities.

On April 20, Stephen B. Mallory, Secretary of the Confederate Navy, surrendered himself to Capt. Gibson, U. S. N., at Pensacola. This statement is since contradicted.

It has been ascertained that the Jeff. Davis party have not money enough to exceed $300,000 in specie.

Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, the *Tribune's* correspondent says, was closeted on Thursday morning with President Johnson. He had a long interview with Secretary Stanton, has the freedom of the city, and enjoys the society of members of his family, who are on with him; from all of which it is argued that he is here in aid of the Government, rather than to receive its discipline.

The Toronto (Canada) Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, W. H. Cleary, Wm. Lawrence McDonald, and Bernard Young, Southern agents, for a breach of the neutrality laws.

A boy of 16 has been arrested in Brooklyn, as being some way connected with the assassination. It is said that Harrold, Booth's accomplice, formerly resided in Brooklyn.

The Louisville *Journal* thinks that in a month Kentucky will be almost as peaceful as any of the States north of the Ohio river.

ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

Chicago has a new opera house, which cost half a million dollars, and will hold three thousand people

A correspondent speaks of a railroad out West, famous for its terrible accidents, as "extending from Time to Eternity."

Mrs. Grant said the General was "a very obstinate man." Gen. Lee coincides with her.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature providing for equality of accommodations in theatres and places of amusements for all persons, without regard to color or race. The penalty is forfeiture of license.

Famine has again appeared in the West of Ireland, and meetings have been held to mitigate the distress

The following advertisement appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* of Tuesday morning:

WANTED.—Some Enterprising man to buy the Funeral Car on the occasion of the burial of President Lincoln. A good chance for an enterprising man. Address Box 836, Post-office.

Mrs. Andrew Allison, residing in Beaver county, gave birth a few days ago to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. Allison gave birth to three daughters, whom she named Cora, Dora and Nora. These seven children, born within a period of two years, were at last accounts doing well, as was also their mother.—*New Castle Gazette.*

Yes, but how about the father?

A Memphis paper heads its list of divorce cases in court, "Matrimonial Shipwrecks."

Some people there are in every community who had rather retail slander from door to door than feast in a palace. Such unhappily-organized creatures deserve rather the amplest pity than the slightest censure. The peace and quiet they would destroy in others finally becomes a millstone about their own necks, sinking them into perdition.

A Frenchman writing a letter in English to a friend, and looking in the dictionary for the word "preserved," and finding it meant to pickle, wrote as follows: "May you and all your family be pickled to all eternity."

An old bachelor being asked by a pert young miss if he could account for the application of the term "belle" to handsome young females, promptly replied that it was owing to the goodly proportion of brass in their composition.

One of the Norfolk steamers which arrived at Baltimore on the last Friday in April, brought up a few baskets of green peas, the first of the season They were purchased by hotel and restaurant keepers at the moderate price of $2 50 per peck.

What scriptural character does a drunken man most resemble? The beast with ten horns. But some modern beasts are not content with twice that number

In the Book of Revelations, death is represented as mounted on a white horse; but in these days he rides an iron horse—the locomotive.

We read that there is a Cockney youth who, every time he wishes to get a glimpse of his sweetheart, cries, "Fire!" directly under her chamber window. In the alarm of the moment she plunges her head out of the window and inquires, "Where?" when he poetically slaps himself on the bosom and exclaims, "'Ere, my Hangelina!"

England is now dependent upon importation for one-third of the food consumed in that country, and the value of the grain, cattle, sheep, pigs, butter, cheese, meat and eggs it is found necessary to import is continually on the increase. Already the excess of the consumption of grain over the production reaches the enormous amount of 14,000,000 of quarters.

"Just step into the street, and I will give you a cowhiding," said an indignant citizen to an Irishman. "Be jabers! an' I wouldn't do it if you'd give me two of thim," sententiously replied the threatened individual.

A Boston storekeeper the other day stuck upon his door the laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." The next morning, on opening the store, he found a little urchin in a basket, labeled, "Here he is."

A doting mother of a waggish boy having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labelled them, "Put up by Mrs. D——." Johnny, having discovered the goodies, soon ate the contents of one bottle, and wrote on the label, "Put down by Johnny D——."

A printer, in setting up the line—

"Hell has no fury like a woman *scorned*,"

by some oversight left out the *s*, and made it read:

"Hell has no fury like a woman *corned*."

A slight departure from the text, but none whatever from the truth.

They have a pig in Fredonia with two bodies, eight legs and two tails.

An amusing incident occurred recently in a Sabbath School Concert. The subject was the history of Sampson, and the question, "What foolish thing did Sampson do?" Expectation was on tiptoe to ascertain his peculiar weakness, when from the front seat came the reply, given with solemn precisene ss and irresistibly ludicrous accent: "He went down among the Phillistines and got a wife!"

A gentleman in Wethersfield, Conn., last year bought 1,600 bushels of onions and put them to seed, getting 5,000 pounds of seed, which he sold for the high price of $3 50 a pound, getting $17,500 for the crop, and making a profit of over $12,000.

The month of April, 1865, may truly be regarded as one of the most eventful in the history of the country. The 3d day witnessed the fall of Richmond. The 9th brought the surrender of Lee, after six days' fighting and military activity. On the evening of the same day Mobile was captured. On the 14th Mr. Lincoln was assassinated and our Nation's joy turned to sorrow. On the 26th the assassin expiated his folly, and on that day Johnson surrendered and virtually ended the bloody strife. Never were so many memorable events crowded in one month. The details of all would fill a vast volume.

The President has issued a Proclamation declaring all vessels of the insurgents to be pirates, and saying that any hospitalities shown to them by foreign nations will be deemed sufficient justification to authorize the refusal of hospitality to ships of such nations in the ports of the United States, and warrant the adoption of such other measures as may be deemed necessary to vindicate our national sovereignty. Another proclamation declares null and void the acts of all rebel civil officers within the State of Virginia, against the authority of the United States, and warns people of that class if they attempt to enforce their authority they will be considered as in a state of rebellion and punished accordingly, if captured.

An exchange paper says that while a party of twelve ladies were in bathing at Newport, the other day, their horse ran away with the wagon containing their clothes. Oh!

ADVERTISEMENT.

[From the New York Tribune.]

National Debts and U. S. Stocks.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, men of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing its energies to the utmost, the country might possibly live thro' it, the experiment must never be repeated,—even a small increase might be fatal. Granville said the nation must sink under it unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and, instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled to the enormous sum of eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligation,—to say nothing of her vast colonial possessions,—the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent. against it. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt, we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow, mines of all precious metals of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united republic. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength—and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. "As good as "U. S. Stocks" will soon be synonymous the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is just as much better than British Consols as the rate of interest is higher. Some of our timid brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in Consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round loss,—and serves them right,

To-Day's Advertisements.

S. TODD PERLEY,
(Late of the U. S. Treasury Department and Pennsylvania Commissioner for Soldiers, Washington, D. C.,) General Claim Agent, with Benjamin Grant, Esq., Attorney at Law, Wayne Block, Erie, Pa. Military, Naval and Civil claims collected with fidelity and dispatch. Pensions obtained and collected. Applications by mail promptly attended to. Mr. P. having had several years' experience in the details of the various Departments, feels confident he can render most satisfactory aid in prosecuting all kinds of Government claims.
may11'65-6m

Pleasure Excursions.

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE SAILING Excursions on the Bay, or to visit the Peninsula, will find the undersigned always ready to accommodate them with good boats. I have a Yacht expressly fitted out for pleasure parties, in addition to a number of Row Boats. Fishing Tackle and Bait all the time on hand.

Persons desiring to have the use of any of my boats will find me constantly on hand, at the old stand, foot of State street. JAS. R. NESBITT.
May 11, 1865—6x

ERIE AGENCY

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

Bonds in amounts of

$50, $100, $500, $1,000,

AND UPWARDS,

On hand for

Immediate Delivery

BY

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Who are

Duly Authorized Subscription AGENTS

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

CLARK & METCALF,
Bankers.
may11'65-tf

Discontinuance of Retail Trade.

UNTIL Further Notice, we will offer no more goods at retail, except to close out those packages now open; and we return thanks to our patrons in the line.

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

We shall now make every effort to enlarge our wholesale business; our motto will be to sell good goods, and to sell cheap. In Iron and Nails, we defy competition. We also manufacture Wheel Barrows, Pick Handles, Hay Stakes and Oil Tools. Parties wanting goods by the package will find it to their interest to call, as they can get them at wholesale rates.

McCONKEY & SHANNON.
Erie, May 8th, 1865—1w

TO PURCHASERS OF ORGANS, MELODEONS, OR HARMONIUMS.—Every one having any thought of purchasing an instrument of this class now or at any future time should send for one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ Circulars, which will be sent to any address entirely free of expense. This circular contains much information which will be useful to every purchaser of such an instrument, such as articles on "How to Judge of a Musical Instrument," "History of the Organ," "History of Reed Instruments," &c., &c.

— Address
MASON BROTHERS,
[illegible] Broadway, New York,
Or, MASON & HAMLIN, 274 Washington st., Boston.
may11'65-3w

Rosalilla A. Wilson by her next friend, Luther H. Eddy, vs. W. H. Williams.) Subpoena in Divorce, No. 16, November Term '65. "Nihil."

Alias Subpoena in Divorce, No. 7, February Term, 1865. "Nihil."

Spencer & Marvin, Att'y for Plff.
Issue proclamation in above case (four weeks).
may11'65-4w H. L. BROWN, Sheriff.

Stray Cow.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, in Greene township, on the Walsh 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.

GEO. W. GUNNISON,
Attorney at Law and J. P. Pension and Claim agent, Conveyancer and Collector, Office in Gunnison building, southwest corner of Fifth and State streets, Erie, Pa. aprl'65-tf

A FORTUNE!

Employment for Everybody.

Great sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German and French Fancy Goods, &c., worth over $500,000—all to be sold without reserve. Every one to have something Valuable.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES.

Gents' Gold hunting case watches ..... $[illegible]
Ladies' Gold Enamelled case watches ..... [illegible]
Gents' hunting case silver watches ..... [illegible]
Gent's Gold Watches, double time ..... [illegible]
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases ..... [illegible]
Gold Plated Watches, Enameled Fr. finish ..... [illegible]
Diamond rings ..... [illegible]
Gold Vest and Neck chains ..... [illegible]
Gold Oval Sand Bracelets ..... [illegible]
Chased Gold Bracelets ..... [illegible]
Chatelaine chains and Guard chains ..... [illegible]
Solitaire and Gold Brooches ..... [illegible]
Lava and Florentine Brooches ..... [illegible]
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches ..... [illegible]
Mosiac, Jet, Lava, and Florentine Ear Drops ..... [illegible]
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Ear Drops ..... [illegible]
California Diamond Breast-pins ..... [illegible]
Gold Fob and vest watch keys ..... [illegible]
Fob and Vest Ribbon-slides ..... [illegible]
Solitaire sleeve buttons, studs, etc ..... [illegible]
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc ..... [illegible]
Miniature Lockets ..... [illegible]
Miniature Locket—Magic Spring ..... [illegible]
Gold Toothpicks, crosses, etc ..... [illegible]
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings ..... [illegible]
Stone Set and Signet rings ..... [illegible]
California Diamond Rings ..... [illegible]
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold ..... [illegible]
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc ..... [illegible]
Gold pens, silver extra holders and pencils ..... [illegible]
Gold pens and gold mounted holders ..... [illegible]
Gold pens and gold extension holders ..... [illegible]
Silver goblets and drinking cups ..... [illegible]
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake baskets ..... [illegible]
Silver tea and table spoons and forks, per doz ..... [illegible]
Silver plated tea pots and coffee urns ..... [illegible]
Silver plated ice pitchers and molasses cups ..... [illegible]

See what the most popular and widely circulated medium say of our establishment:

From the "Dispatch" of February [illegible]

"We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. The articles of goods, for variety and extent, we have seldom seen equalled."

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March [illegible]

"Messrs. Devaugh & Co's Great Sale of Jewelry, opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that a finer display of goods was never exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged there in [illegible] almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassable by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success."

From the "Ledger," February 25, 186[illegible]

"Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs Devaugh & Co., No 15 Maiden lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight that they will long remember. Such a profusion of Watches, Chains, Rings, Ear Rings and, in fact, Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware, and almost coats into the shade the other establishments which have long been the boast of Maiden lane. It is estimated that their stock is worth at least one million of dollars."

How You Can Get a Prize.

Send Twenty-five Cents to us, and we will receive it we will mail you a Certificate showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles you select send back the Certificate and One Dollar and we will forward to you the article, no matter how valuable it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state so and send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of same value you prefer and we will send it instead. For more than one Certificate send us $1 and for each five; for $3, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, one hundred $16, one hundred

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every town. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Ladies are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents a percent on all Certificates they sell provided they do not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address distinctly and only what is necessary.

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & Co.
15 Maiden Lane, New York.

ARCANA WATCHES.

An Elegant Novelty in Watches.

The cases of this watch are an entirely new metal composed of six different metals combined, rivaling silver and platinum, and producing an exact imitation of pure gold, called Arcana, which will always retain its color. They are as beautiful as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eighth the cost. The case is also designed with Panel and shield for name, or Hunting Push Pin, and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and are equally as handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known Tremont Watch Company of Boston, and are superbly finished, having engraved plates, jewelled carved bridges, adjusting regulator, winding and setting and the impro