Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1866.

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MISS DICKINSON ON MATRIMONY.

The lecture of Miss Anna E. Dickinson, in Farrar Hall, on Monday evening, was well attended, many persons being present from the neighboring towns, and even from other counties. Her subject, "Home Thrusts; or Marrying and Giving in Marriage," was one that afforded ample scope for her qualities as a lecturer, and was treated in a very interesting manner. She did not spare the errors and follies of her own sex, any less than those of the men, but let loose her sarcasm at random, without seeming to care where it bit. We must do Miss Dickinson the justice to say that she spoke more sober, common sense on this occasion than we have heard upon our lecture board for a number of years. If she were to discard the snappish little expressions with which she so freely intersperses her discourses, and confine herself to the legitimate treatment of her subject, she would receive less applause, probably, but be more widely respected and exert a better influence.

The secret of Miss D.'s popularity as an orator, we think, lies more in the peculiarity with which she treats her subjects, and the novelty arising from her sex, than from any particular merit as a speaker. It is true that her voice, from its coarseness, is better adapted to public speaking than most females, but there is a sonorousness in it, and a lack of graceful manner, that render her anything but a model orator. She seems, too, to talk at random, without arrangement of her ideas, and her arguments have an incompleteness that in a man would be called weakness. She, however, possesses undoubted courage and independence, is well acquainted with the springs of human passion, is honest in what she expresses, and believes herself to be an instrument of reform; and these qualities, shrewdly made use of, never fail to obtain notoriety of one sort or another. At any period previous to the year 1861, she would have been scouted at and spurned by nine-tenths of those who now worship her; with the sentiments that have gained sway since then, and the present constitution of "society," she may retain her popularity for years. The following abstract of her lecture, though necessarily incomplete, will give our readers a fair idea of her views upon the subject of matrimony:

If there was ever a need of reform, it is in regard to the matter of the training and the education of young girls, looking forward to what is popularly denominated a settlement in life. This expression has been so universally used that it has now become a by-word, and the people use it without seeing that it is an insult and outrage to women everywhere. Woman cannot be settled, fixed and established until she can tie fast and anchor. From the earliest time upward, the woman of the present day is taught that the one end of her life is marriage—the one happiness and ambition of her life marriage; the only opportunity to be or to do anything, marriage; the only sphere in which she can develop her powers or be of service to herself or others, marriage; everywhere and by everybody she is advised to get a husband. The boy on the other hand is educated for manhood; he is to go to through his school life and college; he is to choose his trade, business, profession or calling; he is to earn money and make for himself a home. And then, having educated himself, and having got a home, society says to him: "Take a wife," to help spend the money, and to be a useful and ornamental appendage of that home. The man is educated, not for husbandhood, but for manhood; and why is the woman not educated for womanhood? There are many evils that arise to both sexes from this difference in their education. It, in the first place, makes the girl deceitful. Perhaps they are not themselves conscious of it, but a woman cannot now be simple and unaffected with an unmarried man about her. This breaks up the right and rational intercourse of the young men and women. There are many cases in which good might ensue to both sexes by simple friendship without love; but as things now stand, simple friendship between them is impossible! The women, therefore, become indifferent to books, to mental culture, to the cultivation of their own nobler aspirations, to everything but marriage. But some will say, there is no necessity to become learned and philosophers; let them wash and scrub, and bake and iron. These are very good things, and she was only sorry that they are not more thought of; but they could be done as well, and better, if the girls possessed a thorough and liberal education.

As to the accomplishments which were now taught females, they were not education—they were only bestowed to enhance her price in the market, and were not intended to be of any great value after the bargain had been concluded. But some will say that woman has been made by the Great Artificer, smaller and weaker, shallower in brain, and mind, and intellect than man, and that it wou'd be absurd to attempt to teach her in two or three years what men only imperfectly learn in ten. Well, if society, if the world, were only pleased with the result of the work of its two hands; if it liked and complimented the same women as it makes them, she, as a woman, might put her finger on her lips and keep silence. But it is not so. Society sneers, and taunts, and insults the woman to whom it has refused the means of improvement. "Every day," she said, "I shrink, shudder and cower at the insults heaped upon my sex—first, in what society makes them; and secondly, in the taunts and insults thrown upon them. It may be that God Almighty made women weak and shallow, and frivolous and vain; but, if so, it was only to match the men." If, indeed, women are inferior to men, still, she asked, that a chance be given them to decide the point. Women have never yet been permitted to have the same opportunities as their brothers.

Miss Dickinson then proceeded to review the various other pleas advanced against the equal education of the sexes. She said it was not necessary that women should be able to stand side by side with men in any avenue of life, but it was necessary for the interest and well-being of both that she might be able to sympathize with the labor and work of the man. At present they took the souls and intellect, and inspiration of woman, and treated them as you treat an acorn, by putting it in a flower-pot and preventing its growth by every possib'e contrivance lest it should break the flower-pot.—Women were constantly driven to sin by their thus being unfitted for the higher spheres of being. Probably the chief reason of the hardness, and injustice and cruelty of women, the one to the other, might be found in the fact that they are taught to regard marriage as the great aim of their life. They are brought to an overcrowded market, and were forced to sell their own wares by undervaluing their neighbors.

Miss Dickinson then adverted at some length to the proposed immigration of seven hundred Massachusetts women to Washington Territory, to obtain husbands, and stated that she seriously apprehended that evil only would ensue from the expedition. On the Western coast there were no mills or cities, or any other sphere of employment for women, and the only chance, she feared, on reaching their destination, would be to get married within forty-eight hours after their arrival to any brute of a man that would offer himself. Some of her remarks on this point were quite as much lacking in dignity as delicacy. She concluded her lecture by an appeal to society, to all men and women of influence and power, to unite in extending an equal punishment in respect to the "social evil" to both men and women. As things stood, by one offense the woman removed herself from all hope of again treading in the paths of purity and happiness. She was an outcast and abandoned, and no repentance could atone for her fault. The man was, however, in no way prejudiced by having committed a few indiscretions—Indeed, by some, even by some women, he was thought all the more eligible and desirable as a husband, on that very account. She called upon all the just and righteous to change this cruel and wicked difference in judgment.

Miss Dickinson's unceasing labors in the lecture field are wearing upon her rapidly. Her form is becoming bowed down as if with the weight of a heavy burden, and she no longer wears the freshness upon her countenance that she did on her first appearance in public. In short, she is becoming horribly homely, and we greatly fear that unless she "gets a man" soon, it will be her fate to do without one altogether, unless she should conclude to accept the offer of the sentimental young chap whose letter she somewhat indelicately and sarcastically described.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The Albany *Journal* speaks very disrespectfully of Senator Sumner, as it has frequently done of Thad. Stevens. It denies with great earnestness that these men are representatives of what it is pleased to style the "Union" party—meaning the organization that elected Lincoln and Johnson. On the contrary, it denounces them as "destructivists," and says:

"The great heart of the people is yearning for established union and fraternity. And as it becomes manifest that the design of these extreme leaders is not to strengthen the Government by legitimate measures, but to gratify a vengeful and malignant passion which looks to the absolute ruin of hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens, they and their dogmas will be repudiated with a decision worthy of a generous nation."

Will the *Journal* have the kindness to inform us who are the representatives of the "Union" party in Congress and out of it? If Stevens, who commands one hundred and twenty votes in the House, after his insulting speech, is not the leader, who is entitled to that distinction? Is the man Henry J. Raymond, who was able, after an eloquent speech in support of the President's policy of restoration, to detach only three votes from the "destructivists?" No party was ever more thoroughly a unit in support of the measures of its leaders, than are the so-called Republicans in voting for the resolutions and constitutional amendments brought forward by Mr. Stevens. It is equally true that the design of Stevens and his one hundred and twenty supporters "is not to strengthen the Government by legitimate measures, but to gratify a vengeful and malignant passion which looks to the absolute ruin of hundreds and thousands of our fellow citizens." It follows logically, as well as in fact, that the "destructivists" or disunionists are the political enemies, not only of the President, but of the masses of the people whose hearts are "yearning for established union and fraternity."—*Buffalo Courier.*

STEVENS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The speech of Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who closed the debate on the new constitutional amendment, on Wednesday of last week, was entirely characteristic of that man and of his party. The House had just contemptuously sent back to the Reconstruction Committee the resolution which Stevens had offered; but, with the impudence peculiar to his nature, he immediately reported the same resolution again, having modified it by striking out a couple of words which did not affect the suffrage issue, and thereupon demanded the previous question. The Republican members, quaking in their shoes at the ire of the Pennsylvania Mephistopheles, did not dare to object to allow him to report, and his imperious demand for the previous question was seconded by a vote of seventy-three to forty-nine. This gave Stevens the opportunity to make a speech to which nobody had the right to reply, and he instantly availed himself of his advantage. Almost ignoring the subject under consideration by the House, he commenced a long rigmarole of abuse of President Johnson, denunciation of the Southern citizens of the United States, and sneers and gibes at such conservative Republicans as Mr. Raymond of New York. To the President he insultingly referred as "that man at the other end of the Avenue," and to Mr. Raymond as "his little friend from New York;" but the Speaker refrained from calling him to order, and the other members, too cowardly to insist that he should confine himself to parliamentary language, tried to conceal their chagrin by silly laughter at this insolence, impoliteness and brutality. Forgetting that, under a British king, a few years ago, he would have been hung as a traitor, he threatened the President with assassination for having expressed an opinion upon the expediency of constitutional amendments, declaring that "such conduct on the part of a British king, a few years ago, would have cost that king his head." The emasculated reports of the Press do scant justice to the vehement, bitter, revolutionary, treasonable, disconnected, unpar[illegible] and insane harangue of this [illegible] conspirator; but even the brief notes which have reached us show that it was the most disgraceful speech ever delivered in an American Congress.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FOES.

All our leading exchanges concur in the belief that the recent assault of Thaddeus Stevens upon President Johnson is neither more nor less than a declaration of hostility on the part of the ultraists of both Houses of Congress against the policy and person of the President. This being the obvious fact, the people will find it necessary to take sides in the controversy thus rendered inevitable by the unreasonable and unrestrained malignity of the radicals. That Mr. Johnson will be sustained in all judicious measures for the pacification of the country by an overwhelming public sentiment is beyond all question. And if his firmness shall be found equal to the demands of the great emergency, it is safe to predict that his assailants will soon be prostrated as in the dust. It will soon be known who are in favor of the Union and the blessings of Peace, and who are against Constitutional Liberty and the rights of the People and of the States. If the President is in earnest, as we believe he is, he will no longer tolerate, either in his Cabinet or in any other important official position, those who affiliate with such as threaten his impeachment and labor for his overthrow.—The issue being made, let the contest begin.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"The Haunted House."

The extraordinary amount of gossip which has been occasioned in the city, over the reported existence of a "haunted" house within our midst, led us, at the commencement of last week, to institute some inquiries on the subject, with a view to unraveling the mystery, if any existed. At first we were incredulous, regarding the story as a mere idle rumor, or the freak of a hungry local editor's imagination, but after some considerable effort in the pursuit of knowledge, and at the expense of much valuable time, we succeeded in finding an individual possessing the coveted information, who disabused us of all doubts of the actual existence of the phenomena represented. He was not disposed at the start to be communicative, but after plying him with all the skill at our command, he finally opened the flood gates of his mind, and made a clean breast of the whole matter. A neighbor of the gentleman owning the "haunted" property, he had been apprised about three months ago of the mysterious occurrences, and called upon to witness them, in company with his wife. The manifestations made a great impression upon the minds of all, and at first they were resolved to make a public exposition of the same, with a view of obtaining more thorough investigation, but reflecting upon the decrease in the value of their property that would be occasioned thereby, they concluded to keep the matter entirely secret. Since then, our informant has disposed of his premises, adjoining the "haunted" house, and he presumes the secret has leaked out through the parties who followed him in occupancy.

We learned from him that the gentleman who owns the unfortunate property is a person of some means, and that the present is his second wife. The relations between him and his first wife were of an unpleasant nature, and she was frequently in the habit of declaring that the money she brought to him would not be of much benefit. She was especially tormented with the thought that in case of her death he might take a second wife, and on her dying bed frequently threatened that if he did, and she could in any manner return, to make their wedded life unhappy, it would be the height of her gratification. Her threats were soon forgotten by him, and when he entered a second time into married bliss no thought of them entered his mind. On the very first day upon which the new wife was installed into the house, the manifestations commenced, and they have since been continued with increasing violence every night. The second lady is fully informed as to the circumstances of the former marriage, and although for a time alarmed, she now declares with a true woman's spirit, that no first wife's ghost shall frighten her out of her senses, much less cause her to abandon a house to which she has as much legal right as the other one ever had.

On our expressing a desire to visit the house, the gentleman positively refused to accompany us thither He said the residents had an intense dread of the location becoming public, and were extremely annoyed at the accounts which had appeared in a local contemporary. We pressed the matter, however, with great urgency, and eventually induced him to agree to see the owner, whom we shall call Mr. X. in future, and ask his consent.—Departing on his mission, in ten or twenty minutes, he returned with the latter, evidently not in the best of humor. On mentioning our desire, Mr. X. grew quite angry, declared that he wished people would let him alone, said he didn't want his private affairs to be made a subject of newspaper comment, and closed by plumply refusing to grant our request. We argued the question in the best manner we could summon up, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing his angry passions subside. It was not long until our appeals had the wished for effect, and an agreement was made, that, for the better satisfaction of our own mind, and in order that we might have credible witnesses to any statement we might choose to write, two editorial friends, then on a visit to the city, should accompany us. The latter were only a few doors beyond the house of our meeting, and on imparting to them the object intended they were eager to make the visit. When we were on the point of starting, Mr. X. seemed absorbed in deep thought, once or twice stepped to the door and as often returned, and finally sitting down, said:—"Gentlemen, this is for me a matter of extreme delicacy. I wouldn't, for all that I am worth, have it known where my house is situated. The whole city is talking about the matter now, and it makes my wife so nervous I dread serious results. You are all gentlemen of honor, I know, but before we go any further I must make one imperative demand of you." We looked him anxiously in the face, but no one saw proper to speak. "It is that each of you takes a solemn oath, never, under any circumstances, to reveal my name in this connection, or the situation of my residence." Our curiosity to see the object of our search, induced us to give a prompt assent to this proposal. Drawing out the stand into the centre of the room, and asking all to lay their hands on the holy volume lying upon it, he then solemnly administered to us the required oath, in a voice and manner as impressive as if the issue of life or death was at stake. Odd and perhaps ridiculous as the proceedings may appear to others, they were to all there present full of sanc[illegible], and the covenant thus strangely agreed to will never be broken.

The gentleman to whom we first alluded did not care about accompanying us, and the party of four rapidly walked towards the point of curiosity. When we were near our journey's end, Mr. X. remarked that, as a visit at that time of night from three editorial gentlemen, one of whom was known to nearly every person in the city, might be noticed by passers by, and provoke some comment, it would probably be better for us to slip in by the back way. We were accordingly ushered into the kitchen, and from there into the parlor. Mr. X. stepped out to call his wife, and during his absence we employed ourselves in looking about the room. It is a plainly furnished, but very neat apartment, containing besides a piano, the usual assortment of sofas, small tables, rocking, plain and easy chairs, portraits, &c. On the walls are oil paintings of Mr. X.'s first wife, and his two deceased children, engravings of Washington, Jackson and Lincoln, and a number of photographs. A large mirror hangs between the two front windows, directly opposite a door opening into a small side room, which was wide open. On Mr. X.'s return he informed us that his wife had retired, but would appear shortly. During the interval he stated that the manifestations were confined mainly to the parlor and side room, that they only occurred in the evening, generally after nine o'clock, and only when his second wife was in the room The lady of the house made her appearance just as he concluded, and we found her to be a rather tidy looking, well preserved woman of probably thirty five years. She greeted us in a cordial manner, and did not seem to be alarmed in the slightest.

During our brief conversation, we did not notice any occurrence of interest in the room, but on resuming our seats, one of the party called our attention to the portrait of the deceased wife. It had turned completely around, and instead of presenting its face to the room, the back of the picture was towards us, and the whole frame was quivering and moving like a human being in an extremely nervous condition. The heretofore incredulous faces of the visitors assumed an entirely different cast. The lady simply smiled, and remarking that this was the usual manner in which the demonstrations commenced, said they had become so accustomed to her that she scarcely noticed them any more. She had no more than uttered the remark than the door leading into the small side room slammed shut as with a violent effort. The writer rose and undertook to open the door, but it seemed as if some one was standing with his back against it, and although we exerted all our strength in the effort, our attempt was unsuccessful. As soon as we desisted, and started for our seat, the door sprung open with the same violence as it had closed. All the visitors instantly went into the room, and searched it to see if any one could be in it, but we found no person, and as there was no other means of outlet than the door to the parlor, it was impossible for any individual to have been there and escaped. On our return to the parlor, a still more curious event occurred. The portrait of Washington deliberately lifted itself off the hook upon which it was suspended and glided to the floor, where it stood in an erect position.—That of Jackson followed instantly, while that of Lincoln remained in its place, turning and twisting as if in fearful agony. In a few minutes the two pictures left their situations on the floor and resumed their places upon the wall, where they remained without any further manifestations. Our host remarked that this was the first occurrence of the kind he had ever witnessed, and we presume the exhibition was designed for the special benefit of the editorial visitors.—During these proceedings others of a singular nature were going on. The photographs were rocking to and fro, in a deliberate manner, and low, rumbling sounds were heard from the ceiling, as if a cannon ball had been rolled over the floor above. Voices, like an animated female discussion, were heard from the small room, occasionally interspersed with the cries of a child. The piano suddenly emitted a coarse thumping sound, and at intervals scraps of familiar old nursery tunes would be played in a discordant sort of manner. One of the gentlemen remarked that we had not yet been treated to any movement of the furniture. The words had not more than left his lips, when the piano started with a slow, limping motion towards him. The sofa on which the writer was seated, being on wheels, darted towards the other side of the room with great rapidity, striking against the wall with a concussion that almost knocked him over. The small tables danced a jig into the middle of the floor, scattering the articles upon them in every direction, and the chairs quickly participated. The ottoman turned upon its back and executed a number of curious gymnastic feats, then leaped to the ceiling and hung suspended there during the balance of our stay. One of the party happening to glance towards the window uttered an exclamation of surprise and called our attention towards it. We could perceive nothing, but he declared that the face of a female had distinctly appeared before him, looking into the room with a countenance expressive of the utmost interest and anger. As the shutters were closed, it was not possible that any person could have been watching our proceedings from the street.—The noise of the piano, the rattling and thumping elsewhere, and the action of the furniture ceased, and the strangest thing of all took place. In the adjoining room we distinctly heard the steps of some one walking, and to satisfy ourselves still further we again made an investigation of the apartment, with the same result as before. The sounds ceased during our search, but as soon as we resumed our seats they were repeated, accompanied by the rustling of a woman's gown. One of the company who sat opposite the mirror, exclaimed—"Look there," and all of us taking our position beside him, we could plainly observe the indistinct shadow of a female form walking to and fro in the little room, with a child in her arms. She passed back and forth probably half a dozen times, when, as if just discovering that she was observed, she quickly stopped, stood opposite the glass for a moment, made a movement of an angry nature, and each gentleman felt a sharp slap upon his face, as if from the hand of an irritated female. We again went into the room, and found that the bed had been slightly disturbed, the blankets being thrown back, and a slight indentation appearing on the pillow and mattrass, as if a child had been sleeping there. Mr. X. here said that it was not likely we would see anything further of interest, as the shadow in the glass usually betokened the close of the spiritual exhibition. He informed us that the occurrences sometimes extended to the hall and stairway, but no other portion of the house was disturbed. During all these proceedings, Mrs. X. remained entirely undisturbed, looking on with an expression upon her countenance that denoted utter fearlessness. Her resolute spirit won upon the admiration of the visitors, and they agree that, whatever else she may be, she surely possesses more than ordinary pluck and determination. In conversation, we found her to be quite intelligent, and determined to stand by her husband at every hazard. She stated that at first the manifestations alarmed her, but reflecting that no ghost had ever been known to seriously harm any person, she soon accustomed herself to the proceedings, and now looks upon them with supreme indifference. We remained a half hour longer, but no other noteworthy features being observed, concluded that the entertainment was closed for the evening, and proceeded to take our departure.

As we stood in the hall, the sound of footsteps descending the stairs was heard, but no form was observed. Presently a dim, shadowy female figure brushed by us with the rapidity of lightning, and darted into the parlor. It was so close that we could plainly feel the rustle of garments touching our legs, and produced a sensation that was anything but agreeable. As soon as our agitation was over, we followed it into the parlor and bedroom, but nothing could be discerned. A peculiar, hazy sort of atmosphere pervaded the apartment, and there was a slight odor such as accompanies dead bodies in the furthest stages of putrefaction.

It was evident from the impatience of our friends to be going that they were not in a mood to want to see more, and very much against our will, for we were anxious to secure a complete investigation, we submitted to their desire to take our departure. The Court House clock struck one just as we left the front door of the mysterious house, and we wended our way to Brown's Hotel, where our friends were stopping, slowly and thoughtfully. The strange events of the evening had made a deep impression upon each of us, and when we reached the room, we sat down and entered into a long, minute and earnest review of the remarkable enactments that had taken place in our presence. There was not a believer in the supernatural among the trio, yet it was unanimously voted that the occurrences could have no other foundation than in some power beyond the present knowledge of man. The more we reflected the more we became puzzled, until, completely exhausted, and with mingled emotions of doubt, belief, terror and courage, we each betook ourselves to our separate apartments to seek relief in sleep. We know not what may have been the experience of the others, but if they obtained no more rest than we did they could not have felt much the better for it. Even as we write, at this late day, the wonderful experience of that eventful evening rises up before us as vividly as if it transpired but yesterday, and almost unnerves us for the task. We can hardly realize that it was aught than a horrible dream, and were it not that others accompanied us, saw what we did, felt as we felt, and often recur to it in their conversation, we could not, with all our senses keenly assuring us of its stern reality, look upon it in any other view. Others will read this faithful but incomplete narrative with widely different feelings—some will scout it and ridicule it—but let the effect be what it may, the startling novelty and mystery of the occasion must ever remain impressed upon our memory, as the strangest, most exciting and inexplicable event that has ever come within our experience.

In concluding, we desire to repeat our remark of last week, that, in order to avoid the annoyance of innumerable inquiries, we must refuse to give any verbal statements on the subject. Our account is as complete as our limited space will enable us to make it, and if we undertook to answer a mere tithe of the questions our acquaintances will be tempted to ask of us, we should have to abandon business altogether.

Railroad Accident.—The express freight train from Erie on Monday morning last met with a serious accident, resulting in the death of two men and the destruction by fire of a number of cars of oil. About two miles above Ridgway ice had formed on the track to such a degree of hardness and depth that the locomotive was thrown off the track, carrying with it down the steep embankment eight or ten cars. The cars took fire and in a short time were consumed with all their contents. The conductor and a brakesman were crushed beneath the weight of the train and the body of the latter was entirely consumed. The conductor was living at last accounts, but so badly injured that no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

P. S.—We since learn that the conductor died yesterday morning. It is stated that the heat created by the burning oil was so intense as to fuse the iron of the cars and firmly weld to the rails.—*Williamsport Democrat.*

Turn of Life.—You are on the eve of the "turn of life," a period when, both in male and female, the body requires bracing up, to enable it to round the point, not only with safety, but with freedom from the disease after. Hoofland's German Bitters, the best tonic in the world, will strengthen your system, and give you vigor of frame, that will enable you to pass safely through all critical periods. These bitters are for sale by all druggists. This bitters is not a beverage. (Feb1-2w.)

Claim Agency.—S. Todd Perley, Esq., has removed his claim agency from Wayne Hall to Clark's building, Northwest corner of the Park, directly opposite the 1st Presbyterian church. Mr. P. has had much experience in the departments at Washington, and has been eminently successful in the branch of business to which he has given his particular attention. We heartily recommend him to any who have claims for collection. (Jan.18.1m.)

☞ Clark & Brother, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Confectionery, Oysters, Canned Fruit, Stationery, Yankee Notions, Bakers' Goods, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c. West Side of Peach Street, 1 Square South of the Union Depot, Erie, Pa. Also, Dealers in all kinds of Country Produce. Particular attention paid to filling country orders. (Jan.28.tf)

☞ D. W. Hutchinson, United States Claim Agent, Girard, Penna. Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, and all other claims against the Government attended to with promptness. Charges reasonable. Applications by mail attended to the same as if made in person. (ja18 6m.)

DIED.

McLean—On the 28th ult., in Wattsburg, Charles H., only son of H. and M. M. McLean, aged 5 years, 5 months and 6 days

May—About September 22, 1865, in Greenfield, Wm. W May, son of Wallace May, aged 23 years.

May—On the 30th ult., in Harbor Creek, Charles, son of Wallace May, aged 8 years and 9 months.

ERIE MARKETS.

Flour	$11,50@12,50	Shoulders	20
Wheat,	2,00@2,25	Eggs,	40
Corn	75@80	Mackerel per bbl No 1	11,00
Rye,	1,00	" " 2	10,00
Oats,	50	White Fish, Half bbl	9 00
Barley,	1,00	Cod Fish, per cwt	9,50
Flax,	2,50	Lamp Oil, per gal	1,00
Potatoes,	85	Sp'm Oil, per gal	2,50
Beans,	1,50@2,00	Lard Oil, per gal	2,50
Dried Apples,	3,00	Tan Oil, per gal	2 40
Butter,	35@40	Petroleum	75@1,00
Lard	20@22	Wood, hard, per cord	7,00
Cheese	18@20	Wood, soft, "	00
Hams	25@28	Pork, mess, heavy	31,00
Timothy Seed,	5,00	Light	30,00
Clover Seed, pay	6,00		

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat—Requires immediate attention and should be checked. If allowed to continue, irritation of the lungs, a permanent throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. Brown's Bronchial Troches having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption and throat diseases Troches are used with always good success. *Singers* and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before singing or speaking, and relieve the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than any other article. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere in the United States, and in foreign countries at 35 cents per box. ja11-3m.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.—Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, female complaints, organic weakness, obstruction of urine and all diseases of the urinary organs, in every form, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of Buchu, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor Dewer's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

Physicians please notice—I make no secret of ingredients.

Helmbold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu is composed of buchu, chebabs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York. jal1 2m.

Hall's Cough Remedy.—The public attention is again called to the merits of this old and popular medicine—which after the most thorough trial during a period of twenty-one years is admitted the most speedy and certain cure known for throat and lung complaints.

Every considerate person knows the importance of removing lung affections in their early stages and many from sad experience have learned the danger of delay.

Hall's Cough Remedy is not recommended as a general panacea for all human ills, but only for a specific class of diseases located in the same structure, incited by the same causes and requiring much the same treatment, varying only with degrees of violence.

It is pleasant to the taste, safe in its operation, thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no superior or equal in merit or efficiency for curing cough, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, asthma and whooping cough.

It removes irritation, causes free and easy expectoration, loosens the tight and full sensation in the lungs, restores the respiration to its easy, natural condition, imparts health and vigor to the lungs and also clearness and strength to the voice.

One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary cough.

Retail price 50 cents to $1 per bottle.

Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

Sold wholesale and retail by Hall & Warfel, proprietors, at their drug store, 630 State street, Erie, Pa., and by dealers generally. ja25-6m.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c, supplying at the same time The Means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
25'66-1y. Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y.

New Advertisements.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg, on the 16th of January, 1866, it was resolved to hold an annual exhibition this year, on the 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and a committee appointed to receive proposals from towns or societies of the State, offering inducements for holding it at the different points which their propositions will designate. Said Committee are Messrs. Amos E. Kapp, Northumberland; Wm. Bissel, Pittsburgh; Daniel G. Driesbach, Beach Haven; John B. Rutherford, Harrisburg; A. B. Longaker, Secretary, Norristown; and the undersigned, at Harrisburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee on the 20th day of March next, until which time competition for location is invited.

feb8-3t. A. BOYD HAMILTON.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order issuing out of the Orphan's Court of Erie county, to me directed, I shall expose to sale at public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Erie, Pa., at 2 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 12th day of MARCH next, the equal undivided one-half part of the following described land, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Wayne township, in the county of Erie, and bounded as follows, viz: commencing at the west line of tract No. 6, where the road crosses the same, thence by said land and by the west line of tract No 29, south one hundred and eighty perches to a post; thence by the residue of tract No. 28 west 84 perches to a post; thence by said residue of tract No. 28, and by the residue of tract No. 6, north 157 perches, to the centre of said road; and thence by the same north 69¾ degrees east 90 perches to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres and 120 perches of land and allowances, be the same more or less, being part of larger tracts of land Nos. 6 and 28 on map of Holland Land Co.

Terms of Sale.—One-third on confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest on the whole sum unpaid, to be paid annually, to be secured by a judgment bond and a mortgage on the premises: or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

BENJAMIN GRANT, Guardian of
WILLIAM D. WILDER,
LUCY L. WILDER.

P. S.—The other half of the land will be sold on advantageous terms at private sale. feb8.3t.

W. C. EVANS, M. D.,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Erie and vicinity. Office and residence No. 353 Sixth St., first house west of Episcopal church.

feb1'66-6m*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue and in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Erie County, to me directed, I will expose to sale, and sell at public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Erie, on the 12th day of March, 1866, the following described property, to wit: Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 82,569 for forty acres, issued to Catharine Hayberger, dated Feb. 9, 1853. Also, Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 41,165, for one hundred and twenty acres, in name of Catharine Hayberger, dated Jan 30, 1856. Terms of sale, cash. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY WOLF, Ex'r of C. Hayberger.

feb1-3w.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE
OF
GREENE & CRONIN,
609 French Street,

A large lot of Household Goods of every variety, either new or second hand. The above lot embraces

PARLOR,
DINING ROOM, BED ROOM & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Stoves of all Kinds,
ALL KINDS OF CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, &c.

This is a rare chance for housekeepers to fit up their houses at a very low price. We sell at Public and Private Sale. Auctions twice a week,

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Parties needing any of the above goods will please call and examine them. The highest price paid for all kinds of household goods, either in cash or trade. feb1tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscriber has purchased the old established Livery stand of John Smith, on

STATE ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH,

And intends largely increasing the stock, and making it in every way

WORTHY OF PATRONAGE.

A splendid lot of new conveyances are to be added, as well as some of the best horses that can be obtained.

Being determined not to be outdone in any particular and to conduct the concern in such a manner as to give complete satisfaction, he respectfully solicits a share of the public favor.

feb1'66tf. M. MAGILL.

EYE, EAR AND SURGERY.

DRS. HAZLETT & BARBOUR,

OF 252 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Who devote special attention to diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Surgery, for the accommodation of patients, have decided that one of them shall visit

ERIE, AT BROWN'S HOTEL,

Wednesday and Thursday, Feb 7th and 8th.
Wednesday and Thursday, March 7th and 8th.
Wednesday and Thursday, April 4th and 5th.
Wednesday and Thursday, May 2d and 3d.

DRS. HAZLETT & BARBOUR

Cure diseases of the Eye and Ear, straighten Crossed Eyes, (Strabismus). Club Feet, (Talipes), Crooked Limbs, etc. They operate on Hare-Lip, remove Tumors, Cancers and Scars, and perform all Surgical Operations. Piles and Fistulæ are cured without the knife.

ARTIFICIAL EYES

Inserted (without pain) so as to look like the natural eye. CATARRH CURED.

☞ One of the firm always in the office, 252 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa. feb1'66tf.

PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

Preferred by all practical painter. Try it, and you will have no other. Manufactured only by

ZIEGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE DRUG, PAINT & GLASS DEALERS,
No. 137 North Third Street, Phila.

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PURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD,

Will do more and better work at a given cost, than any other. Try it. Manufactured only by

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No. 137 North Third Street, Phila.

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Hayes & Kepler's Column.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

A Full City Lot on Eighth street, between Myrtle and Chestnut. Also, the Lot in the rear, on Seventh street, convenient to canal. Very desirable for Manufacturing

Two choice dry Lots on Fourth street, 34 West Chestnut, 41 feet 8 inches by 165 feet.

We have left a number of Building lots on Fourth and Buffalo streets, between Holland and German, high gravel ground and very desirable.

One acre of land on Cherry street, west of Canal. This is a fine, dry lot.

One full City Lot, corner of Eleventh and Chestnut north side. Price $1,500. Also, one on Twelfth St., of Myrtle. Price $1,000.

Ten Building Lots, corner of Eleventh and Sassafras

One full City Lot, corner Tenth and Myrtle Sts. one on Tenth St., between Myrtle and Chestnut, side. This 100 foot street is fast being taken up by ties desiring to erect first class residences.

FARMS FOR SALE BY HAYES & KE

FOR SALE—100 acres wood lot, 10 acres improved miles from the city. Price, $20 per acre.

One hundred acres, six miles from Erie, on the R. R.—two barns, house, orchard, etc. The in the town of Summit.

We offer for sale the Farm of the late Richard in Harbor Creek, four miles east of the city, 100 acres of land, large, first-class farm house, barns and out houses, large apple orchard, peach, pear and plumb trees. This is one of the Farms in Erie county, and will be sold cheap.

A Farm of 85 acres in Chautauqua county, N. Y. farm is located within three miles of the lake About 70 acres improved; a first class dwelling good barns and out houses, young orchard fruit—apples, peaches, plums, etc

Twenty acres of Farming land and 10 acres lot, 4 to 4½ miles east of the city, on the Lake Price $120 per acre—will sell the 20 acres sired. Fine barn on the 20 acres.

We offer for sale the Lot of James Campbell, Wattsburg Plank Road, ten miles from the city, ing 118 acres, heavily timbered with beech, Hemlock—will be divided if purchasers wish. sirable property can be bought cheap if purchased the next thirty days.

A Farm of 40 acres, near the Edinboro Plank miles from the city.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SAL

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Between Myrtle streets, on the bank. House two good condition. Price $1,600.

We have a number of very desirable private for sale, worth from $5,000 to $15,000.

FOR SALE—The United States Hotel property of Second and French streets.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—On Third door west from the corner of Myrtle street, House two story and new. Lot 41 by 165 feet.

COTTAGE HOUSE FOR SALE—On Chestnut between Ninth and Tenth streets. House sitting room, dining room, kitchen, three closets, cellar, etc., in complete repair.

FIRST CLASS DWELLING FOR SALE—On street, first door east of State. House new, feet.

BRICK HOUSE—On French street between Fourth streets, known as the Warren good repair. Will be sold at a bargain.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE—On the Eleventh and Holland streets. House in size about 22 by 28 feet. On the grounds riety of choice fruit trees, grapes, etc.

HOUSE AND LOT—On Chestnut street, Ayres' property, full city lot. House large repair. Fine fruit, garden, etc.

STORE, FOUNDRY, WATER POWER FOR STORES FOR SALE.—We offer feet, corner of State and Eleventh streets, feet on State street, south of Liley's Machine is decidedly the best property for sale in machine shops, stores, etc., and will be suit the purchasers.

HAYES & KEP
Agents and Dealers in Real
ja23tf. Wayne Block

COAL, COAL, COAL.

W. M. WHITLEY

Are selling the best quality of

BITUMINOUS COAL AT LOWEST

Delivered in any part of the city

And will make greater reduction by Quantity Load. We have now on hand a

LARGE STOCK OF ANTHRACITE

Of all grades.

Our Coal only needs a trial to convince superior quality. Office corner Peach and Erie, Pa. Orders left at Austin's Store prompt attention.

W. M. WH
R. J. SA
dec28'65tf.

MANHOOD! How Lost, How

Just Published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal potency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Fits, induced by self-indulgence or gance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only

The celebrated author, in this admirable demonstrates, from a thirty years that the alarming consequences of self ically cured without the dangerous use of icine or the application of the knife—pointing of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, which every sufferer, no matter what his be, can cure himself cheaply, privately and

☞ This Lecture should be in the youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLI
127 Bowery, New York
mar30'65-tf Post Office

REMOVAL.

GROCERIES!! GROCERIE

The subscriber has removed his stock from the stand above the Lake Shore room in the brick block on State street Fourth, where he will be happy to see customers and fill their orders for goods Groceries is large and carefully selected at the lowest rates consistant with the He invites all in need of anything in his him a call.

F. SC

CHAMBERS & DUNN,

PHOTOGRAPHE

ALL KINDS OF PICTURES, FROM A

GEM TO A LIFE SIZE PHOTO

Executed in the best style of the

ALL PICTURES

WARRANTED TO GIVE SATIS

Pictures finished in

INK, OIL OR WATER COLO

Union Block, between Brown's Hotel &
dec28'65tf.

STEAM BAKER

Having thoroughly established my goods tion of country, I have dispensed with agents, and would most respectfully country patrons to the leading jobbing who keep all my goods fresh and nice

☞ Ask for Sands' Crackers, Ginger see that my brands are on every package

W. J.
ja16. Office Steam

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS

LIDDELL, SELDEN & BLISS

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MANUFACTURE

STEAM ENGINES AND B

OIL STILLS AND TANKS

DRIVING PIPE

PUMPING RIGS,

WALKING BEAM IR

DRILLING TOOLS,

MILL GEARINGS AND MACH

All our work is made from the best material

RANTED to be of the

BEST STYLE AND WORKMAN

We are now adding largely to our Manufacturing facilities, to supply the mand for our work.

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