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, NOVEMBER 23, 1865. NUMBER 27.

ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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

SCRIPTION—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS if not paid until the expiration of the year. Subscribers [illegible] by carrier will be charged FIFTY CENTS a year additional.

VERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion $1,00; two insertions $1,70; three insertions $4,00; one month $2,50; two months $8 50; three months $4,50; six months $7,00; one year $12 00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisement, $2,00; Administrator's Notices $3,00; Local Notices, ten cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) five cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor, one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered by his direction, unless a specified period is given for their insertion.

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

All communications should be addressed to
BENJ'N WHITMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

ICKIE J. BLAKELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ridgway Co., Pa. Will also practice in adjoining Counties.

EORGE H. CUTLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Girard, Erie County, Collections and other business attended to with [illegible] and dispatch.

W. WETMORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, in Walker's Of[illegible] on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7'62

P. ENSIGN,
BOOKSELLER and Dealer in Stationery, Paper, Magazines, Newspapers, &c. Country dealers [illegible]. Store under Brown's Hotel, fronting the Park.

SPENCER. SELDEN MARVIN.
PENCER & MARVIN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Office, Paragon Block, near North West corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

PHILO BENNETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office second [illegible] Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and [illegible] june15-2.

HAPIN & WILBUR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ridgway, Pa. [illegible] in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties. C. CHAPIN. [jan30'65-1y*] W. W. WILBUR.

CAMPHAUSEN,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Paragon Block, [illegible] Building West of Farrar Hall, Erie, Pa. oct6'64tf.

EDW. GUNNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. [illegible] Agent, Conveyancer and Collector, [illegible] Gaze building, southwest corner of Fifth and [illegible] streets, Erie, Pa. ap13'65 t

EW STORE.
JOHN CRONENBERGER, at the new store Fairview Village, has on hand a large assortment of Groceries, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., to which he respectfully calls the attention of the public, satisfied that he offer as good bargains as can be had in any part [illegible] county. mar30'65-1y

D. OSBORNE,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE, on Eighth [illegible] between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages to let on reasonable terms. my28'64-1y.

IDDELL, SELDEN & BLISS,
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines, Boilers, [illegible], Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, [illegible]

M. A. GALBRAITH.
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office on 6th street, [illegible] opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

HN C. BEEBE,
DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, [illegible], Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner [illegible] street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. jal7tf.

IVERY AND SALE STABLES,
CORNER OF FRENCH AND 7TH STREETS, ERIE. [illegible] BRECHT, Proprietor. Good Horses and Carriages [illegible] at moderate prices. Sept. 28, 1865-1y

REISICAKER & SUTOR,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN [illegible] and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and [illegible] Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State [illegible] next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium [illegible] Pa. [illegible]

HRISTIAN KESSLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, [illegible] Willow and Stone Ware, Wines, Liquors, &c., [illegible] Street, opposite the Postoffice, Erie, Pa. mar8'65-1y

E. MAGILL,
DENTIST, Office in Rosenzweig Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 2c.

KLEY'S MAZEPPA HOUSE DINING HALL.—DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE PASSENGER [illegible] CORRY, PA., Being newly fitted up in the most [illegible] style, is now open to the public. Meals will be [illegible] on the arrival of all Passenger Trains, either [illegible] or day. OAKLEY BROS., Proprietors

M. COLE,
BOOK BINDER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER [illegible] Story of Rindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

LIEBEL & BROTHER,
FASHIONABLE TAILORS and [illegible] for Planer & Kayser's Patent Sewing Machines [illegible] best in use—State Street, between 8th and 9th Sts. [illegible] Pa. Clothes made to order in the finest style. [illegible]'63-1y.

GLE HOTEL, Waterford, Pa.,
ROBERT LESLIE, PROPRIETOR. [illegible] accommodations, and careful attention given to [illegible] comfort of guests. ap6'65-1y*

E BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA
[illegible] are made by
S. DRUCKER & CO.
[illegible] LING Sells Them. au10'65 1y

TODD PERLEY,
[illegible] late of the U. S. Treasury Department and [illegible] Commissioner for Soldiers, Washington, [illegible] General Claim Agent, with Benjamin Grant, Esq., [illegible] at Law, Wayne Block, Erie, Pa. Military, [illegible] and Civil claims collected with fidelity and dispatch. Pensions obtained and collected. Applications [illegible] promptly attended to. Mr. P. having had [illegible] years' experience in the details of the various De[illegible] feels confident he can render most satisfactory [illegible] prosecuting all kinds of Government claims. may11'65-6m

GUTHRIE. CLARK EWING.
THRIE & EWING,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW [illegible] ON SPRING ST., opposite Crittenden Hall [illegible] Pa. Collections and all other legal business [illegible] Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren and Forest [illegible] attended to carefully and promptly.
[illegible] Wm. A. Galbraith, Whitman & Brecht [illegible], Spencer & Marvin, Erie, Pa.
[illegible] R. Brown, Hon. S. P. Johnson, W. D. Brown [illegible] & Clark, Warren, Pa.

W FURNITURE STORE.

We have just opened a new Furniture Store,

PARK HALL BUILDING, FRENCH STREET,

[illegible] to dispose of our goods EXCEEDINGLY [illegible] Please give us a call, and we will endeavor to [illegible]
GREEN & HENDRICKS.

IE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

FACULTY:
[illegible]—Resident Principal. GEO. W. GUNNISON, Esq., Prof. of Commercial Law.
[illegible] keeping Simplified, new Classification of Ac[illegible], Actual Business Practice, Ornamental and Business Penmanship Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, [illegible] business terms, &c., for ladies and gents. The [illegible] Cards comprehend the whole basis of [illegible] entry accounts, and exhibit every possible varia[illegible] opening and closing books. No expense will be [illegible] to make this a pleasant, practical and perma[illegible] institution, "The City of Schools." Practical As[illegible] Teachers will be employed. Terms—Tuition [illegible] the best facilities and greatest in[illegible] possible. Send for Circulars.
[illegible] T. COOK.

ESQUE ISLE POTTERY,

[illegible] CANAL, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD STS., ERIE, PENNA.

[illegible] undersigned have associated themselves, under [illegible] and style of Webb & Childs, in the Pottery business at the old stand, on the canal, between Second [illegible] Third streets [illegible] the patronage of the customers of the old [illegible] and the custom of the public generally, promising [illegible] our utmost endeavor to give perfect satisfaction.
GEO. F. WEBB.
JAY S. CHILDS.
[illegible]'65-1y

RY GOODS!

A large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED,
AT JOHN C. BEEBE'S,
601 FRENCH STREET.

Special Notices.

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 cure employed. Direct to
JOHN M. DAGNALL, Box 183 Post Office,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well, and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1 50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address,
E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW.—A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.* Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself
Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
se7-3m* Station D, Bible House, New York.

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF,

OR CORDIAL FOR CONFINEMENT.

This Cordial has been long celebrated among Females, for its peculiar strengthening and soothing qualities, and its use for a few weeks previous to confinement is said to ensure a safe and easier confinement, and a speedy getting up.

It can now be had correctly prepared according to the original formula—from the Extracts of Partridge berry vine, Cramp bark, Caulophyllum, etc., etc. Those wishing to use such a Preparation will find it much better to procure this than to undertake as many do, to prepare it themselves, as this preparation contains the full virtues of the ingredients in a concentrated and reliable form. Price per bottle, two dollars. Prepared and sold by
au31-tf J. S. CARTER, Erie, Pa.

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 removed 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., McCesson & Robbins, A. L. Scovill & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co., Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it. sep21'65-1y.

STOP THAT SCRATCHING!

CURE THAT ITCH, BY USING
Carter's Extract of Dandelion and Bitter Sweet,
AND CARTER'S YELLOW OINTMENT!

This Extract cures all kinds of Itch, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, Old Sores, Boils, Pimples, Carbuncles, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Rheumatism and all other Diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

Sarsaparilla and Burdock, Cream of Tartar and Sulphur, Red Precipitat and Brimstone, all fail to cure this modern mongrel Itch now so prevalent throughout the country. But the Extract of Dandelion and Bitter Sweet is just the remedy for it, as it acts on the Liver, stimulates all the secretions, opens the pores of the skin, and in a natural and easy way throws out all thick, viscid, poisonous or impure matter, and leaves the circulation free, the blood pure, the skin clean, the complexion clear and the whole system free from disease. It is a medicine that cannot be used without benefit, and Carter's Yellow Ointment is unequalled by any other Ointment in the world for the speedy and effectual cure of the Itch and all other scaly eruptions. Also unsurpassed in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, Fever and Old Sores that are hard to beat, and of magical efficacy in the cure of Piles. It only needs trial to be approved.

Price of Extract, $1. Of Yellow Ointment, 35 cts. Or taken together, $1 25.

Sold by all respectable Druggists. au31-tf

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.

These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of America, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits.—They are rapidly taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, and could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of John L. Lyon, without which none are genuine.

Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by letter, (enclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
no9'65-1y Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canadas.

DR. TALBOTT'S PILLS.
(ANTI-DYSPEPTIC)

Composed of highly Concentrated Extracts from Roots and Herbs of the greatest medical value, prepared from the original prescription of the celebrated Dr. Talbott, and used by him with remarkable success for twenty years. An infallible remedy in all DISEASES of the LIVER, or any derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

They Cure Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Jaundice, Biliousness Liver Complaint.

The well-known Dr. Mott says of these Pills: "I have used the formula from which your Pills are made, in my practice for over 12 years; they have the finest effect upon the Liver and Digestive Organs of any medicine in the world, and are the most perfect Purgative which has ever yet been made by anybody. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases, and being purely vegetable are free from any risk or harm."

They create pure blood and remove all impurities from the system, hence are a positive cure for Fevers, Headache, Piles Mercurial Diseases and Hereditary Humors. Dose—for adults, one Pill in the morning; for children under 8 years, half a Pill.

Price One Dollar per Box. Trade supplied or sent by Mail, post paid, to any part of the United States or Canadas on receipt of price. None genuine without the fac-simile signature of V. Mott Talbott, M. D.

V. MOTT TALBOTT & Co., Proprietors,
oc5'65-1y No 62 Fulton street, New York.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES.—The following facts demonstrate that these Machines comprise the highest improvements in the sewing Machine Art, viz:

1. Each Machine is guaranteed to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in Market, or money refunded.
2. They have taken many of the highest premiums at the most important exhibitions and fairs ever held in the United States.
3. They make the lock stitch alike on both sides—thus saving half the thread and silk used in the ravelling-ridge-seams of the loop stitch and single-thread Machines.
4. They are adapted to the widest range of heavy and light sewing.
5. They have no rattling wires or delicate attachments to get out of order.
6. They require no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "Lessons" to set needle, regulate tension, or operate Machine.
7. Our New Manufacturing Machine is especially adapted to Shoe Fitting, Glove Manufacturing, Tailoring, &c., and is not equalled by any Machine in market.

Please call and examine and demonstrate for your self, or send for Circular with sample of sewing.

N. B.—Agents wanted.
FINKLE & LYON S. M. CO.,
se21 6m No. 538 Broadway, New York.

FARM FOR SALE.—In consequence of poor health, the subscriber is induced to offer for sale his Farm, lying upon the south side of Girard township, Erie county, one mile from the village of Lockport. It contains 125 acres, 100 of which are improved and in a high state of cultivation, well fenced, well watered, and having a first-rate orchard, mostly of grafted fruit. The buildings are good. Persons wishing to purchase a farm will find it of advantage to look at this one. Inquire on the premises of GARDNER COOPER.

☞ I also offer for sale my farm of 106 acres, ¼ of a mile south of the above, having good buildings, fences, fruit, &c., and in an excellent state of cultivation.

September 14, 1865-4w* W. J. COOPER.

A. A. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS.

CORNER OF STATE AND FIFTH STREETS,
ERIE, PENN'A.

Erie, September 28 1865. se28-3m

DAVIS & CARSON,

Dealers in
ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND PROVISIONS,
Fifth Street, between State and French, Erie Pa.

Having purchased our stock before the late rise in prices, we feel confident of being able to give Satisfaction, both in price and quality.

Country Produce of every sort bought and sold. Farmers can always depend on receiving the highest market price for their articles.

DEALERS IN THE ADJOINING TOWNS,
And on the Lines of Railroad,
SUPPLIED WITH FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &C.
Give us a Call.
REMEMBER MAY & JACKSON'S MARKET DEPOT,
FIFTH STREET.
au17-tf

PRICES REDUCED.

THE
UNION FURNITURE STORE,
ERIE, PENN'A,
Is now selling the largest assortment of
FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, CANE, SOFA SEAT AND OTHER CHAIRS,
Geese Feathers, Matrasses, Lounges, and other Furniture, ever brought to this city.
GEO. W. ELLSEY,
General Commission Furniture Dealer,
West side near 8th, on State street.
☞ Call and see the Folding Bedstead. se28 3m

GOFF'S GROCERY STORE.

Aro Goff has opened his store at No. 515 French St., where can be found everything needed in the line of

GROCERIES!

He is happy to say that he has engaged that well known and popular man

JACOB HANSON,

Who will be happy to see his old friends at all times.

CANNED FRUITS,

Such as
PEACHES, TOMATOES, GREEN CORN,
LIMA BEANS, ETC.,
Always on hand at
GOFF'S, No. 515 French St.

SEASONING

FOR
POULTRY AND MEATS!
SUCH AS
THYME, SAGE, MARJORAM, ETC.,
At GOFF'S, 515 French St.

POWDER,

SHOT AND LEAD,
At Wholesale or Retail, at
Oct.19tf. GOFF'S, 515 French St.

SOMETHING EVERYBODY SHOULD USE.

SHUT OUT THE COLD, DUST AND WATER FROM YOUR DOORS AND WINDOWS.

WHITKER'S INVISIBLE, METALIC
RUBBER WEATHER STRIP

Does all this—is entirely out of sight, in doors and windows, and is the best strip in use for the following reasons: 1st, It is more effectual. 2d, It costs one-third less. 3d, It will not hinder opening and closing doors or windows. 4th, It is better than double windows—does not obstruct the view—does not hinder opening and closing the blinds—windows can be opened so as to ventilate at any time. This strip will stop the dust in summer when your double windows are off. You have no benefit from your double windows only in winter. This strip keeps out the cold in winter and dust and water in summer, and does not cost one-half the price of double windows.

This Strip is now offered to the inhabitants of this city. TOWN RIGHTS FOR SALE.
F. W. KOEHLER, Erie, Pa.,
oct12-tf Agent for Erie Co., Pa.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

THIS great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Railroad Company*, and is operated by them.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT ERIE.

Leave Eastward.	
Mail Train	1 25 a. m.
Erie Express Train	2 55 p. m.
Erie Accom.	8 00 a. m.
Warren Accom.	4 00 p. m.
Arrive Westward.	
Mail Train	5 22 p. m.
Erie Express Train	3 25 a. m.
Erie Accom.	6 42 p. m.
Warren Accom.	10 30 a. m.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

New York connection: Leave New York at 7 00 p. m. arrive at Erie 3 40 a. m. Leave Erie at 2 55 p. m., arrive at New York 12 noon.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. corner 11th and Market sts., and for Freight business of the Company's agents,

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
W. BROWN, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GUINNER, Gen. Ticket Agt. Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Superintendent, Williamsport.

DR. H. Y. PICKERING, DENTIST.

Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in Wright's Block, (over Viers & Elliott's Drug Store,) Erie, Pa.

REFERENCE BY PERMISSION.
C. N. Pierce, D. D. S., North Seventh street, Philadelphia.
T. L. Buckingham, D. D. S., No. 243, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,
Have now open their large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS.
Also the finest assortment of
FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, AND GLOVES,
Ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.
oct18 4m.

J. STITES WHILLDIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office, 2d floor Beatty's Block, West Park, Erie, Pa., over Crawford, Christian & Smith's Store. Residence at Mrs. James Williams, Fifth Street, East of French.
Office hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.
oct.19'65tf.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Thirty-five gold or silver medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. se7'65-1y

Arcadia Revisited.

Ah, here's the spot—the very tree
Where once I carved an L. and E.,
Symbolical of her and me
Bound in Love's rosy fetters;
Since then five weary years are spent,
And yet I think we're both content
That in Love's Book we never went
Beyond our simple letters.

For looking through the rustling leaves,
I see the humble cottage-eaves
Where now my Em. no longer weaves
Her mystic maiden fancies,
But milks her cows—she called 'em kine
In the brave days when she was mine—
But now she's dropped those phrases fine
She borrowed from romances.

Yet here's the place—the very tree
Where once I fell on bended knee
And breathed my burning vows—while she
Stood by in pale pink muslin.
I kissed her hand—but why revamp
Old feelings now?—the grass is damp,
And what with this rheumatic cramp
To kneel now would be puzzling.

She walks no more 'neath star-lit skies,
She calls the evening mists that rise
Miasma, and the dew that lies
Is damp and cold and shocking.
She now wears boots. Five years ago
Her skirts she gathered up below;
'Twas not from dampness, but to show
Her slippers and white stocking.

Beneath this shade we used to read
"Maud Muller," and we both agreed
The Judge was wrong—but why proceed?
She's married to another!
She has not pined—that form is stout
That once this arm was clasped about.
She has two girls; they're both no doubt
The image of their mother!

She said she loved not "wealth or state,"
But most adored the "wise and great,"
And gave a look to intimate
That this was my complexion;
"Her husband should be eyed like Mars,"
That's he there, letting down the bars,
In cowhide boots. No doubt her Pa's
But O, not her selection!

And yet, am I her young love's dream,
The pensive lover that did seem
The rightful Prince who should redeem
The promise of her fancies?
Am I that same dyspeptic youth
Who rang the chimes on "sooth" and "truth,"
Minus that *cuspidate* tooth
Whose presence kills romances?

O Love, behind yon leafy screen!
Why can't all trees be evergreen?
Why can't all girls be sweet sixteen,
All men but one-and-twenty;
Why are the scars that hearts must wear
Deeper than those yon tree may bear?
And why are lovers now so rare,
And married folk so plenty?

The Church and Politics.

Extracts from a Sermon Preached to the Congregation of St. Paul's Church, Erie, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1865, by Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Rector.

TEXT—ST. JOHN, XVIII., 36.—Jesus answered, "My Kingdom is not of this World."

* * * * *

There are many purposes for which men have organized efforts, which are good, though they fall short of being religious. General benevolence is good, though it be not divine charity. Associations for the promotion of any legitimate business, trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, may be good and indeed necessary in civilized communities. Corporations of the various sorts may come under the same category. Many schemes of moral reform are of excellent design and tendency. Especially is government good—with all that contributes to its healthfulness and efficiency, such as party politics, the conflict of current policies.

Now, what should be the relation of the church to God to salutary enterprises not immoral; which may be highly moral but not Christian nor even religious? Must the church proscribe these as not coming within its scope or its design? Or must it ally itself with them with a view to control them and make them contribute to its purposes? It is evident that it can do neither. No one would contend that the church, *as such*, should meddle with boards of trade or secular organizations. Nor that it should connect itself with agriculture, commercial and mechanical operations and the means of their promotion. Much as the design of the church has been misconceived, in some sects, I doubt if ecclesiastical action for such ends has ever been contemplated.

Men have formed, in the most advanced nations, conventions and councils of social science with highly beneficial results. It is certainly conceivable that the church, a great part of whose work it is to improve men socially, should lend its aid, by proper legislation, to such good designs, and even be represented at such congresses by committees. But I have never heard that in any body calling itself a church, such a course has been desired or thought of. Often as the Gospel has been confounded with ethics or sociology by those whose profession it was to proclaim and set it forward, it has not occurred to any body of Christians to place themselves on a level with any such society or organization, or to make the implied acknowledgment of equality, by working in harmony with them for good ends. To a churchman, of course, the very idea is preposterous.

But how should the church act in reference to temperance societies, for the prevention of the use or the sale of intoxicating drinks? It is well known that some bodies of Christians have gone far to associate themselves, even to identify themselves, as far as possible, with such societies. They have practically made it obligatory upon church members to be members of them, to be in sympathy with their purposes and to govern their actions accordingly. They have even made it a punishable offence to vote with a political party opposed to State legislation for the promotion of temperance. The religious sects I speak of as having complicated themselves in this way with politics, with political partisanship, and with the action of aspirants for office, are for the most part small local bodies. But they have helped to form a public sentiment; so that although they have had little influence among churchmen, or even among members of the more conservative denominations, such church action confessedly political to many good men, does not seem strange or revolting.

The action of these sects has, I believe, been similar in relation to peace societies, anti-slavery societies, possibly, also, to woman's right's societies, and I know not what other societies of moral reform.

Now, intelligent and moral churchmen have always set their faces against any kind or degree of union or co-operation on the part of the church with any voluntary society of a reformatory character, however good and praiseworthy its object.—The reason is obvious. The church being a divine society, with its principles and objects all given by revelation, has its course expressly marked out for it. It is to preach the gospel, administer the sacraments and celebrate its worship for the conversion and sanctification of men—thus preparing them to be good citizens and partakers of the salvation of Christ. Its duties are express and exclusive. It cannot go beyond them. It cannot delegate them. Cannot allow a partnership with other agencies in performing them. The whole responsibility of regenerating and reforming mankind rests upon the church itself. The church of Christ, and that alone, has been entrusted with the Gospel as the sovereign remedy for all moral evil. The best interests of humanity depend absolutely upon its faithfulness in administering its trust. The divine mode of reforming men is by regenerating, converting, and sanctifying them individually. Make a man a Christian and you make him a moral man and a good citizen. Make all men thoroughly Christian, and society will be Christian, government will be Christian and the great moral evils which men see and deplore will inevitably pass away.

The church is itself, therefore, the only effectual society of moral reform. Human agencies can only produce a superficial, outward reformation. The religion of Christ begins with the heart. The reformation it aims at is radical. It would change and sanctify our whole nature.

While the church, therefore can have no connection whatever with societies of human origin, aiming [illegible] part of its work, it is not hostile [illegible] bers may rejoice in [illegible] is each man's own [illegible] will act with them. [illegible] such must pursue i[illegible] way, proclaiming [illegible] fied, as if they ha[illegible] ever.

IV. But what is the relation of [illegible] Kingdom to civil government and to questions of governmental policy? This is a somewhat difficult question, and I cannot at this time enter upon its discussion at length. According to the Scriptures, civil government as well as the church is an institution of God. But it is civil government as such. Not any particular *form* of government. The *form* depends upon human institutions and consequently must vary according to times and circumstances. Government being necessary to the protection of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," it was instituted for those ends, but it is left to every people to determine who shall be rulers, what their powers and what the mode of perpetuating their office. Hence forms of government have greatly varied in different ages and nations.

Accordingly the church must recognize civil government. Indeed, it is due to the church that its divine character and authority are now generally acknowledged. For even philosophers and statesmen have often been willing to consider it simply the result of voluntary association and human compact. The Church has ever taught on this subject the doctrine of her scriptures: That rulers hold their office in accordance with the Divine will; that they bear the sword for the punishment of evil doers; that they are to be honored in their persons and supported in their high vocation. It has never been a question that the Church must teach her members the duty of loyalty. Being enjoined in the Scriptures it is a part of the noble counsel of God.—She is to shun, not to declare. Especially she is to pray and teach her members to pray for all in authority, that they may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty. Every member of the Church, being also a member of the State, and being pledged to earnest loyalty, the Church in a christian nation must be a main support to the government. It has always been so. Never more so than in this country and during the late perils through which our own government has passed.—Churchmen have been prominent in the cabinet and the field. Churchmen have poured forth their treasures in lavish abundance upon the altar of their country. The Church herself, in her Diocesan and general councils, in the dark days of our peril, from the loyal ardor of her members, went beyond her time-honored customs and pledged herself in earnest resolutions to the support of the government and the preservation of the Union. Besides it is a principle of the Church because it is revealed in the Scriptures that rebellion against a lawful government is a fearful sin. The Church has ever taught this, and the Pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, while the Southern rebellion was putting forth its greatest and most successful efforts for the subversion of the government, declared and enforced this scripture and church doctrine in terms that could not be mistaken.

The members of the Church must be members also of political parties. They must have their opinions as to the proper policy of the government. In every free nation these differences are permissible, and great advantages are conceived to grow out of them. But the Church as such can have no relation whatever to any political party. She can never take any political action or legislate in favor of any not connected with her own work.—Civil and political questions, however important, cannot otherwise come legitimately before her. It is plainly a departure from her principles to entertain them. Never can they be a part of the Gospel. Never could we speak upon them with the authority of God. By legislating upon them she would degrade herself into a secular body. She would be liable to all the mistakes of fallible men. Her decisions might be reversed by public opinion and by subsequent legislation. Her counsels, besides, would be distracted by partisan differences. Disruption might follow—each political party forming its sect. It is well known that party politics was a prime cause of the Puritan dissent and non-conformity. The sects set up in opposition to the Church of England were in one respect political bodies.

Moreover, political legislation in the Church unfits her for her great work of preaching the Gospel. It does this both directly and indirectly. It is allowing questions to absorb her time and thought which are wholly foreign to the Gospel. It is giving occasion to bitterness, variance and distraction. For such reasons it has been the invariable custom of the Church in this country, an essential part of her unwritten law, to keep aloof from all political alliances. This law is binding upon all her clergy in their public ministrations. They are not to preach anything for which they have not the sure warrant of the Scriptures—or not in accordance with Scriptural example. Let it never be forgotten that the great object of the Church, of the Scriptures, and of preaching, is to make men Christians—to turn them from their sins unto Christ, their Saviour, and lead them in the way of everlasting life. It was a right to denounce treason, for treason was a sin. It is right to denounce political corruption and all corruptions, for it is a sin. So of all sins. The Church and her ministry must teach men to forsake them and to follow after holiness, without which no man can see the Lord.

As to the great question of slavery, while it was legal, all agitation for its abolition was clearly political. The Church could not legislate upon it without involving herself in politics, in hostility to the government and the laws. All she could do was to mitigate its evils by teaching masters, in accordance with holy Scripture, their duties towards their servants. This she did, though not to so great an extent nor so fully as she ought, in the South, where it was needed. Thus many of them having "believing masters," were made sharers of the hopes of the Gospel and religiously instructed and elevated. When slavery was abolished by the government it was the duty of all men [illegible] of the Church, to accept [illegible] with joy and gratitude to [illegible] thus opened for the Gospel. Hence the first action of the Church, in its general council, was to organize a freedmen's commission, under the Board of Missions, for the religious instruction and care of the emancipated race—a movement which ought to be regarded as one of the most important of this age by all our philanthropists and for which all good men should thank God.

Another part of the action of our late general convention which will ever make it memorable, and for which millions will be thankful when we are dead and gone, was the consummation of the re-union of the church, which the rebellion had lately divided. In no way could the Church have shown so effectually her loyalty to the government, and her interest in the perpetuity and complete re-establishment of its authority in the seceded States, as she did by allowing her Southern members to return without any conditions except obedience to her laws, and by a cordial, affectionate welcome of those present.—Who can doubt that if our Church is one, it will have an influence impossible to es[illegible] in restoring the old brotherly con[illegible]ship? This re-union en[illegible] the Church south will be hence[illegible] that it will [illegible]

I am [illegible] men must agree [illegible] deeming the occasion [illegible] grand thanksgiving service "for the [illegible] of peace and the Union of the Church." Such a thanksgiving service was celebrated, all the members of the Convention heartily joining in it; and few could have been present without feeling that it was peculiarly well pleasing to God. Peace again, with all the great blessings peace brings in its train, and chief of these, the union of the Church of God!

A great outcry has been made because the Convention did not pass loyal resolutions, as if the thought of its loyalty being suspected, could be for a moment entertained! Much unjust reproach has been directed against the Church, because a special resolution of thanks was not made for the abolition of slavery as the cause of the war, as well as for the restoration of the authority of the Government over our whole country. In the judgment of the Convention, legislation of this sort was illegitimate and uncalled for. The Council of the Church was not the place for it. The Church could not do it without disloyalty to herself and her principles. This was the view generally taken. But there was not a man in the Convention who, as a citizen, putting upon them his own interpretation, did not agree with the resolutions offered and tabled. If they could have resolved themselves into a mass meeting, they would have passed them unanimously. They could have passed resolutions ten times stronger by a very large majority. But a Church Council is not an aggregate of so many men.—It could thank God for the return of peace and the unity of the Church; it could not go farther without great evils. It did not wish, now that the war was over, to establish a bad precedent; it did not wish to act as if Church and state were connected; it did not wish to commit itself to a statement of the cause of the war. It was determined to be true to the Church; and in a lofty spirit of Christian duty to resist *all* outside pressure, and to put completely out of view the obvious fact that politicians would fail to understand them; and especially those sympathizing with the action of bodies of Christians, who have made it impossible for their brethren to be in communion with them, without humiliation, would malign and stigmatize them.

There was no question before the Convention of the loyalty of its members. Any one who reads the resolutions they are reproached for not passing, can see that they might be passed unanimously by any State political convention of any party in the country, each of course, holding his own private opinion as to the remote and real cause of the war. It is too ridiculous to make the passage or defeat of such resolutions a test of loyalty.

Not a word has been said or written except by a portion of the press, that could fairly lead any man, knowing anything of the Convention, to doubt for a moment, that its members were good and loyal citizens. No one of the protests of members disputes it. Indeed, they all assert or imply it. The protests were made from the fear of injury to the Church in the North from those who would not understand its action; and by men who held a different theory of what the Church ought properly do from that of the majority. Let it be understood that it was the votes of the intensely loyal and intense haters of slavery that prevented the passage of these resolutions. This was well understood in the Convention—and it is only a most unchristian unfairness or extreme mental obliquity that prevents it being understood generally. Some may say and think a mistake was made, that a wrong theory was acted on—that it may be proper for a Church Council to discuss and pass resolutions upon political and civil questions. But it is hard to see how any one can say, except maliciously, that disloyalty prompted their action. Many men, clergy and laity, well known for their earnest loyalty and sympathy with the government during the war, and very many who were known to be of the same sentiments in their respective localities, acted with the majority.

I do not believe that the action of the Convention will have the evil effect that is apprehended. Church people will be judged by their action and influence, in their own neighborhoods, where alone it could be effectually exerted. Who would say that the Church was disloyal here in Erie? and yet its vestry never passed loyal resolutions. Who would say that the Church was disloyal in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia, in New York, in Boston, in Chicago? In what community in the North have not Churchmen done their duty to the government and country? The charge is manifestly absurd.

Let us then, my brethren, rejoice that the Convention had the Christian manliness to do what they thought right, in spite of outside influences and misconception. Let us rejoice that we have a Church that does not meddle with politics or other matters not belonging to it. Let us rejoice that we have a Church fully alive to its proper work, and which is willing to let nothing interfere with that work. Let us rejoice that this Church is one throughout the country—a bond of civil union, a healer of sectional bitterness, estrangements and alienation, a strong, compacted body, able to grapple successfully with the myriad forms of sin and wickedness, and make the blessed Gospel effective upon the souls and bodies of men.

Gen. Gillmore, [illegible] interested himself in [illegible] Gen. Elliott, who [illegible] against his siege. Gen. Gillmore asked the President to gra[illegible] a personal favor to h[illegible] was occupying a fish[illegible] Royal, and supporting his family by fishing. The pardon will secure him the immediate restoration of his house, close to which his fisherman's hut now stands.

The Death of the Flowers.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown and sere.
Heap'd in the hollows of the grove the wither'd leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread.
The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood top calls the crow through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprung and stood
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves; the gentle race of flowers
Are lying in their lowly beds with the fair and good of ours.
The rain is falling where they lie; but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth the lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet, they perished long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died amid the summer glow;
But on the hills the golden rod, and the aster in the wood,
Till fell the forest from the clear cold heaven, as falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone from upland, glade and den.

And now, when comes the calm, mild day, and still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee from out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard, though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smokey light the waters of the rill,
The south-wind searches for the flowers whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood and by the stream no more.

Items of All Sorts.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is residing at the [illegible] Augusta, Georgia. [illegible]

The Raleigh [illegible] you seldom see one without a [illegible]

A dog and bear fight was produced recently on the stage of the Opera House in Virginia, Nevada. The bear [illegible].

A girl who was making a dress, put the sleeves in wrong. She was unable to change them, and she could not determine whether she had got the right sleeve in the wrong place, or the wrong sleeve in the right place.

A lover wrote to a lady who rejected him, saying that he intended to retire "to some secluded spot and breathe away his life in sighs." To which the lady replied by inquiring whether they were to be medium or large size. The man has not since been heard from.

A squabble exists over the Sunday law in St. Louis. The city authorities wanted to close the lager beer houses, but the friends of lager were too strong for them. It appears that the billiard houses and Hebrew stores are all open on Sunday in that city.

We saw a boy the other day borrow a stick of candy from a comrade to show him that he could pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it and then twisted himself in various ways to extract it, but at length informed his companion that he had forgotten that part of the trick.

A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father one starry night, absorbed in the contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied: "I was thinking if the wrong side of Heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

EXCITED ORATOR.—"We have taken Atlanta, we have taken Savannah, Columbia, and Charleston, and [illegible] have taken Petersburg and [illegible] Richmond, what remains for us to take?" An Irishman in the crowd shouted, "Let's take a drink!"

TWO OF THEM.—Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, and Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Mr. Lincoln's Post Master General, are now acting with the Democratic party. In three months from this time, the healthy element of the Republican organization will be doing the same thing.

"If you ever think of marrying a widow," said an anxious parent to an heir, "select one whose first husband was hung; for that is the only way to prevent her throwing his memory into [illegible] making annoying comparisons." [illegible] that won't prevent it," exclaimed [illegible] old bachelor, "she'll praise him [illegible] that hanging would be too good [illegible]"

The lady clerks at Washington [illegible] a success, and most of them [illegible] charged.

An order has been issued in Louisville threatening all persons with imprisonment who sell photographs of J. Wilkes Booth or Sue Monday.

For the special benefit of members of Congress, board has been raised to five dollars per day by the Washington City hotel keepers.

Prize fights between women are of daily occurrence in South Staffordshire, England. They strip to the waist and follow the rules of Fistiana implicitly.

The people of Wisconsin, at the election held in that State, on Tuesday last, decided against negro suffrage. Brother Greeley will have to go on another missionary tour to that benighted region.

A beggar in Waltham, Mass., a few days ago, expressed dissatisfaction at receiving a gift of a slice of bread, and plaintively remarked, "Can't you give me a piece of custard pie? I'm sick."

The following incomes are reported among the coal operators of Schuylkill county, Pa.: Wm. H. Johns, of St. Clair, $264,512; Wm. Dovey, of Blythe township, $127,558; George W. Snyder, of Pottsville, $57,992; Francis W. Hughes, lawyer and politician, reports $41,749.

In Andersonville Prison Cemetery are buried, according to the report of Lieutenant Hamlin, a greater number of men than all the British soldiers put together, who perished on the bloody fields of the Crimea, Waterloo, Salamanca, Albuero, Victoria and New Orleans.

"I am willing to split hairs with my opponent any day if he insists upon it," said a very distinguished American lawyer, in a speech at the bar. "Split *that*, then," said the opponent, pulling a coarse specimen from his own head and extending it. "May it please the Court, I didn't say *bristles!*"

A young lady was told by a married one that she had better precipitate herself off Niagara Falls into the basin beneath than to marry. The young lady replied, "I would if I thought I could find a husband at the bottom."

One of Uncle Sam's free nigger agents in Virginia, the other day, tried about a thousand of them in the art of voting.—He told them they should be allowed to elect a Commissioner of their own choice too see after their affairs, and directed all of them in favor of Mr. W. to say "aye." One long, unearthly black yell went up "aye," every particular nigger "voting" with all his might. Then he [illegible]

Ladies can receive a box of Dr. [illegible] Pills by mail, sealed from the eyes of the public, by enclosing one dollar and six postage stamps to O. G. Staples, general agent for us at Watertown, N. Y. [illegible] 1m.