PAL VIGILANCE UT THE PROPER IS THE PRICE : AMERICAN LINERTY — AND TO Jackson.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL, COL W. W. H. DAVIS, Bucks Co SURVEYOR GENERAL. COL. JNO. P. LINTON, Cambria Co.

Democratic County Ticket.

ASSESSELT. Col. W. O. COLT, of Waterford Borough Malor T. J. BOSKINSON, Eric Chy. SOWIE HALL, Girard Township. Private WE. C. ERRLER, Jr., Rrie City. Capt. GEO. W. ARBUCKLE, Girard Berough Capt. JOHN H. MILLER, MIN Creek. TRUSTEES OF BRIE AGADEEY, Bor. Jos. E. Pressley, Dr. Thomas E Stuart, Goorge W. Starr. Election Tuesday, October 10th.

YOUR DUTY.

The political contest of 1865 is near its close, and before another issue of the On-SERVER reaches its patrons, will have been decided. It has been a remarkably quiet one, although the questions involved are among the most important ever presented to the American people.

The is ues are familiar to all—they re quire no further explanation or argument The time for talking and writing has gone by-the period of action has arrived. Victory is within our grasp, if we will but make the proper efforts to obtain it. On the fidelity of the Democratic voters of the Common wealth depends the result of the contest. If they turn out on election day with the alacrity that has heretofore distinguished them—if they labor with the zeal of the past-if they will not permit themselves to be uselessly discoured by the misfortunes that have heretofore attended their labors, a glorious and overwhelming success awaits us.

Let it be impressed upon all that a full vote is a certain defeat to Abolitionism The election of our candidates this fall will be a sure harbinger that Audrew Curtin's successor will be a Democrat.

To the polls, then, every man. Let nothing deter you from performing your duty. Cast your ballot, and see that your Democratic neighbor does the same. Resolve to devote one day more to the cause of the country. Be sure that no vote is lost. Go into the work like men deter mined to win, and allow neither threats nor ridicule to daunt you. The skies are clearing, the star of victory begins to dawn; we need only be true to our oldtime inspirations, and all will yet be right.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIE 4.

The despatches announced on Tuesday morning, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of Connecticut, giving negroes the right of suffrage, was defeated by a majority of from three to five thousand. As usual, when the returns are in favor of the Democrats, the telegraph has since kept a mysterious silence, and we think we are justified in believing that the majority against the amendment will be still larger than the first reports estimated. An exciting canvass had been made, each party had its best speakers on the stump, a full vote was polled, and the result is from these facts all the more positive and satisfactory.\*

The young Territory of Colorado, now making preparations to enter the Union as a State, has also had an election. The result there, as in Connecticut, turned on the question of negro sufferge. A constitution had been framed, one clause of which extended the privilege of voting to negroes. The people, by a large majority, have voted down this provision, adopting all the other parts of the instrument, and Colorado will stand side by side with her sister States in maintenance of the theory pronounced by Douglas, that this is a white man's government, to be sustained and controlled by white men forever.

We are justified in claiming these as D-mocratic victories. In Connecticut and Colorado the Republicans, as here, are the advocates of negro voting, and the Democrats, with a few conservative men of the opposition, its enemies. The election in both were contested upon party grounds, and the result is regarded by the Tribune as a substantial declaration in favor of the Democratic party. The tide of political battle is changing, and the insolent and intolerant Abolition organization is destined to a speedy overthrow. Let Demoerats only do their full duty on Tuesday, and Pennsylvania will take her stand along with Connecticut and Colorado.

OLater returns give the malority against the amend ment at sig thousand. Only one county in the State has voted in its favor.

WEAT will Thaddens Stevens say to the action of the President in respect to confiscation, so soon after his confiscation speech? He is an outspoken old gentleman, and we shall doubtless hear from him again on this subject at the opening of Congress, if not before. Whatever may be the merits of his reasoning, it seems to make little impression on the President, who, before the newspapers had done commenting on Steven's speech, ordered a suspension of all confiscation proceedings in Virginia. Mr. Chandler, United at Dinwiddie Court House, last week, said: "I am United States District-Attorney, and have had something to do with all the confiscations that have been made. I rejoice to tell you, my friends, that McClure said : all confiscation is at an end. I have received: orders to suspend all confiscation." At a of the Constitution, by providing that a session of the court at Alexandria since man shall cease to be a citizen if he has held, District-Attorney Chandler made a similar statement to the court and Judge Underwood thereupon dismissed the cen-

fication suits. We hope Messrs. Stevens, Sumper, and the other Radical orators, will be encouraged to persevere. If their arguments are followed by such results they will do great

" Miss not the eccusion; by the forelock take That subtle Power, the mever halting time. Lest a were moment's putting off should make · Mischance almost as heavy as a crime." Becellest that Dr. D. H. Seelye's Liquid Catarra Bemedy will cure Catarra, thus ar resting a disease, which if allowed its course will result in Consumption.

THE EIGHT TO YOTE.

Some difficulty is likely to arise in the different election precincts of the Commonwealth, by reason of attempts that will be made to prevent persons from voting who ran away to escape the draft last spring. The late Congress, or the one preceding it, enacted a law, disfranchis ing every person who had been drafted, and failed to appear, as notified in the Provost Marshal's order, but authorizing the President to issue a proclamation remitting the penalties of desertion, provided the parties reported within sixty days after the one on which it was dated. In accordance therewith, Mr. Lincoln did publish such a proclamation, and it was printed in nearly all the papers of the North. The Abolitionists claim that a majority of the deserters were Democrats. and avow their intention of enforcing the law of Congress. So far as its effect in a party sense is concerned, we care little about the matter, as our investigations in this county lead us to believe that about as many of one political organization skedaddled" as another, but there are issues involved exceeding any mere polit ical consideration. We are firmly of the opinion that no law of Congress, or edict of the President, can either fix or abolish the status of a voter in the States. The question of suffrage is one left exclusively to the separate States by the Constitution, and no department of the Pederal government has a right to interfere with it Congress can no more make or unmake a voter in Pennsylvania, than the Legislature of the State can dictate the proseedings of Congress. This is one of the well settled features of the government,

which no lawyer of standing will dispute. The people of Pennsylvania, by their delegates in convention assembled, exercising their undoubted prerogative, laid down the qualifications of voters in the Constitution, as follows:

Section 1. Article 3. In elections by the citizens every WEITE freeman of the age of twenty one years, having resided this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceeding such election, and within two years paid a State tax, assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector

Here is the supreme law of the State, which every public officer is bound to execute and every citizen to obey. It defines in exact terms who are legal voters, and every person coming within the class described, has an inalienable right to suffrage while that clause is in force, which no official in the United States can legally deprive him of. Not even the State Legislature can interfere with his privilege, because that body has no authority to change a clause of the Constitution. It must be done by the people themselves, through their legally chosen representatives, in convention assembled, for the express purpose of alter-

ing, or abolishing the instrument. The rights of voters, as fixed in the Constitution, are carefully guarded by the election laws of the Commonwealth. For instance, the 103d section of the Act of July 21, 1839, declares, that-

"If any inspector or judge of an election shall knowingly reject the vote of any qualified citizens, \* \* each of the persons so offending shall, on conviction, the 107th section of this act, (i. e. by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.1

By the 67th section of the same law. it

is provided, that—
"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof (if required) of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote, in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside." And by the 19th section of the same

law, an inspector's oath is prescribed, which is in part as follows: "and that I will not receive any ticket or vote from any person other than such as I shall firmly believe to be, according to he provisions of the Constitution and laws of the monwealth, entitled to vote at such election, without requiring such evidence of the right to vote as is directed by law; nor will I vexatiously delay or refuse to receive any vote from any person whom I shall believe to be entitled to vote as aforesaid," de.

The "qualified citizens" here spoker

of indisputably mean those described by the Constitution, in the clause printed is plain, and, if, in an unwise moment, they should permit themselves to be swayed by unworthy motives, the consequences will fall upon their heads. The aggressions upon State prerogatives have advise that in every instance where election officers refuse to accept of the votes of any persons clearly entitled to them by the State Constitution, they be summarily brought before the courts for trial and

punishment. It may be well to add that this question far as voters in this State were concerned. Mr. Brown, of Warren, Chairman of the all such subjects are referred, and Col. unjust, absurd and unconstitutional. As with all the facts before them, who will in the elements of prosperity which now flow States District-Attorney, in some remarks | the result of their efforts, it was postponed, not now endorse our policy. Our winditacit admission on the part of its endorsers expected, but it is so complete in every was true. During the debate, Colonel we would.

> "Here you aim a blow at the very heart disregarded a law of Congress." \*, \* \* I can never consent to confer upon any election board in this Commonwealth the right to determine who are and who are not deserters, and they-to disfranchise

citizens.' matter might be presented, but our arti- judge by his representations, has been a cle has already attained sufficient length, glorious one, but it is destined to a brief and we think enough has been shown to existence. Exit Hite, after this fall. convince all impartial persons of the correctness of our position.

As a specimen of the sort of patrons the during the last week three separate persons tions two years in advance.

more correct in regard to the other papers mentioned than they are in reference to the OBSERVER, there is but little dependence to be placed upon them. The Os-SERVER has not only not opposed bounties to soldiers, and relief for their families, but has always been one of the most active endorsers of those measures. It defended the system of paying bounties to volunteers, when the Telegraph and most of the papers of its ilk, were clamoring for conscription, and events afterwards proved the correctness of its arguments. It has been from the first earnestly in favor of extending aid to the soldiers' families, believing that the men who gallantly pera right to expect that those who remained at home would see that their families did not suffer in their absence. It has ever insisted on the right of the soldier to vote. only asking that such a system might be adopted as would protect him against improper interference, enable him to deposit his ballot according to his honest dictates, and ensure an accurate return of the ballots. The position of the OBSERVER on these subjects was that of every Democratic paper with which we are acquainted. No greater falsehood was ever invented than that which asserts that Democrats notorious intermeddling with his rights, by which he was deprived of the privilege of acting as his conscience dictated, and sought to be made an instrument for the personal and political benefit of men who cared nothing for him or the country, and everything for party and self. The true friends of the soldier were those who endesvored to preserve the Constitution and laws intact, that he might enjoy the same civil liberty on his return home which he left on entering the army; who asked for an economical administration of public affairs, that his property might not be eaten up by taxation; who demanded might not be obliged to suffer in rebel prisons; who labored to increase his

who strove to bring the war to an early and honorable close, while the Abolition ists were doing all they could to prolong it, and continue his privations. TRYING TO COVER SAMBO'S HEELS. It is amusing to see the adroitness with which the Union party (?) endeavor to cover up the negro in their several political 'platforms," and the resolutions adopted at their public meetings throughout such

wages and have him paid promptly; who

urged that he should have good officers,

and not mere political favorites; and

doubtful in the coming State elections. In such States as they feel sure they 'make no bones" of "going the whole hog" in favor of negro suffrage, but where the result is not so sure for them, they are

of the Northern States as are considered

To endorse Andrew Johnson's policy frage upon the Southern States through the power of Congress, they find rather an "up-hill business;" thus their endeavors to hood-wink the people.

All their political chicanery, and prolix wording is brought to bear to cover up "Sambo's" heels. But it is no use: the people will look upon it as "the cat as it deserves.

The resolution of the Syracuse Convention in relation to this point, probably from the pen of that political fox, Henry J. Raymond, is the masterpiece; and yet with all his sophistry, and skillfully arranged covering, there was plain to be seen that "jaybird" excrescence of the immaculate "Sambo." This cock won't fight, gentlemen (?).

CHANGE OF EDITORS.—The Gazette of this week announces a whatefu in its editorial above. It will be seen that if the votes control, Mr. E. L. Clark suddenly retiring of any such are refused, no matter what after a "brief but brilliant career," and Congressional or Legislative act may be in Mr. J. L. Graham, late local editor of the existence, the inspectors and judge are daily Dispatch, taking his place. The lateach liable to heavy penalties. Their duty | ter gentleman we have only a slight ac quaintance with, but during his connection with the Dispatch he earned the reputation of being a man of pleasant personal traits, considerable ability, and habits of industry. We congratulate him upon his gone so far that they must be crushed as new found honors, and trust that under soon as possible, and we know of no better his administration the agreeable social way to bring them to an issue than on and business relations which always exist this question of suffrage. We earnestly led between the two offices up to a recent familiar period may be renewed, never to be broken.

We have too much self respect to kick a failen foe, and consequently refrain 'rom making such comments on the inglorious retirement of the late editor as would naturally be suggested by first impulses. was brought before the Legislature of In return for repeated acts of kindness, 1865, and decided in opposition to the on our part, he repaid us with calumny act of Congress, although the body was and falsehood. Discovering the real nature largely Republican. It was proposed to of the man before he was suspected by legalize the President's proclamation, so those more intimate with him, and feeling confident that time would vindicate In discussion on the 17th of March last, us from his aspersions, if our previous the measure, on the ground that it was garded it as too harsh, but there are few. and never more made its appearance, a cation has came a little sconer than we that what these gentlemen had asserted respect that we could hardly improve it if

Hirs, the irrepressible, whose mysterious diappearance excited much alarm among his political friends here, has again turned up. He is in New Jersey, lecturing the benighted people of that State on their political duties. His speeches, as usual, chiefly refer to Hite and Hite's doings. Hite is a character. He is Hite There are other views in which the and Hite only. His career, if we are to

A WIDE BREACH IMMINENT. The Chica-

COUNTY PAIR.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Erie County Agricultural Society that the Entry books are now opened, and that he is prepared to receive entries and give number checks. The books may be found at his office (County Treasurer's office, in the Court House). We hope to see the books filled, as the money received for entries is paid out in premiums; if the there is a want of interest. There is every reason why we should all exert ourselves to make this Fair a successful one. The time has come now, if ever, for the effort to be made to pay off the indebtedness of iled their lives for the public benefit had and will be done if a sufficient interest is awakened among the farmers, mechanics and others to induce them to come out to the Fair and bring along the best stock. implements, &c., raised and manufactured by them. Let us have plenty of somehing, if it is not the very best the world ever produced, to look at and talk about, Erie county, if she makes an effort, can sustained, and let us not have to record, for the benefit of our competitors in other counties that the Erie County Fair "fiz zled." because every one was too indifferent to either come or send what he had in the shape of articles suitable. Don t give advocated the disfranchisement of the the grumblers a chance to say that the soldier. What they did object to was the Society formed for the benefit of farmers and mechanics failed because they them. selves would not support it. We hope for

> THE SKIES BRIGHT. - We have been quite confident for the past two months, that the approaching election in this State would result triumphantly in a glorious Democratic victory. This conviction was rendered doubly sure by the reports of the members of the State Central Committee. which assembled in this city on Saturday last. From every quarter of the Commonwealth the most cheering accounts were given .- Rittsburg Post.

COAL BOAD TO BUFFALO .- It may not be generally known to the people of Eric county. prompt exchanges of prisoners, that he that in addition to the "Cross-Cut" road, there is another route proposed, designed to benefit Buffalo at the expense of this city. We refer to the Buffalo & Washington raiload, intended to connect with the Philadele phis and Erie, at or near Emporium, Cameros county, and furnishing a direct route from Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. and an unbroken guage, to the lake shere at Buffalo. This road is not yet built, but a charter, we believe, has been obtained, and the Buffalo papers are urging the completion of the work. The proposed line is represented as traversing a comparatively level country, and it is said the grade will be remarkably light. The papers of Buffalo claim that if the line is built. that city will become the great coal depot of the lakes, that from its advantage of shorter distance the vast through travel from the South would take that route in preference to coming to our city, and that Brie and Cleveland would lose their present advantages as supply depots for coal. To show our readers the arguments by which the citizens of Buffalo are urged to invest their means in this under. taking, we quote from a lengthy article in the ries of Saturday on the authort

"The course of this line of railway from Buffalo to Emporium is very direct, following. the valleys, which all run in nearly the same direction. The grade line is favorable for the trade. The demand for supplying the gas companies at the East, and that of Buffalo for domestic and manufacturing purposes, can be more cheaply furnished from the mines penetrated by the Buffalo & Washington Railway then from Cleveland or Eric, as the margin of lake freights from those ports to in the meal-tub," and treat their hypocrisy Buffelo would be against them. The wants Pacha's dominions -the cast off garments of f the West can be supplied from Buffalo at | Hadjis and Howadjis-white linen turbans, cheaper prices for the anthracite, and at as loose breeches and flowing robes. Not the

or Brie for the bituminous coal. Buffalo being the western terminas of the Erie Canal, receiving between fifty and sixty per cent. of the surplus products of the West and Northwest, moved Eistward to market, has an extensive lake commerce, but not an evenly balanced trade, as the large fleets of vessels arriving from the West come with fully laden cargoes, and thre :- fourths of them return with none. The coal will supply this leficiency in the balance of trade.

"The Buffalo Board of Trade report for 1864 states: that during the navigation seaaun for that year 6 958 vessels of all classes arrived at Buffalo, having a tenuage of 3,421, 767 tons; and 7.147 vessels cleared, having a tonnage of 3,450,581 tons. For want of ro- who sees her darling child attacked by the turn cargoes many of these versels go to Erie or Cleveland for coal, sailing 100 to 150 miles the effects of a consuming cough or violen off their direct course for the upper lakes, and by so doing frequently losing a favorable lips of that patient consumptive who, though wind and a consequent loss of a trip or more during the season of navigation."

What the Courier here says is to a very considerable extent based upon a correct theory of commercial transactions. Buffalo being the great point to which the grain trade of the West is carried, it is plain to any one, that if she could secure a certain and abundant supply of coal to load vessels with on their return trips, she would at least serious'y ripple the cost trade of Erie and Cleveland, if not entirely destroy it. Looking at the advantages which this proposed road presents, we are not surprised that the capitalists of Buffalo should regard it with favor. Our wonder is that, with the characteristic energy of New Yorkers, (would that we had a little of it in Pennsylvania.) they did not, long ago, foresee the importance of the route and secure the building of the road.

We call attention to these facts, in order that our people may see that unless they are active, alert and enterprising, there is great course had not already done so, we scorn. danger that we may yet lose the advantages Judiciary Committee, the one to which at to make any defence, and treated him we have been in the habit of thinking were in the manner experience has taught us securely in our hands. With the completion McClure, of Franklin, the two ablest Re- to be most effectual with such characters. of this proposed Buffalo & Washington road, publicans in the House, warmly opposed Some of our friends at the moment re. and the "Cross-Cut" road, from Corry to Westfield, will ensue a very considerable less into our city, unless in the meantime some other channel of prosperity can be obtained which will make up for the damage done to our interests. This we can secure by the direct route suggested to Oil Creek, which would give us complete control of the valuable trade of that section; by the completion of grain elevators at our harbor, making it an induce ment for vessels to stop here instead of at Buffale, and giving them the advantage of 200 miles of lake travel; by erecting iron manufactories, which our convenience of obtaining coal and ore would render so profitable an investment; and by increased attention to improving the city, building new stores and dwelling houses, removing unsightly obstaoles, and otherwise rendering the place at-

tractive to strangers. It would be pertinent to ask of the Buffalo & Washington railroad charter the same ques. go Tribune is bold and impudent whom it Cut road. By what means was the consent tions we did in regard to that of the Cross-Osssever possesses, we may mention that, says "unless the President changes his of the Pennsylvanic Legislature obtained to policy before the meeting of Congress, the incorporation of a company whose avowed called into our office and paid their subscript there will be a wide breach between the object was to build a road benefitting New Executive and the Representatives in the York men and cities solely, to the injury of

THAT bold and reckless Abolition paper, | National Legislature of the party that our own? Where were our Brie county Re. | the Harrisburg Telegraph, publishes in its placed him in power." The President presentatives at the time, and what effort did Campbell's Minstrels and Doyle & Evans' issue of Monday, a long list of Democratic told Dean Richmond that he should they make to prevent the consummation of a Theatre. Both are said to be good companies. journals in Pennsylvania, which it asserts, not change his policy, and the "breaches" measure plainly designed to damage the inopposed the rights and interests of the sol | which the Tribus threatens are of a va- | terests of their constituents? What sort of diers. If the Telegraph's statements are no | riety that the Tennessee tailor will not try | a welcome do our readers suppose, would have been given a Buffalo legislator who would return to that city, after permitting, and perhaps voting in favor of, a bill calculated to build up Bris at the expense of that commu nity! We run no risk in asserting that a peqple more basely betrayed by those whose duty it was to attend faithfully to their inter ests, does not exist anywhere in America, than those of Brie city. Our legislators,

instead of being men of clear business views and patriotic pride in their locality, have almost without exception, been mere politicians, who either did not have the shrewdness to circumvent these movements, or did not care to do so. If the people of this city find themthe Society, and allow them to improve selves deprived of many advantages which of the grounds owned by them. This can right they ought to possess, the blame lies at their doors. By permitting party devotion to overbalance sound judgment, they have nearly invariably been represented at Harrisburg by a class of mere political demagogues, too deeply engrossed in the welfare of the poor negro, or the territorial question, or the Mor mon delusion, or some other hobby, to have do about as much in the line of good time to think of the interests of Eric. It stock, &c, as any other county in the would be a blessing if every community in State. Let us, then, have a good turnout | the Union were as closely divided on politics and good show, and let the Society be as is the case in Franklin county in this State. There each party is obliged to put up its best men, and self interest as well as political,

> A HIGH OPINION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS. The practice, now so common among Radicals, of depreciating the services of white, and exalting those of negro sol diers, is being indulged in by Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, for a long time in Congress, and a member elect to the next Congress. In a late speech at Mt.

obliges them to exercise a scrupulous care

over the legislation concerning their people.

"The heroism of negro troops has added lustre to our history, and without the ne gro's aid our armies would not have succeeded! The negro has fought and conquered for us. and deserves his reward. He has a right to sit on juries to hold office, and to vote as a eeman at the ballot har?

How do the white soldiers like to be told that their efforts to put down the rebellion would have been in vain, but for the negro, and that without him, they never could have succeeded!

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following hint to Horace Greelev: The tone of the editorial in Wednes day's Tribune, upon Governor Perry's message, does not meet with favor at the

White House, and this fact may as well be understood at once; such is not the Pres ident's position, as he is represented as sustaining the Governor most heartily. This shows how wide is the divergence

between the President and the Radicals

special Notices.

THE MASON & HANLIN CABINET ORGAY .. No one who hears there instruments will be urprised at the very strong favor with which they are regarded by our leading organists.
The quality of tone is admirable, round, sone rous, pure, and sympathetie; while they have abundant volume of tone for any private house, and quite sufficient for smaller church es and for such halls as are usually occupied by Sunday-schools. With all this, their on racily for expression is wonderful, exceeding in some respects even that of the largest and most costly church organs. This is mainly effected by the introduction of a swell, operated upon an entirely new principle, which gives the performer ve the tones he produces. The moderate prices at which they are sold, and the little space they oncupy, are important practical advantages in these instruments .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE MUNNIES OF THEBES -Mesers. Ayer & Co., have received from Alexandria a cargo of rags to pay for their medicines, which ar largely sold in Egypt. They are evidently gathered from all classes and quarters of the cheap or cheaper prices than from Clevcland least part of their bulk is cloth in which bodies are embalmed and wound for preservation three thousand years ago. They are now to be made into paper for Ayer's A'm :nacs, and thus, after having wrapped the dead for thirty centuries, are used to warn the living from the narrow house which they have so long inhabite l, and to which, in spite of all our guards and cautions, we must so surely go .- Daily Evening Journal.

Hope. -The Scripture saith, that " Hope is an anchor to the soul, both sure and stead fast." It is the unfortunate's only comfort in adversity, and the star of promise which urges forward the struggling poor man. What is it that gives contentment to that mother ghost of the deadly croup, or suffering from cold. What is it that wreathes in smiles the she knows she cannot live, yet murmurs her silent and thankful prayer for ease and relief What is it that has become a nation's hopefram North to South, from East to West, comes but one jeyfu'iresponse-Give us Coe's Cough

"Nos for Fifty Dollars would I have it in my family again," was the remark of a mother whose children had just got rid of the Itch. old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove I tried sulphur and cream of tartar and Burdock, and rubbed in red precipitate and brimstone, and I hardly know what I Alan's Sept. 28, 1856-3w WM. A. BEAN. brimstone, and I hardly know what I didn't use, and all to no purpose; and I began to think we were in for a seven years' scratch. But fortunately I got hold of Career's Extract of Dandelion, or Bittersweet and Yellow Oint ment, and a few bottles and boxes of that entirely cleared us of the nasty thing; and L tell you I wouldn't have it again for fifty dol lars." Yet there valuable medical prepara tions can be had for a dollar and thirty-five BOOTS,

Dyspersia.—What everybody says must be rue. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspessia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strick-land's Tonic. oct-sousin

It is said of the ledies of France, that, as class, they are the handsomest in the world. With their rosy cheeks and black hair, who can kelp but think so. Dr. Velpau's Pills neverfail to make the complexion of a bealthy and rosy hue. Ladies, try them, Sold by all Druggisto. 005-1m

MARRIED

MEABON-HOTCHEISS-On the 18th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Wash. ington township, by Charles Burnham, eq . Mr. Robert Meabon to Miss Martha Hotchkiss, both of Washington township. LYON-CROSBY-In Lowell, Mass, on the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Owen Street, A. McD Lyon, Esq , of this city, to Maria, daughter of Judge Crosby, of Lowell, Mass.

HARRA-On the 18th ult , at Belle Prairie, Livingston county, Ill., Mrs. E. J. Hanns, wife of Richard Hauns, and daughter of Philander and Tamson Miller, of Wayne, Erie county, Pa., aged 26 years, 8 months and 18 days.

HANNA-At the same place, September 28th Jesse Prancis, son of Richard and Eliza J. Hanna, aged 1 month and 14 days. Johnson-In this city, October 21, Wm. John

son, aged 17 years. NEILSOE-In Mill Creek, on the 28th ult., Mary Ann Nellson, aged 58 years.

Important Notice. We desire that all accounts das this office shall b setfled on of before the let of January heat. Gre 6,600 of Ind-biedness is due upon our books, mustly in small sums, trifling to the parties from whom they are due, but important in the aggregate to us. It is necessary to our interests that they be collected before the commencement of the new year. We shall send out bills between this and the date mentioned, to every persen owing us, whether the sem be large or email, and hope they will be responded to in the right spirit. The oney may be remitted by mail, or can be paid to any of the following parties, who are our agents in the placenamed, and daly authorized to collect money due us, and receipt in our name therefor : Waterford, W. C. White; Union, N. T. Hume; Corry

waterford, w. C. white; Union, N. T. Hume; Corry, Columbus and Weaven, Amos Heath; Wattsburg, L. Robinson; Youngsville, Capt. G. J. Whitney; Edinboro M. Saley; Fairriow, Amos "tone" Gired, Capt. D. W. Hutchinson; Platea, J. C. Canfinan; "Abloin, G. K. Lincoln; North East, B. A. Tabor. 823 if

New Advertisements.

A TOUR FAIR.

G. W. RLLSEY will exhibit the Best Reclining Spring Bed ever presented to the public.

The Union Folding Bodstead, Sofe Settee, Child's Crib and Chair-all combined in one piece of Furniture, with other new inventions. occ-18

FARRAR HALL, BRIB.

DOYLE & EVANS, LESSEES AND MANAGERS OPEN FOR A SHORT DRAVATIC SEASON. The Popular Tragedian, EVELYN EVANS, Supported by SAM BYAN

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Will Creak Sant 20 2008.25. Mill Creek, Sept. 28, 1985-3w

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Eric, Sopé. 28, 1865.

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