vention, on the 4th of March next, Campaign Sulscrip fions will be received at the rate of One Bollar for six months, or Fifty Cents for three months. For Sale at this Office.

One Hoe Card and Envelope Press, in good order, and prints at the rate of one thousand an hour. Would be willing to trade for a good large sized hand press. Cas Northrop Power Press, used until lately in print ing the Observer. Will be sold upon reasonable terms. the Card Cutter, nearly similar to Ruggles, and well suffed for the use of a country office. febl-tf. Apply to the editor of the Observer.

As a good many, says the Tribune, will soon be hiring help for the ensuing year, we urge all who may want labor to look about them and see if there be not a Union volunteer in our great civil war who wants employment, and, if there be, give him the first offer. Especially, look sharply around for one who has received some wound or injury in the service who can yet be useful, and make him a gent am or do some other useful work, tho' le can no longer swing a scythe or wield case else? will secure places to those wherein they can earn a fair living and maintain their self respect. It is sad to see a soldier beg; it would be sadder still to have him ask Lelp and be refused, in a land which he has risked his life to save.

Ir appears that some of Gen. Geary's new political allies entertain doubts of his aidical orthodoxy. The Philadelphia Trass, being a devoted advocate of the General as the negro suffrage candidate for Governor, undertakes to quell the suspicions of its brethren by statements like the following:

We feel convinced that the Union State Convention, can erect no playform upon which General Geary would refuse to take his stand, should he be the nominee for Governor.

We fully coincide with the Press. The General is too eager to secure office to exhibit any qualms of conscience relative to the platform he is asked to stand upon. Our doubting Radical friends may quiet their fears. We pledge them that he will not writhe at any dose they may choose to administer.

Tuz gallant Democrats of Lancaster city have achieved another splendid victory in their local contest, re-electing Mayor Sanderson by a majority largely increased over that of last fall. The negro suffrage party had placed their most popplar man in the field, and the campaign was one of the severest of a local nature ever held. The Intelligencer, speaking of the result, says: "It is, in all respects, the greatest victory ever achieved by the Democracy of Lancaster, and will have a most salutary and beneficial effect upon the rest of the State. The arch demagogue, disunionist and traitor, Thaddeus out the least hesitation our opinion that is the very one of the state and traitor, Thaddeus out the least hesitation our opinion that the sand of my political glass has well nigh done on the least hesitation of the sand of my political glass has well nigh done on the least hesitation of the conclusive and controlling application of the sand of my political glass has well nigh done on the least hesitation of the conclusive and controlling application of the sand of my political glass has well nigh done on the least hesitation of the conclusive and controlling application of the sand of my political glass has well nigh done.

Is that resolution loval or disloyal now?

Is that resolution loval or disloyal now?

That is the question. We pronounce with so, that my public career is well nigh done and to be able to do so is the reneared.

Appthing I can do to elevate the racer, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the reneared.

Appthing I can do to elevate the racer, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the reneared.

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Appthing I can do to elevate the racer, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the reneared.

A possible for an individual to do so is the recent the racer, to soften and ameliorate their condition, I will do, and to be able to do so is the reneared.

A coroll research the racer. rebuked at his home, and white men everywhere have good reason to rejoice over the result." We believe this is the eighth occasion on which Mr. Sanderson has been succe sively elected to the position of Mayor of Lancaster. He is one of State, and his continued popularity, against as bitter an opposition as ever any man had to endure, is a source of very much the State and country,

SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH. The Albany Journal reports the substance of the statements made by a wellknown citizen and leading politician of Georgia, as follows:

"The trouble between the two sections is, that we do not understand each other. We see the savage expressions of men like Stevens and Bingham, and come to the conclusion that we have nothing to hope for but repression, confiscation and exemplary punishment. Then you hear the remarks and learn of the misdeeds of the hot-headed and mischievous spirits who live in our southern communities and think that we are all disloyat and unrelenting. The fact is, that we accept our situation, and are anxious to do what you have a right to require from us, in proof of our submission. We fought the thing out and having been fairly beaten, we yield to the result without reservation. And I think that in reality the popular senti ment of the North asks nothing more than the South is willing to grant. We in Georgis have already, by our new code, put the two races on an equality before the courts. We elected Herschel V. Johnson our United States Senator, because we believed he would be palatable to the North. What we ask is, that you will not assume us to be disloyal and unreasonable until we have proved it by our acts."

THE only military men of any prominence, who endorse Sumner and Stevens in their crusade against the President, are Ben Butler and Carl Schurz. These are all the soldiers, if they may be called soldiers, that the radical Republicans now retain in their party. Of the latter, Gen. Hooker wrote to the Secretary of War, while he was commander of the Army of the Potomac: "I should consider the services of one entire corps lost to this army, were it to fall into the hands of Gen. Carl Schurz." Butlers' reputation is is to perpetuate their hold upon you by too well known to need any comment.

COPPERHEEDS AT A PREMIUM .-- One of our exchanges, the Jeffersonian, calls attention to the fact, that, in the recent great railroad law suit between the A. & G. W. and Pennsylvania R. R. Companies, of the counsel engaged, five, Messrs. Biddle, Wharton, Black, Church and Cuyler, are thorough out-and out Democrats, and only one, Mr. Charles Gibbons, a Rupublican. The statement is curious, and will not be without its influence. It proves that although a majority of the people may not be Democrats, a majority of the best legal minds in the State, are.

Some of our New York exchanges have taken advantage of a difficulty at Oil city, be tween the employees of two rival railroad. papers had read a little cleser, they would that no dittion of this place participates the "divine Stanton" may be the 'divinitigma arising from it, if any, wholly attaches to the "divine Stanton" may be the 'divinity that shapes our ends," though we think him better qualified to "rough-hew" them. conflicting interests are controlled by parties | him Detter quantimated abundance of the people of

Fren the Washington Intelligencer.] TO THE POVEREIGN PROPER.

We cannot doubt that it has now be ome our duty as journalist, claiming the public good as our cherioued object, to invoke the testimony from every loyal man that the war has o ased, the Union is restored, the time nas come when the States must be practically, as they have always been hypothetically, equal in rights, in immunities and in sovereign dignity.

Either this is so, or it is not so. If so, the refusal of Congress to admit members

sleet from a part of the common Union is revolutionary. The example is one of fearful promise. The practical form of the question is, as to t e qualifications for seats of the individual members elect.— Adverse repor s of their credentials have not been made. No reports have been made. There is, by a majority, mere nonaction on the subject. After long hesita-tion, the Clerk of the House had declined to enroll these members elect. Thus, the ministerial act of an inferior officerdoubtless, in this instance, conscientiously done-has had the practical effect (by giving opportunity to a party organization unknown to the organic law to refuse to exercise legislative functions upon a certain and vital matter) to suspend the Con-

stitution of the country.

Is not this a fearful precedent to set? The clerk of any future Congress may refuse to enroll the names of the adverse party, without regard to their sectional locality, and his party might, upon assembling, organize the House and delay ace rous offer. In many cases a man who is tion upon claim to seate, of which they 1 aimed, crippled or ruptured, can drive a might even deny the validity. What would that be called? and what is the present

le can no longer swing a scythe or wield The truth is plain, and it ought to be an axe; and a little care and forethought heard. Everybody knows it. To deny it is to dishonor the mind which contrives the subterfuge of a dissent. We talk now not of the argumentation, but to the conscience of every reader. And what is the truth? It is this:

The Republic is restored in whole and in every part. And what is the Republic? A union of States in which all that they have not given up to the nation they have reserved to themselves, and what they have given up to the nation is specified in the Constitution, and is to be exercised by equal jurisdiction.

But if men have the audacity to say that the civil war is not over, then when is it to be over? Are we in the midst of a civil struggle now? If so, proclaim to the world that the overthrow of the rebel armies, the abolition of slavery and the general amnesty conclude nothing, obligate nothing, end nothing, effect nothing; that we have detrauded the rebels into submission and have resolved to force them into a retraction of it. Let us confess that in every syllable of the following heartfelt pledge of the loyal people of the United States. made almost unanimously by Congress two days after the batile of Bull Run, on the 22d of July, 1861, and solemnized by every drop of loyal blood shed since, we were recording the gravest and most stupendous falsehood of history. It was on the faith of the following that our loy-al armies were raised. Those who now seek a subversion of the Republic dared not then disclose such an object:

Resolved, That this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression nor for any purpose of conquest or subju gation, nor purpose of overthrowing or in terforing with the rights or established in stitutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Is that resolution loval or disloyal now? the doctrine of these resolutions now and here. We think they are a perfect list .-

We hope the people will open their eyes. The scenes of 1861 in Congress are now being re-enacted in all their substantial elements of revolution, of disunion, of treason. The old rebellion is suppressed the purest, ablest and best men in the and the now rebellion is in progress. It is only the difference of circumstances that makes the difference of consequenpleasure to his many friends throughout | And the object of their predecessors in conspiracy and tresson. It is to preserve power. For this object the secessionists undertook to Southernize the North against an accomplished event, and adapt the Constitution by a violent reform to their own section. For the self same ob ect the disunionists now in Congress undertake, against an accomplished even and one of the greatest in history, by demoralizing the Fouth, to deliberately destroy the rescued Union, abolish the social compact, defy the laws of nature, and revive the abominable abasement of a feudalism which perished under the curse of Heaven three hundred years ago. This. from the lust of power in a few hands-just as the few artful and arrogant traitors of 1861 did for the sake of power.

But there must soon come to pass a no table difference. The desperate secessionists were able to induce their people to follow them, and war resulted. The present revolutionary combination, defiant and desperate as it is, cannot command the people, and hence their extreme and reckless malevolence.

We implore the people to realize for themselves that the solemnly declared pledge made by every one of them, through Congress, in 1861, is being repudiated by their party leaders, and a conspiracy is on foot for the subversion of the Republic and the establishment of a grim and monstrous military despotism instead. Do you doubt it, fellow-citizens of the Union? The South is to be kept down as a 'ulcrum. But the iron lever is coming with crush ing force upon your own breast, and you must rise and indignantly demand that a restored Union shall not be subverted, or the power will pass forever from your still

sovereign hands. Let the people hold meetings in every hamlet in the North West, with Andrew Johnson, the resolution of 1861, and the Union as the only party platform, and rebuke with disgust every suggestion of sec-

tional maiice or ruinous fanaticism. We say to you, fellow-citizens, that your awful sacrifices and splendid achievements of the objects. Congress, and the President are to be all in vain, and that speedily, if establishing themselves as a new and mighty slave power in the South, through the pretence of negro suffrage, and thus entrenched, sided by the powerful name of whole country, through a passive and bru- loyal as those that lived beyond the limits of slaveholders and the poor man, tal negro soldiery. The issue is between the State, was carried into it, and his properliberty and bondage—and bondage to a race of bondmen, through a few who are to control them. Men of the United States, has come out of it with nothing gained, but a are you for a Union for freemen and free- great deal lost. dom for white men?

The Pittsburgh Gazette is in pursuit of knowledge. It puts the inquiry, "Is Congress the law-making power of this Gov-ernment, or the President?" As things have been going on in these United States are going to begin. We have got at the hate to go and get the people right." it is not just so easy to answer this ques- that existed between the two races. The query tion. In the good old Democratic times we believe Congress and the President as they were before, without preparation. were recognized as. "the law-making pow- without time and excitement to be appeared, corporations, to start a report of "more rails or of this Government." But when Lin- and without time for the slightest improve road war in Erie." If the editors of these coln came in he assumed both the legisla- ment, whether the one should be turned looms tive and judicial powers of the Government, together with a great many powers have seen that the "war," instead of being that did not belong to "this Government" at Erie, was about a hundred miles away, and at all. We don't know exactly how the that no citizen of this place participated. The matter stands at present. It is possible think I understand this thing; and e pecially-

the Border States, and letters are constantly received here from those States saying that if this course is to be continued it will be utterly impossible, hereafter, to elect a single Union member of Congress, or to maintain the Union organization within their limits. The course pursued under the direction of Mr. Stevens must result inevitably in consolidating the entire South and attaching it once more and more strongly than ever, to the princples and fortunes of the Democratic party. It three great States of New York, Pennsyl-Vania and Ohio."

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BREAKING UP .-The New York Herald says the outrageous ly radical measures of Sumner and Stevens are breaking up the Republican party, which would have ruled the country for the next century had it been properly managed. It elected Lincoln over Mc Clellan in 1864 because the soldiers and the friends of the soldiers gave it their votes; but now we see that all the great Generals like Grant, Sherman and Thom as have declared against the radical policy in their reports, and that the soldiers are indianant at the efforts made for immediate, universal and unconditional negro suffrage. The result will be the organize tion of a new conservative party that will annihilate the Republicans.

Views of the President. On Wednesday evening of last week a large tory collected at the White House to pay their | selves. respects to the President. In reply to their

address, Mr. Johnson, among other remarks

termine the depository of its political power the United States. address, Mr. Johnson, among other remarks, made the following:

You have alluded to the great principles of

of those principles was not the result of im great cardinal principles that are laid down | in that? in that message. They comprehend and em- Mr. Douglass, smiling-A great deal of brace the principles upon which this Government rests, and upon which, to be successful hold of a piece of machinery that had been in one direction, and attempt by reverse action to run it in an opposite direction. I say | ter upon the people, upon the community, will again, that I think no one can mistake the result in the injury of both races, and the doctrine of that message. It is very easy for persons to misrepresent it, and to make asser place or will take place; but I think I may trines set forth in that paper have been my to discover the laws governing this question. constant guide. After having gone so far it is a great law controlling it. Let us is too late for me to turn and take a different endeavor to find out what that law is, and direction. They will be my guide from this conform our action to it. All the details will time onward, and those who understand them then properly adjust themselves, and work the United States, in restoring to their true have paid me. position in the Union those States whose ard filled to overflowing. And at that point, grant us permission, of course we would en if there be any who are envious and jealous deavor to controvert some of the positions

condition not to be arrogent, not to feel respect.
imperious or supercilious. I feel that I can
afford to do right; and so feeling, God being to indicate, to some extent, what my views ment upon the principles that lie at the foundation of it. I can inform all aspirants, who are trying to form their combinations for the future, who want to make one organization for one purpose, and another for another that they are not in my way. I am not a candidate for any position, and, hence, I re- to indicate what my views are, peat I can afford to do right; and, being in you expected from your address. that condition, I will do right.

On the afternoon of the same day a delegation of colored men, including Fred. Doug. lass, Geo. T. Downing, and others of the black "upper ten," writed upon Mr. John-son. Douglass and Downing both made speeches, asking suffrage for their race -The President, in reply, said he would make no speech. The best way was to talk plainly and distinctly. If he had not given evidence in his just course of his friendship for the colored race, there was nothing now he could do to that end. He had said, and he repeated to lead him out of bondage, he would be that Moses and lead them to the land of premise and liberty. But he was not willing, under the circumstances, to adopt a policy which would lead to the shedding of their blood and the present time was carried out it would as I could not well do so under the circum result in great danger to the colored man .-

length, in part as follows: Let us go to the great mass of colored men throughout the slave States. Let us take the condition in which they are at the present suppose by some magic you could say to every this time? you come back to the objects of this war you ind that the abolition of slavery was not one | making of the laws, and we cannot get away himself, declared that it was waged on our part in order to suppress the rebellion.

abolition of slavery has some as an incident to the suppression of a great rebellion-as an incident, and as an incident we should mon went into this rebellien a slave. By the in his vote? operation of the rebellion he came out a freedty; in a number of instances the lives of such were sacrificed, and he who has survived

Now, upon a principle of justice, should they be placed in a condition different from what they were before. On the one hand one but proposed to do so by following different has gained a great deal. On the other hand roads. one has lost a great deal, and, in a political point of view, scarcely stands where he did before. Now we are talking about where we cones up whether these two races, situated upon the other and be thrown together at the ballot box with this enmity and hate existing between them? The query comes up, will we not there commence a war of races? I is this the case when you force upon the peo-

ple without their consent. You have spoken about government. Where

THE EFFECT OF RADICALISM .- The Wash. | to the District of Columbia by way of illus tration. Suppose, for instance, here in this regards it worthy of note that "the course political community, which to a certain expursued by Congress under the radical lead, is gradually driving from the ranks of the 'Union' party every member from the Pander State and Pan tion which the white has heretofore borne to the colored race; is it proper to force upon this community without their cossent the elective franchise without regard to color,

making it universal? Now, where do you begin? Governmen must have a controlling power-must have a lodgment. For instance, suppose Congress should pass a law authorizing an election to be held, at which all over twenty one years of age, without regard to color, should be allowed to vote, and a majority should decide at such an election that the elective franchise should is also weakening the Radical party in the not be universal, what would you do about it? Who would settle it? Do you deny that first great principle of the right of the peor le to govern themselves? Will you resort to an arbitrary power, and say a majority of this people shall receive a state of things they are

Mr. Douglass-That was said before the WAT:

The President -I am now talking about principle, not what some ody else said. Mr. Downing-Apply what you have said, Mr. President, to South Carolina, for in-

The President-Suppose you go to South Carolina-suppose you go to Ohio - that does not change the principle at all. The query to which I have referred still comes up when the government is undergoing a fundamental change. The government commenced upon this principle; it has existed upon it, and you propose new to incorporate into it an element that did not exist before. I say the regard to the elective franchise in Ohio, for delegation of citizens from Montana Terri- in that State decide the matter for them-

than anybody else, and it is for the Legislature, for the people of Ohio to say who shall of Physic . vote and not for the Congress of the United States. I might go down here to the ballet Philadelphia. our Government having been enunciated in a paper sent a short time since to the Congress | box to morrow and vote directly for universal of the United States. The declaration by me suffrage, but if a great majority of this peo ple said no, I should consider it would be pulse; it was the result of a thorough and tyrannical and arbitrary in me to attempt to the King sad Queen's Journal. tution, and is to be exercised by equal color consideration of those great truths force it upon them without their will. It is a delegates from all the States subject to its which lie at the foundation of all free goverrments. * * I think gen- the people must be obeyed when fairly ex-tlemen, there is no one who can mistake the pressed. Is there anything wrong er unfair

> wrong, Mr. President, with all respect.
>
> The President -- It is the people of the it must be administered. I care not by what States that must for themselves determ ne name the party administering the Government this question I do not want to be engaged | New York. may be denominated: The Union party, the in a work that will commence a war of races Republican party, the Democratic party, the I want to begin the work of reparation. If a American party, or what not. No party can man demeans himself well, and shows evi administer the Government successfully unless dence that this new state of affairs will ope it is administered upon the great principles rate, he will be protected in all his rights and laid down in that paper. You would meet given every possible advantage by the State | DY AND CARTAIN CUIE RHOWN FOR THROAT AND LUXCO with about the same success in attempting to or community in which he lives when they carry on the Government upon any other become reconciled socially and politically to principles than those which are found in the certain things. Then will this new order Constitution, as you would if you should take of affairs work harmoniously. But forced upon the people before they are prepared for constructed and trained to run harmoniously it, it will be resisted and work inharmoniously. I feel a conviction that forcing this mat-

> rain of one or the other.
>
> God knows I have no desire but the good tions that this, that or the other has taken of the whole human race. I would it were proves It has no superior or agrant in merit or efficiency place or will take place; but I think I may so that all you advocate could be done in the for curing cough, HOARSENERS, RROXCHITIS. GROUP be permitted to say to you on this occasion I winkling of an eye. But it is not in the nathat, taking all my autesedents, going back ture of things, and I do not assume or preto my advent into public life and continuing tend to be wiser than Providence, or stronger down to the present time, the cardinal docmsy know where I shall always be found out well in the end. God knows that anywhen principle is involved. Here let me say thing I can do I will do in the mighty process to you, in order to disabuse the public mind, by which the great end is to be reached.—

Mr. Douglass-I have to return you our relations to the National Government have thanks, Mr President, for so kindly granting for a time been interrupted by one of the us this interview. We did not come here exmost gigantic rebellions that ever occurred pecting to argue this question with your Exin the world, so we can proclaim once more cellency, but simply to state what were our that we are a united people, I shall feel that views and wishes in the premises. If we were the measure of my ambition has been filled, disposed to argue the question, and you would

that makes the difference of consequents of honor and position, I should be placed in the position of the majority in Congressare carrying make them as polite a bow as I know how, the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and thank them to take the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and the place I have on the President, by his kind expressions and the President have the place I have on the President have the place I have on the President have the place I have on the President have not been the place I have on the President have not been the place I have on the President have not been the place I have not been the pl cupied, for my mission will have been ful- his very full treatment of the subject, must In saying this in the performance of have contemplated some reply to the views my duty and in response to the encourage. which he had advanced, and in which we cer-ment you have given me, I feel that I am in a tainly do not concur, and I say this with due

willing, I intend to do right; and so far as in were on the subject touched upon in your me lies, I intend to administer this Governstatement.

Mr. Downing-We are very happy, indeed, to have heard them.

Mr. Douglass-If the President will allow me, I would like to say one or two words in

reply.
The President - What I have done is simply to indicate what my views are, as I suppose

Mr. Douglass-My own impression is that the very thing that your excellency would avoid in the Southern States can only be averted by the very measure we propose, and I would state to my brother delegates that because I perceive the President has taken strong ground in favor of a given policy, and distructing my own ability to remove any of those impressions which he has expressed. I thought we had hetter end the interview with

the expression of our thanks. (Addressing the Pre-ident)-But. if. your Excellency would be pleased to hear it, I that if the colored man could find no Moses would like to say a word or two in regard to that one matter of the enfrinchisement of the black as a means of preventing the very thing which your Excellency seems to appre -that is, a conflict of races.

The President-I repeat, I merely wanted the sacrifice of their lives. He believed that to vindicate my views in reply to your address, if the policy which some are persisting in at and not to enter into any general controversy, stances. Your statement was a very frank His remarks were continued at considerable one, and I thought it was due to you to meet

it in the same spirit.
Mr. Dougless—Thank you, sir. The President-I think you will find, so far. as the South is concerned, that if you will all time (and it is bad enough we all know,) and inculcate their ideas in connection with your own, that the colored people can live and ad one—"You shall vote to-merrow." How where, than crowded together in the South, And when it would be better for them. Mr. Douglass-But the masters have the

> from the plantations. The President-What prevents you? Mr. Douglass -- We have not the simple right of lecomotion through the Southern States now. The President-If the master now controls

give it the proper direction. The colored him or his action, would be not control him Mr. Douglass-Let the negro once under universal freedom, they will establish a the country. Then there is a great deal done raise a party in the Southern States among remorseless and tremendous enginery of oppression of the white people of the who was forced into the rebellion, and was as The President-You touch right upon the point there. There is this conflict, and hence

I suggest emigration. If he cannot get employment in the South, he has it in his power go where he can get it. In parting, the President said that they were

Mr. Douglass, on returning to leave, remarked to his fellow delegates-"The Presi dent sends us to the people, and we will have The President-Yes, sir; I have great faith in the people. I believe they will do what is just, and have no doubt they will settle this question right, and hope that it will be sub-

The delegation then bowed and withdrew.

mitted to them for final action.

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

MARRIED.

BEEL-Wander-In Union, on the 7th irst, at the res idence of Mr Josa has Ward n, by Wm. E. Mclasr Esq., Mr. J. J. Bo L of Coneda West, to Mrs. Annabel Warden, of the former place. Toursine-Bayant-On the 4th lust., br Rev. W. 8 Hyde, Mr Henry Tomptinet: Miss Lavanche Bryant, all of Ripley, N. Y.

Menay-Wanney-On the Sile fast, by Rev. Joseph H. Pressley, Mr. M. Henry to Miss Jane Warre s, both of th's city. WALKER-POYER-In Fairview, on the let inst., by Rev A. Hall, Mr. Joslah H. Walker to Miss Lydia M Roy-

er, both of West Mill Creek. Bussey-Surring-In Corry, at the Parsonage, on the

84 inst., by Elder John F. Roge, Mr Thomas Hussey to Miss Annie flunting, both of that place. CHURCH-HAGGERTT-In Wattaburg, on the 6th last., by Rev. W. M. Bear, Mr. George W. Church, of Edinboro to Miss Annie Haggerty, of Washington tp. WILLEITE-HARRLTON -On the 27th ult, at the residence of the bride's brother-in law, Mr. D. Gregery, in

Jamestown, Grant Co., Wir., by Rev. Wim. Stodard, Mr. O G. Willbite, ef Bradford-ville, Ind , to Miss Mi nerva Hazelien, daughter of T. W. Hazelton. [May their joya be great and their troub'es small.] ETEVERSON-REED-On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. H. Presslor, Mr. Wm. J. Stevenson, of Mercer Co., Fa., to Miss Harriet Y., daughter of J. Manning Reed, of West Mill Creek, Erle Co., Fr..

DIED. McLean-On the 23th ait., in Wattsburg, Charles II.

only son of H. and M. M. McLean, aged 5 years, 5 months and 6 days louin-In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Benjamin Soule, aged 74 yearr.

HELMBOID'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUIT Extract Brene.-is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant query comes up, in undertaking this thing. in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in a l dis whether we have a right to make a change in eases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, female complaints, organic weakness, obstruct on of urine and instance-whether we shall not let the people all diseases of the urinary organs, in every form, wheth erexisting in male or female, and no matter of how long For medical properties of Buchu, see Dispensatory of

See Professor Dewer's valuable works on the Pracic See remarks made by the late 'colebrated Dr. Physick,

See remerks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a cele braied physician and member of the Royal College of Surgaous, Ireland, and published in the transactions of See Medico-Chirurgical Pevisw, published by Benjamim Traverse, Fe'low of Roy-1 College of Surgeons.

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Buchu is composed of buchu, theb the and juniper ber ries, prepared in vacuo, by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 591 Broadway HALL'S COUGH ROMEDY.—The public attention is again

called to the merits of this old and popular medicine-WHICH AFTER THE MOST THOROUGH TRIAL BURING A PE-BIOD OF TWESTY-OUR YEARS IS ADMITTED THE MOST SPEE COMPLAINTS.

Every considerate reason knows the importance of removing lung affections in their early stages and many from sad experience have les rued the danger of delay. Hall's Cough Remedy 18 NOT recommended as a GENE BAL PANAGRA FOR ALL HUMAN ILLS, but only for a speci So class of DIENARES located in the same structure, inci ted 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 oreration thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience

ASTREA and WHOOPING COUGH. It removes irritation, causes free and easy expectors tion, loosens the tight and full sensation in the lungs, restors the respiration to its easy, natural condition, impain health and vigor to the languand also clearness

and strength to the voice. One bettle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary cough. Retail price 50 cents to \$1 per bottle. Liberal inducements offered to the trade.

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throat affection or an incurable lung disease is often the result. Brown's Broughial Troches having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption and throat diseas 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 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 Trothes are universally pronounced better than any other article. Chtain 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 bex.

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

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M. MAGILL. **СТВАМ ВАКЕКУ.**

Having theroughly established my goods in this section of country, I have dispensed with my traveling agents, and would most respectfully refer my retail country pairons to the leading jobbing houses of the city who keep all/my goods fresh and uice in stock.

The Ask for and Crackers, Ginger Snaps, etc., and see that my brands are on every package.

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ials. Office Steam Manufactory, Eris.

CTATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agri-ultural Society, held at Kari-burg, on the 16th of January, 1863, it was resolved to hold an annual exhibit in this year, on the 26tH, 2777 AND 297H OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and a committee appeinted 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 Messra, Amos F. Kapp. Northumberland; Wm. Bissel, Pittaburgh; Daulel G. Driesbach, Deach Havee; John B. Rutberford, Harriburg; A. B. Longaker, Secretary, Norristows; and the undersigned, at Harriburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee on the 20th day of Narch next, until which time competition for location is invited. feb8-3t.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

C. EVANS. M. D.,
Tenders his prof-ssional rerviess to the
citizens of Eris and vicinity. Office and residence No
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febl'66-6m° DMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

A Branch and in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Eric County, to me directed, I will expire to sais, and reli at public vendue or outers, at the Court House, in the city of Eric, on the 12th day of March, 1867, the following described property, to wit Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 82,569 for fortwacres, issued o Catherine Havbarger, dated Fib. 9, 1853. Also, Military Bounty Land Warrant No. 41,165, for one hundred and twenty acres, in name of Catharine Habarrer, dated Jan. 20, 1859. Terms of sale, cash. Sale at 2 o'clock p. m.

HENRY WOLF, Ex'r of C. Hayberger. feb1-3w. DURE LIBERTY WHITE LEAD.

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New Advertisements.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters tests hentary on the esists of James Crow'er, deed, late of Harbor Creek to, Frie county, Fa, having been granted to the undaraigned notice taln r.b. gir'en to all indebted to said est. to to materimmediate payment and the sa having claims against the zeroe will present them, duly authenticated, for estitement.

MICHARLOROWLEY, Executor. Hatbor Creek, Pab. 15, 1960 5w.

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ERIE, P.A. feb15'66tf.

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All Trains run directly through to New York, 460 MILES, without change of Coaches.

From and after Nov. 20, 1765, Trains will leave in connection with all Weste in lines as follows: From DUN-RIRK and SALAMANCA—by New York time from Union Depois.

31 A. M. New York Day Express, from Salamanca, daily (except Sundays: Intersects at Hornelisville with the 5:00 A. M Day Express from Buzalo, and arrives in New York at 10:20 P. M.

7.00 A. M. Express Mail, from Dunkirk, daily (except Sundays). Stope at Salamanca 9:25 A. M., and connects at Hornelisville and Corning with the 8:35 A. M. Express Mail from Bufalo, and arrives in New York at 7:00 A. M.

York at 7 07 A M. 1 20 P. M. New York Night Express, from Dunkirk, daily Salamanca 7 00 P. M. (except Sundays) Stops at Salamanca 700 P. M. and arrives in New York at 1250 P M, consecting and arrives in New York at 1250 P M, consecting with afternoon traits and steamers for Beston and New England Cities.

7.10 P. M. Accommodation Train, from Dunkirk, daily (except Sundays). Stops at Salamanes 912 P. M, and intersects at Hornelisville with 10.45, P. M. Cinelinati Express from Buffalo, and arrives in New Yorks 4 15 m.

ennati kapers from Builaic, and arrives in New York at 4 15 r. m. York time, from Depot Corner Exchange and Michigan Stree's:

5.00 a. m. New York at 10 20 r. m. Connec's at Great Bend with Delararo, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points Fouth.

5.25 a. m. Express Mail, viv. Avon and Hornellsville.

Raifroad for Phi adelphia, Baltimore, Washi gton and points South.

8.25 a. M. Expriss Mail, viz. Avon and Hornellaville, dails (except Sunday). Arrive in New York at 7.00 a. M. Connects at Elmina with Williamsport & Flimira Bailvoad for Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and points South.

6.05 p. New York Night Express, daily. Arrives in New York at 11 50 a. M.

10.45 p. M. Greinwait Express, daily (except Sundays). Arrives in New York at 81 55 p. M. Connects at Elmira with Williamsport & Elmira Railroad; at Great Bend with he'ara. Lactawansa & Western Railroad and at New York with Froncoon trains and stosmers for Eostom and New England Cities.

Only One Train East on Sunday, leaving Bufalo at 6.05 p. M., and reaching New York at 11.50 a. M., in alvance of all other routes.

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discases of the Eye and Far, straighten Crossed Ecci, (Strabismus). Coub Fe t. (Taip:), Crooked Limbs, etc. They operate or Hara-Lip, remove Tumors, Cancers and 'cars and pe form all Surgical Operations. Piles and Fiatulæ are cured without the kuife.

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heatnur. Also, the Lot in the rear, on enconvenient to care i. Very desirable for M. Two choice dry Lots on Fourh street, 41 feet 8 inches by 165 feet. We have left a number of Fullding leads and Buffalo at ceta, between Holland and Gradhligh gravel ground and very describe. One acre of land on Cherry street, wast u.C.

One full City Lot, corner of Eleventh and north side. Price \$1,500. Also, one on Teach of Myrt'e. Price \$1,000. Ten Building Lots, corner of Lieventh at the One full CityLot, corner Tenth and Myrisia one on Tenth St., between Myrtle and Charaside. Thus 100 footstreet is fat being taken ties desiring to erect first class residence.

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We offer for saie the rarm of the late Rein Harbor Greek, four miles east of the city 100 mores of land, large, first class (amil barns and out houses, large apple or hard, in peach, near and plumb tree. The mode of Farms in Eric county, and will be collected. A Farm of 85 acres in Chautangus corry farm is located within three miles of that About 70 acres improved; a first case dra-good barns and out houses, young orners

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dyrtle streets, on the lank. House good condition. Price \$1,600.

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