WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Business attended to with care.

WETHERBY,
Attorney at Law, in Walker's Building, French Street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

PERKINS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery, North side of the Park, Erie, Pa. apr11'63 tf

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H. MILLAR,
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MILO BENNETT,
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CLARK'S
Excelsior Photograph Gallery, Perry's Block, Erie Pa. jan16'64tf.

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Attorneys at Law, Ridgway, Pa. Practice in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties. CHAPIN [jan3'65-1y] W. W. WILBUR.

PROPRIETOR.
MORRISON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Street—one square east of the Exchange, Warren, Pa. Sept. 29—17.

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O. W. GUNNISON,
Attorney at Law and J. P. Real estate agent, Conveyancer and Collector, Office in Gillette building, southwest corner of Fifth and Peach streets, Erie, Pa. apl8'65-tf

NEW STORE.
JOHN CROSENBERGER, at the new Eagle Village, has on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, &c., to which he respectfully asks the attention of the public, satisfied that he can offer as good bargains as can be had in any part of the city. mar30'65-1y

PARKER HOTEL,
French street, between 4th and 5th streets, opposite Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Depot, Erie, Pa., H. Sebastian, Proprietor. Extensive accommodations for strangers and travelers. Board by the day or meal. Stabling attached. apr25'63tf.

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Fashionable Tailors and Dealers for Pinney & Kayser's Patent Sewing Machines. Store in house—State Street, between 5th and 6th Sts., Erie, Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style. [jy8-1y]

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Livery and Sale Stable, on Eighth street, between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages for pleasure parties on reasonable terms. my28'64-1y

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Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills, Agricultural Implements, Railroad Wagons, &c., Erie, Pa.

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Ridgway, Elk Co., Pa. Mrs E. O. Gleason, Proprietor. This is a new and handsomely fitted up house in the midst of one of the best Trouting and Hunting locations in Pennsylvania. Commodious Rooms, Clean Beds, a Good Table and Moderate Prices. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. sep'64-1y*

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O. GROUND, M. D.,
Office on Seventh Street, near Peach, Erie, Pa. Nov. 4, 1864—3mos*

JOHN C. BEEBER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of State Street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. jal7tf.

REISHAMER & SUTOR,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State street, next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium, Erie, Pa. n r'65-tf

EAGLE HOTEL, Waterford, Pa.,
Robert Leslie, Proprietor. Good accommodations, and careful attention given to the comfort of guests. sp0'65-1y*

D. WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant, Erie, Pa. Warehouse on Public Dock, East Corner of Peach Street. Also, Dealer in Coal, Salt, Fish, Flour, Plaster, Water Lime, &c. N. B.—Particular attention to be given to the Receiving and Forwarding of Petroleum Oil, Crude and Refined, to all parts of the country. apr18'64tf

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Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, Wood, Willow and Stone Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c., State street, opposite the Postoffice, Erie, Pa. mar8'65-1y

CLARK EWING
MCCRIE & EWING,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office on Spring St., opposite Crittenden Hall, Erie, Pa. Collections and all other legal business attended to carefully and promptly. REFERENCES—Wm. A. Galbraith, Whitman & Brecht, Erie; Spencer & Marvin, Erie, Pa.; Hon. R. Brown, Hon. S. P. Johnson, W. D. Brown, Warren, Pa. Carr, Warren, Pa.

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DR. P. HALL'S CELEBRATED
COUGH REMEDY!
This well established and popular medicine has been extensively used during the last twenty years in curing the most raging diseases with more decided efficacy than any other medicine before the public. Not a word of recommendation is necessary to those familiar with its wonderful and numerous and speedy cures in past years, but to those who may not have the proper degree of confidence in its value long to be remembered. This remedy is safe, pleasant, speedy and through in its operation—is accepted to all ages under circumstances—and should be kept in every house for immediate use when required. In throat and lung affections are treated with the use of this Remedy in their earlier stages, a less number of doses will be required to effect a Consumption.
HALL'S COUGH REMEDY is the best remedy known for curing the following complaints.
COLDS, COUGHS, CROUP or RATTLES, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, WHOOPING-COUGH.
It relieves the Voice and Invigorates the Lungs.
Regular Price—50 Cents in $1. Per Bottle.
Prepared by S. WARFEL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, State Street, second door north of Seventh street, Erie, Pa. For sale by Druggists and dealers throughout the country.

STRONG TESTIMONY.
We the undersigned citizens of Erie City and vicinity, have used Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy with success, in curing diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and take pleasure in recommending its use to the afflicted as a safe and effectual remedy, fully worthy of public confidence.
Rev. Thos. Hemphill, Matthew Hamilton, D. Shirk, John McCorn, Jr., J. W. Ryan, Richard Rose, John A. Tracy, Robert Cochran, J. V. Case, John W. Blaine, Daniel Bear, Daniel Shaver, Jas. N. Marx, J. Robinson, C. K. Elliot, Jacob Chubbs, W. F. Kindersecht, J. Mooney, Jas. Pegram, F. E. Burton, J. W. Culver, Hiram Warner, Amason Sherwood, Wm. H. May, John Brown, W. H. Cooper, A. M. Turbell, Jas. Parker, Joseph Deemer, K. A. Bennett, J. W. Hall, Benj. Grant, J. Salsbury, Orson Smith, Lucius A. Hall, M. Mayer, Jas. Bismark, Thomas M'Kee, J. L. Long, Jas. Moore, W. M. Gallagher, J. Robinson, 2d, Jas. King, Chas. W. Kelso, Milo H. Finch, Jas. Wright, H. P. Knapp, C. H. Howell, Erie, Dec. 22, '64—6m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the recipe of a Simple Remedy by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption. Persons with Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, or throat affection, he sincerely hopes will try this Remedy. As they will find it to more than satisfied them the result. Grateful for his own complete restoration to health he considers it his duty to make this known to his fellow sufferers. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, will please call on or address
Rev. WM. S. ALLEN,
No. 46 John Street, New York.

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $3.00 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 36. ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 22, 1865. NUMBER 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
RESPECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed: and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills. jy8'64-1y.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.—This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been relieved by it; and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use. It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the Head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than thirty years of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the Certificate of Wholesale Druggists in 1854:

The undersigned having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Reed, Austin & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Cutler & Co., Seth W. Fowle, Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmands & Co., H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Minor & Co., McGesson & Robbins, A. L. Scovill & Co., M. Ward, Clope & Co., Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it. jy8'64-1y.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—They expel the poisons which threaten life. Every time a sick person is purged by this vegetable remedy, he has less vitiated humors and more life and vigor, as any one can prove by taking a single dose. Persons of spare habits gain flesh and strength while using them. Every time we rest a few days or weeks from this purgation, we make new fluids from our food, which replace the unsound ones that the pills have caused to be evacuated. Each time we repeat this process we expel further quantities of impurities, which are again replaced by fluids less and less impure, so that in a short time, by continuing this treatment, we bring back the whole mass of fluids or humors to that state of purity which constitutes health, for Brandreth's Pills only take away humors which are unsound.

Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines.

FOLLIES! False lights are extinguished when a great truth shines forth, and the incontestable fact that the hair turns from any, red or sandy to a glorious black or brown quite as easily as the chameleon changes its hues, under the operation of

Cristadore's Hair Die.

now known throughout the American continent. It is harmless, contains no caustic, improves the fibres, produces a rich, natural and lasting color of any shade from a warm brown to a glossy sable, and is endorsed by the most eminent analytic chemists in the United States.

Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by all Druggists and applied by all Hair Dressers. mar1'65-1m

TO THE NERVOUS, DEBILITATED AND DESPONDENT OF BOTH SEXES.—A great sufferer having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of misery, is willing to assist his suffering fellow-creatures by sending (free) on the receipt of a postpaid addressed envelope, a copy of the formula of the cure employed. Direct to
JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—In pint bottles, price 50 cents.
546 Main St. Hartford, Conn.

Dr. Tobias—Dear sir: I have been in the livery business for the last twenty years, and during that time have used all the various liniments and lotions of the day, but never have found an article equal to your Venetian Horse Liniment. I have fairly tested it on my horses in distemper, sprains, cuts, calks, swelling of the glands, &c., as also for rheumatism on myself, and have always found it an invaluable remedy.

Respectfully yours, C. LITCHFIELD.

Sold by all druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New York.

A UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—By what we eat, by the air we breathe, or by the water we drink, we can be made sick; or by fatigue, or from debility induced by heat, because these effects end by producing impurity of blood. To regain health we must purify the blood, by the organs of the stomach and bowels; these organs must be continued in the regular performance of that duty which nature has assigned them, and should there be any impediment, to what does experience point?

TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

which cannot injure, and which will surely restore the bowels to the regular performance of their duties.

The dyspeptic, the bilious will find them a treasure of health, and the same does be said to all who are sick in any way,—take Brandreth's Pills and be cured. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicines. apl'65-1m

A CANDID STATEMENT.—You can procure of any druggist in this city and vicinity Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croups and pain in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—25 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c., its pain relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds, we have the certificates to prove it.

Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. mar1-1m.

INVALIDS, THIS NOTICE!
Drs. Firmenich & Co., of Buffalo, have discovered a new curing method, by which all diseases can be readily and radically cured by the patient, without the aid of a physician. Dr. F. is the author of a medical work of 300 pages, price $2.00, giving a full explanation of the mode of treatment. They also publish a monthly Medical Journal, of which sample numbers will be sent free, by addressing Drs. JAS. FIRMENICH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y. 4m*

A Card to the Suffering.
SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Bonnet, Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Anodynes," &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, No. 421 Broadway, New York.
Agent for the United States.
P. S.—A box of the Pills, securely packed, will be mailed to any address on receipt of price, which is *One Dollar*, post paid—money refunded by the Agent if satisfaction is not given.

EDITOR OF OBSERVER—DEAR SIR:—With your kind permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail (free), all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will take mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Healthy Whiskers or moustaches in less than thirty days. All applications answered, by return mail, without charge. Respectfully yours,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
511 Broadway, New York.
mr2-3m.

Trodden Flowers.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

There are some hearts, like the roving vine,
Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers;
Spirits that suffer and do not repine—
Patient and sweet as lonely trodden flowers
That from the passer's heel unhurt arise,
And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel
The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears;
That wound fond faith with anger worse than steel;
And of pity's spring draw idle tears,
O nature shall it ever be thy will
In things with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press
The willing heart of uncomplaining love—
Meet charity that shrinks not from distress,
Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove?
Though virtue weep forever and lament,
Will one hard heart turn toward her and relent?

Why should the reed be broken that will bend,
And they that dry the tears in other's eyes
Feel their own anguish swelling without end,
Their summer darkened with the smoke of sighs?
Sure, Love to some fair Eden of his own
Will flee at last, and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always—weepeth for the past,
For woes that are, for woes that may betide,
Why should not hard ambition weep at last,
Envy and hatred, avarice and pride?
Fate whispers ever sorrow is our lot,
They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of June 13.]

To Hang or Not to Hang.

We cannot find time or space for an exposure of *all* the misapprehensions, misstatements and evidences of mental chaos, which are daily sent us with regard to the proposed execution of certain leaders of the late rebellion; yet some of the most mischievous among them seem worthy of serious consideration. For instance: Mr. A. J. Smith, of Danville, Pa., favors us with an elaborate misconception of all we have thought or said on this subject, whence we cull the following points that seem worthy of our attention. He says:

"The leaders of the rebellion, according to the Constitution (as shown by a leading article in your paper a few days ago), are guilty of treason, for which the law claims that they should suffer death; and, if so, why should not justice be administered?"

Answer—No, Mr. Smith! the Constitution does *not* say that "*the leaders*" especially are guilty of treason, but that *all* of our countrymen who have been concerned in "levying war against the United States, adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort" are thus guilty; and the law prescribes death as their punishment. Not one less than *Two Millions of* American men and women have been thus guilty of treason, and are exposed to death by hanging as the legal penalty of that crime. Now, *you* do not propose actually to hang all these men, women, boys and girls, any more than we do; the largest number that any of your school have ever estimated to us that it was proper to hang was fifty thousand; which is but one in forty of the guilty. Others have reduced the number to five thousand, one thousand, and even lower. Now, then, what right have you, who propose to hang a fortieth, or a much smaller proportion, of the guilty, to put on such airs to us, who would treat *all* the rebels precisely as you would treat the immense majority? Where is the difference in principle between us? And which of us evinces the greater consistency?

Says Mr. Smith again:

"It is my opinion (and I believe I express the feelings of thousands of your readers), that, if the leaders of the rebellion have committed no crime, it is unjust that they should be held for trial, particularly in prison; but, if they have committed any crime, it is equally unjust that they should go unpunished."

Very well, Mr. Smith: "the leaders" *have* committed treason; and so have the followers; yet you favor the non-punishment of the latter, in clear violation of your own principle that, "if they have committed any crime, it is unjust that they should go unpunished." Justify *your own* exemption of the immense majority from punishment, and you will have justified *our* position as to the residue.

Let us hear Mr. Smith once more:

"A few days ago the nation was shocked by the murder of our noble President; but, very soon afterward, the people rejoiced to know that the assassin had been killed, and now look hopefully for the vindication of justice in the case of those connected with him. And yet, will any one say that they are more deserving of death than those who have been the cause of murdering hundreds of thousands of the noblest and bravest men of the land?"

Yes, Mr. Smith! you say that very thing! You demand the execution of *all* the assassins without discrimination, while you want only "the leaders" of the rebellion punished. You therein proclaim your own clear conception of a radical moral difference between rebellion and murder. Having thus refuted your own doctrine, you have saved us the trouble.

The civilized world has long since determined and agreed that, while to kill men in order to overcome a rebellion is perfectly justifiable, to execute them as rebels *after* their revolt has been utterly suppressed, is of very dubious policy and questionable humanity. Austria killed many thousand Hungarians in putting down the uprising under Kossuth, and no one demurred: she hung *thirteen* only of the military leaders surrendered unconditionally by Georgey at Vilagos; and all Christendom cried shame upon her. Suppose these had been surrendered under a capitulation like that of Lee, or Johnston, or Dick Taylor, or Kirby Smith, and she had proceeded thereafter to try, convict, sentence and hang them, she would have been execrated as perjured and infamous to the end of time. To this effect, the verdict of history is emphatic and overwhelming. (See what it says of the execution of Marshal Ney under the Bourbons.) Yet he was immediately succeeded by a monarch better than Robert E. Lee, and not half so well shielded by terms of capitulation.)

If we could see how the hanging of a score or so of these rebel chiefs, who are not protected by a military capitulation would benefit either the blacks or the poor whites of the South, we might be reconciled to it; for we regard the enfranchisement and elevation of a race as of more consequence than any whom lives. But it seems to us that hanging them to cold blood for no other crime than attempting to break down rebellion, is calculated to embitter them, in the memory of their followers, against the late rebels and against the Union, its supporters, and its years, and so prompt them to wreak their hate and vengeance on that class of Unionists who are still exposed to their wrath. There, in the late assassinated blacks, in our judgment, the hanging of six rebels, more or less, will suffice the death, by privation, famine or violence, of many thousands of freedmen and interpose a formidable barrier to the elevation of their race to citizenship and a voice in the government of their respective States; hence (and for other reasons) we are inflexibly opposed to it.

To put our idea more completely within the mental grasp of Mr. Smith, we will express it thus: There are still great social and political meliorations, to be effected at the South—meliorations which we deem essential to the highest well-being of our country and of all our people. We see not how to effect these changes without powerful Southern help; and, where a labor of love is to be performed, we consider one live man worth two dead ones. You can't hang men (even by proxy) and reasonably calculate on their future cooperation and support; and we want the hearty good will and active help of as many Southern whites as possible in placing the Southern blacks in that position which seems vital to the well-being of all classes and of every section. Hence (among other reasons) our hostility to hanging in the premises, and to any equivalent.

[From the Balt. Sunday Telegram of June 11.]

The Martyred Editor.

The public will remember that in our last issue we called attention to the trial then progressing in the Circuit Court of Carroll county, which for the enormity of the crime, its audacious publicity, and brutal perpetration entitles it to rank first among the blackest deeds that disgrace our criminal records. The trial has been concluded and the parties to it acquitted. It will not be out of place for us now, however, to give a synopsis of what was unmistakably proven as a stand-point for our remarks:

The history of the terrible tragedy is as follows: On the 17th day of April an unknown, invisible and self-authorized body, designating themselves as "The Vigilance Committee," sent the following note to Joseph Shaw, late editor of the *Carroll County Democrat*, the original of which paper was found on the body of the unfortunate victim, and now in the hands of his aged father:

WESTMINSTER, April 17, 1865.

Mr. Joseph Shaw:

SIR; You are hereby notified to leave Carroll county immediately—that is, before sundown to-day—under penalty of being rode upon a rail out of town. By order of THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

On the same day a body of men representing the aforesaid committee, attacked the office of this deceased, completely gutting it and destroying beyond redemption the material with which he earned his bread. The cases containing the type were burned, a valuable library destroyed, the presses battered and broken; the furniture consigned to the flames, and the destruction in every respect rendered complete. On the receipt of the above note, the persecuted man left his home and came to this city. Believing all excitement had quieted down, he negotiated for the purchase of new material and presses, and on the 24th of April returned home for the purpose of again resuming his legitimate avocation. Whilst in his room at night, this "Committee," or a similar body, piloted by the perhaps too timid or credulous hotel-keeper, attempted an entrance into his retreat, and upon his opening the door, Mr. Shaw was immediately fired upon. Upon his returning the fire of his assailants the light was extinguished and the knife substituted for the pistol; the awful tragedy concluding with the dragging of the dying man down the stairs to the bar-room, in his transition struck brutally over the head with a club, and thrown face downwards to the floor, expiring amid the brutal jests and obscene epithets of his heartless assassins.

Barbarian tradition preserves no atrocity more startling and cruel than this. The annals of crime furnish no precedent more shameless, and no condition of society more demoralized than this. The climax of unblushing guilt has been reached, and a Maryland jury sanctions and approves the dreadful consummation.

A man murdered for "opinion's sake," in a free republican government! Let this go to the hearts of every American citizen, that for "opinion's sake" a dissenting junto wields the murderous blade, and a jury of their *peers*—peer in bloodguiltiness, superiors in crime—for one strikes down a representative man, the other cuts with criminal intent at the very existence of law, justice and society—caresses the culprit's shoulder and exclaims, "well done, good and faithful servant." It was for "opinion's sake" that one of this same class of "committees" struck down the nation's head and steeped a whole people in tears; and on the very day while a national dirge was being chanted to Heaven for the soul of the great departed—even while the strains of atonement were wafted through the court house from an adjacent church—a Carroll county jury had determined to sanction by their verdict the same routine of fiendish wickedness.

VERMONT ANECDOTE.—The late Rev. Zeb Twitchell was the most noted Methodist minister in Vermont for shrewd and laughable sayings. In the pulpit he maintained a suitable gravity of manner and expression, but out of the pulpit he overflowed with fun.

Occasionally he would, if emergency seemed to require, introduce something queer into a sermon for the sake of arousing the flagging attention of his hearers. It was he who originated the story of the great musquitoes.

Seeing that his audience was getting sleepy, he paused in his discourse and digressed as follows:

"Brethren, you haven't any idea of the suffering of our missionaries in the new settlements, on account of the musquitoes. The musquitoes in some of those regions are enormous. A great many of them will weigh a pound and they will get on the logs and bark when the missionaries are going along."

By this time all ears and eyes were open, and he proceeded to finish his discourse.

The next day one of his hearers called him to account for his telling lies in the pulpit.

"There never was a musquito that weighed a pound," said he.

"But I didn't say one of them would weigh a pound: I said a great many of them would weigh a pound, and I think a million of them would."

"But you said they barked at the missionaries."

"No, no brother. I said they would get on the logs and bark."

RETURNING TO THEIR FIRST LOVE.—The New Orleans *Delta* relates that a social party was given in Mobile a few evenings since, to which were invited a number of both Union and Confederate officers. In the early part of the evening, an evident restraint hung over the assemblage, and anything but a pleasant time was in prospect. At last the brave rebel Colonel ——, of the ——st Alabama, proposed a song, and upon being pressed to start one, he broke forth in that stirring national air, "*The Star Spangled Banner*." After a few moments of blank astonishment, the whole party, Union and rebel, joined in, and the utmost good feeling and jovinity prevailed from that time forth until the breaking day warned the merry company to disperse to their separate abodes.

CATHOLIC GENERALS.—The Nashville *Gazette* publishes the following partial list of Catholic generals who have served during the war:

Major Generals W. S. Rosecrans, Quincy A. Gilmore, George G. Meade, E. O. C. Ord, Philip H. Sheridan, John C. Foster, George Stoneman, James Shields, Daniel E. Sickles, David S. Stanley, John Newton, Alfred Pleasanton, Richardson, Joseph B. Carr, J. Hunt, Thomas Francis Meagher.

Brigadier Generals Michael Corcoran, Thomas W. Sweeney, Patrick Edward Conner, M. K. Lawyer, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Hugh Ewing, Regis de Trobriand, Thomas C. Devin, T. W. Sherman, Alfred N. Duffie.

Acting Brigadier Generals James E. Malone, Patrick H. O'Rourke, M. T. Donahue, James A. Mulligan, Florence M. Cornyn, Stephen McGroarty, Richard Byrnes, Patrick Kelley, Mathew Murphy.

To this list may be added the name of the greatest and most brilliant of all our Generals, William Tecumseh Sherman, who, according to the *Gazette*, joined the communion of the Catholic Church before entering on active service in the army.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CLEMENCY.—The radicals are likely to be disappointed in President Johnson, in more respects than one. He has commuted the sentence of Bowles, Mulligan and Horsey; he has remitted the sentence of Congressman Harris, of Maryland, who was recently tried by a packed star-chamber court, convicted of alleged offenses, and sentenced to three years imprisonment and to be forever stripped of political rights; he has permitted the release of Governor Brown, of Georgia, on parole, and that distinguished rebel is walking about the streets of Washington and visiting old friends. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that large numbers of "the political leaders of the rebellion, who adhered to its fortunes and misfortunes to the very last, and who were among the most prominent exceptions to the recent amnesty proclamation, are here at large, and some of them in daily conference with President Johnson." General Longstreet, who is in Washington, has taken the oath of allegiance and applied for a special pardon, which he will probably receive. President Johnson is not such a blood-thirsty man as his late friends advertised him.

HIRING A BABY.—An incident, not generally known, concerning one of the St. Albans raiders, has recently come to light. Immediately after his acquittal, one of the raiders, having little faith in the judge's decision, determined to leave the country. It being unsafe to travel, unless disguised, he bethought himself for awhile. The difficulty was perplexing, and time was scarce. If he stopped much longer, he would likely be arrested, and there were few disguises the lynx-eyed officers of the law had not seen through. An idea, however, struck him. He hired a baby, paying $400 as security for its safe return. He then dressed himself as a lady and started for Halifax with the child, and for a great part of the way had for an escort the very officer detailed to catch him. He, however, gives the detective a very good recommendation for gallantry, for during the trip there was nothing either himself or the child needed that the officer of the law did not get for them. He arrived safely in Halifax and took a passage for Europe.

PROGRAMME OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The President has laid down certain rules for his government, among which are understood to be the following:

1st. (And most important), the restoration of civil law and its operations everywhere, through the provisions of the Constitution.

2d. The restoration of all (as the rule) to civil privileges, who fairly repent of taking up arms against the government and evince a determination to be loyal men to the Union and Constitution.

3d. All sectional principles and government to be disowned and discountenanced.

4th. A strict construction of the Constitution.

5th. A strictly economical administration of the government as soon as the present burdens upon the Treasury can be removed.

6th. The reduction of the public debt or of the present heavy system of taxation (one or both) as speedily as prudent.

The President is in constant communication with the heads of departments in the hope of carrying out these reforms—but the most difficult task of all is in stopping the leaks of the Treasury.—*N. Y. Express.*

GENS. GRANT AND SHERMAN.—The Chicago correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the following incident:

Upon the balcony in full sight of thousands stood the two heroes of the age—Generals Grant and Sherman. Calls were made for a speech from the latter. In response, Gen. Sherman replied, that he could not be induced to comply with the request; that he would always cheerfully back up and obey his beloved Commander-in-Chief, and he was sure Gen. Grant would not order him to make a speech. Cries of "order him to make a speech, General," broke from all parts of the building. Gen. Grant quietly, and with that self possession that so eminently marks him, replied with a smile: "I never order a soldier to do anything which I cannot do myself." The effect was electrical. The building tremoled with the applause that this admirable passage evoked.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVICE.—Gen. Sherman made a speech in Chicago, the other evening, in which he said:

Now there is peace all the way from here to the Gulf, and you, gentlemen, know what you must do now. Instead of destroying, you must build up; instead of insulting, you must conciliate; instead of discouraging, you must encourage those who are willing to aid us in building up this widely diversified land. You cannot expect the people of Louisiana and the people of North Carolina to feel as we do; all parties have their prejudices, and we must respect theirs as they must respect ours. With this simple precaution, there is no danger of this thing ever recurring in our annals.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO PIC-NICS.—The following is from the Washington correspondence of the New York *News*:

Until a few years past, no pic-nics or things of the kind were allowed on the grounds of the White House. Mr. Lincoln gave permission to the negroes to break over this rule, and the ground immediately in the rear of the President's house, a beautiful spot, was the common resort of our "colored friends" for this purpose. During the week a deputation of "colored American citizens of African descent" waited upon President Johnson to get his consent to perpetuate the custom, but the request was received with a most decided negative. Thereupon Radicalism was highly excited.

The Cincinnati *Times*, (Rep.) in an article on the negro suffrage question, says of the negroes of the South that "they are about as much like the free negroes of the North—we blush to say it—as an orang-outang to the trained monkey of the menagerie."

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