ERIE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

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

SUBSCRIPTION—TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per annum if paid in advance; THREE DOLLARS if not paid until the expiration of the year. Subscribers served by carrier will be charged FIFTY CENTS a year in addition.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—One Square of Ten Lines one insertion $1,00; two insertions $1,75; three insertions $2,00; one month $2,50; two months $3,50; three months $4,50; six months $7,00; one year $12,00; other advertisements in proportion. These rates will be strictly adhered to, unless changed by special contract, or at the option of the publishers. Auditor's Notices, Strays, Divorces and like advertisements $2,00; Administrator's Notices $3,00; Local Notices TEN cents a line; Marriage Notices TWENTY-FIVE cents a piece; Obituary Notices (over three lines in extent) five cents per line. Original poetry, unless written at the request of the editor; one dollar per line. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the person advertising, until ordered out by his direction, unless a specified period is agreed upon for their insertion.

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

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

THE ERIE OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS AND A-HALF PER YEAR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE; $3,00 IF NOT PAID UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME 36. ERIE, PA., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ~~FEBRUARY 29~~, 1866. NUMBER 40.

Business Directory.

[illegible] J. BLAKELY, Attorney at Law, Ridgway, [illegible] Co., Pa. Will also practice in adjoining Counties.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

[illegible] W. WETMORE, Attorney at Law, in Walker's Office, on Seventh street, Erie, Pa. aug 7 '62

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

[illegible] SPENCER. SELDEN MARVIN. SPENCER & MARVIN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office, Farragon Block, near North West corner of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

[illegible] PHILO BENNETT, Justice of the Peace. Office second [illegible] Wayne Block, French Street, between Fifth and [illegible]. june15-2.

CHAPIN & WILBUR, Attorneys at Law, Ridgway, Pa. [illegible] in Elk, McKean, Cameron and Jefferson counties. [illegible] C. CHAPIN. [jan30'65-1y*] W. W. WILBUR.

[illegible] CAMPHAUSEN, Justice of the Peace, Paragon Block, [illegible] building West of Farrar Hall, Erie, Pa. oct5'64tf.

[illegible] W. GUNNISON, Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace. [illegible] and Claim agent, Conveyancer and Collector, [illegible] in Gaso'te building, southwest corner of Fifth and [illegible] streets, Erie, Pa. ap18'65 t

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

[illegible]IDDELL, SELDEN & BLISS, Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, [illegible] Casting, Agricultural implements, Railroad Cars, &c. Erie, Pa.

[illegible] M. A. GALBRAITH, Attorney at Law—Office on 6th street, nearly opposite the Court House, Erie, Pa.

JOHN C. BEEBE, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Nails, Glass, Seed, Plaster, etc., corner of Sixth street and Public Square, Erie, Pa. ja17tf.

[illegible] D. OSBORNE, Livery and Sale Stable, on Eighth [illegible], between State and French. Fine Horses and Carriages to let on reasonable terms. my29'64-1y.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, corner of French and 7th Streets, Erie. [illegible] Proprietor. Good Horses and Carriages [illegible] on hand at moderate prices. Sept. 23, 1861-

[illegible] REISICAKER & SUTOR, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries and Provisions, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Segars, &c., State street, next to Young's House Furnishing Emporium. m 1'65-tf

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

[illegible] E. MAGILL, Dentist, Office in Rosen[illegible] Block, north side of the Park, Erie, Pa. 26.

OAKLEY'S MAZEPPA HOUSE DINING HALL.—Directly Opposite the Passenger [illegible] Corry, Pa. Being newly fitted up in the most approved style, is now open to the public. Meals at all hours on the arrival of all Passenger Trains, and [illegible] or day. OAKLEY BROS., Proprietors.

[illegible] M. COLE. Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, 3rd Story of Rindernecht's Block, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL, Waterford, Pa., Robert Leslie, Proprietor. Good accommodations, and careful attention given to the comfort of guests. ap6'65-1y

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

[illegible]STITES WHILLDIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. [illegible], 2d floor Beatty's Block, West Park, Erie, Pa. [illegible] Crawford, Christian & Ruth's Store. Residence [illegible] James Williams, Fifth Street, East of French. Office hours—8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M.

[illegible] H. Y. PICKERING, DENTIST. Graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery. Office in Wright's Block, (over Viers & Elliott's store,) Erie, Pa.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION. [illegible] Pierce, D. D. S., North Seventh street, Philadelphia. [illegible] L. Buckingham, D. D. S., No. 243, North Ninth [illegible], Philadelphia.

[illegible] GUTHRIE. CLARK EWING. GUTHRIE & EWING, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Spring St., opposite Crittenden Hall, [illegible], Pa. Collections and all other legal business in Crawford, Venango, Erie, Warren and Forest [illegible] attended to carefully and promptly. References—Wm. A. Galbraith, Whitman & Brecht, [illegible] Sill, Spencer & Marvin, Erie, Pa. [illegible] Brown, Hon. S. P. Johnson, W. D. Brown, [illegible] & Clark, Warren, Pa.

NOTICE. [illegible] T. L. Darling and Mr. W. Sherer are no longer employed by me as agents or otherwise, nor am I responsible for their representations or actions whatever. [illegible] those who have been duped I wish to say that the sole agency of the celebrated Decker & Co.'s Pianos and the [illegible] & Hamlin Cabinet Organs for western Pennsylvania, from the Lake to the Allegheny mountains, is in my hands, a matter what any other person may say. Parties purchasing such instruments of any other [illegible] than myself are liable to be called upon for my [illegible]. WM. WILLING.

W. SHERER, Agent for Decker Bros. and Drucker & [illegible] Piano Fortes, the best now made, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. Old Pianos taken in exchange. [illegible]. Residence, Union Mills, Erie Co., Pa.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. FACULTY: [illegible]—Resident Principal. Geo. W. Gunnison Esq., Prof. of Commercial Law. Book-keeping Simplified, new Classification of Accounts, Actual Business Practice, Ornamental and Business Penmanship, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, business terms, &c., for ladies and gents. The [illegible] Cards comprehend the whole basis of double entry accounts, and exhibit every possible variation of opening and closing books. No expense will be spared to make this a pleasant, practical and permanent institution, "The City of Schools." Practical Assistant Teachers will be employed. Terms—Tuition [illegible] in advance. The best facilities and greatest inducements possible. Send for Circulars. T. COOK.

PRESQUE ISLE POTTERY, ON THE CANAL, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD STS., ERIE, PENNA. The undersigned have associated themselves, under the firm and style of Webb & Childs, in the Pottery business at the old stand, on the canal, between Second and Third streets. We solicit the patronage of the customers of the old firm and the custom of the public generally, promising to use our utmost endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. GEO. F. WEBB, JAY S. CHILDS.

HOSKINSON & WILLIAMS, Successors to George J. Morton, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Wholesale dealers in Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. Agents for N. Y. [illegible] and People's Line of Steamers. East Public Dock, [illegible]. jan4'65-1y.

[illegible] TODD PERLEY, (Late of the U. S. Treasury Department and Pennsylvania Commissioner for Soldiers, Washington, D. C.) Gen'l Claim Ag't, Clark's Building, N. W. corner of Park, opposite 1st Presbyterian Church, Erie. Military and Civil claims collected with fidelity and dispatch. Pensions obtained and collected. Applications [illegible] promptly attended to. Mr. P. having had several years experience in the details of the various Departments, feels confident he can render most satisfactory [illegible] in presenting all kinds of Government claims. nov9'65-tf

Special Notices.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of Warning and Instruction to young Men—published by Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, jal1'65 1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness, etc., can be cured by one who has cured himself and hundreds of others, and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address with stamp, jal1'65 1y. BOX 57, Boston, Mass.

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

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, dec28'65-1y Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A gentleman who has suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN, dec28'65 1y. No. 13 Chambers St., N. Y.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail, (free of charge) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN, dec28'65-1y. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.—The Original and Genuine Ambrosia is prepared by J. Allen Reeves and is the best hair dressing and preservative now in use. It stops the hair falling out, causes it to grow thick and long and prevents it from turning prematurely gray. It eradicates dandruff, cleanses, beautifies and renders the hair soft, glossy and curly. Buy it, try it and be convinced. Don't be put off with a spurious article. Ask for Reeves' Ambrosia and take no other. For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere. Price 25 cents per bottle—$3 per dozen. Address, REEVES' AMBROSIA DEPOT, 62 Fulton St., New York City. oc1'65-3m.

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.—This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD and HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. DEAFNESS has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the Head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. More than thirty years of sale and use of Dr Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Read the Certificate of Wholesale Druggists in 1854: The undersigned having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head. Burr & Perry, Reed, Austin & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Cutler & Co., Seth W. Fowle, Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmands & Co., H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Minor & Co., McKesson & Robbins, A. L. Scovill & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co., Bush & Gale, New York. For sale by all Druggists. Try it. sep21'65-1y.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS. THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES. These Drops are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and better than any pills, powders or nostrums. Being liquid, their action is direct and positive, rendering them a reliable, speedy and certain specific for the cure of all obstructions and suppressions of nature. Their popularity is indicated by the fact that over 100,000 bottles are annually sold and consumed by the ladies of America, every one of whom speak in the strongest terms of praise of their great merits. They are rapidly taking the place of every other female remedy, and are considered by all who know aught of them, as the surest, safest and most infallible preparation in the world, for the cure of all female complaints, the removal of all obstructions of nature, and the promotion of health, regularity and strength. Explicit directions, stating when they may be used, and explaining when and why they should not, nor could not be used without producing effects contrary to nature's chosen laws, will be found carefully folded around each bottle, with the written signature of John L. Lyon, without which none are genuine. Prepared by Dr. JOHN L. LYON, 195 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn., who can be consulted either personally or by letter, (enclosing stamp) concerning all private diseases and female weaknesses. Sold by Druggists everywhere. C. G. CLARK & CO., no9'65-1y Gen'l Agents for U. S. and Canadas.

DR. TALBOTT'S PILLS. (ANTI-DYSPEPTIC.) Composed of highly Concentrated Extracts from Roots and Herbs of the greatest medical value, prepared from the original prescription of the celebrated Dr. Talbott, and used by him with remarkable success for twenty years. An infallible remedy in all DISEASES of the LIVER, or any derangement of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS. They Cure Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Jaundice, Billiousness Liver Complaint. The well-known Dr. Mott says of these Pills: "I have used the formula from which your Pills are made, in my practice for over 12 years; they have the finest effect upon the Liver and Digestive Organs of any medicine in the world, and are the most perfect Purgative which has ever yet been made by anybody. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases, and being purely vegetable are free from any risk or harm." They create pure blood and remove all impurities from the system, hence are a positive cure for Fevers, Headache, Piles, Mercurial Diseases and Hereditary Humors. Dose—for adults, one Pill in the morning; for children under 8 years, half a Pill. Price One Dollar per Box. Trade supplied, or sent by Mail, post paid, to any part of the United States or Canadas on receipt of price. None genuine without the fac-simile signature of V. Mott Talbott, M. D. V. MOTT TALBOTT & Co., Proprietors, oc5'65-1y No 62 Fulton street, New York.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINE CO. Office 531 Broadway, New York. GUARANTEE.—After a fair trial, if any person does not regard the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine as superior to any machine in market, he can return it and have his money. It has taken many of the highest prizes—is less complicated than any other first class machine—does a wider range of work without changing—requires no taking apart to clean or oil, and no "lessons" to set needle, regulate tension or operate machine. N. B.—Any Clergyman sending us two orders for Machines, shall receive one for himself as a present. The same proposition is extended to Professors and Teachers. We have now completed our New Manufactory at a cost of some $200,000, including NEW PATENTS and important IMPROVEMENTS; and the object of the above proposition is to secure the immediate introduction of our improved machine into every town of the United States without incurring the great expense of a traveling agent. This proposition cannot avail in towns occupied by our own agents. Please send for descriptive Catalogue, with samples of sewing. ja18'66tf. LUCIUS LYON, Sec'y.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, a five acre lot, situated on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 13th and 14th streets, Brander's addition to the city of Erie, and near the Machine Shops of the P. & E. R. R. Also two city lots, Nos. 29 and 31, corner of Plumb and Buffalo streets. The above lots will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Enquire of ja18-3t.* T. M. AUSTIN.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Bell & Warner is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by Warner Brothers, who are authorized to sign in liquidation. WM. BELL, Jr. NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bell & Warner are requested to call immediately and settle. Those having claims will please present them. ja18-4t. WARNER BROTHERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one gold or silver medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York. jal1'66.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Several very choice business sites on State Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, East side, are offered for sale on very reasonable terms, if applied for soon. Enquire of nov6tf. WM. A. GALBRAITH, Agent.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC (Not a Whiskey Preparation,) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! will cure Debility resulting from any cause whatever, Prostration of the system, caused by severe hardships, exposures, fevers or diseases of camp life. Soldiers, citizens, male or female, adults or youth, will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effect.

DYSPEPSIA, And diseases resulting from disorders of the Liver and Digestive organs, are cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1,000 to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will cure every case of chronic or nervous debility and diseases of the kidneys. Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER, that this Bitters is not alcoholic, contains no rum or whiskey, and cannot make drunkards, but is the best tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO. From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philada. Gentlemen—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philada. I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from the derangement of the liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philada. From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles, I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches. Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health. Yours truly, WM. SMITH, 906 Hutchinson St., Philada.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. JONES & EVANS, [Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] Proprietors. For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. dec7'65-1y.

HUBBEL'S GOLDEN BITTERS. A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC. INVIGORATING & STRENGTHENING, Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water. Will cure Dyspepsia. Will cure Weakness. Will cure General Debility. Will cure Heartburn. Will cure Headache. Will cure Liver Complaint. Will excite and create a healthy appetite. Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is THE BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD. A fair trial is earnestly solicited. GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors, Hudson, N. Y. Central Depot, American Express Building 55 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK. For sale by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. HINNED & HOADLEY, Erie, Wholesale Agents, and for sale by Hall & Ward, Carter & Carver and Wilkins & Booth. oct1'65.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HAVING PRODUCE FOR SALE. We are now running a Market Line from Erie to Renovo, on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, and wishing to procure all kinds of VEGETABLES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE To carry it on, have established a Depot on FIFTH STREET, In the rear of the old Reed House, BETWEEN STATE AND FRENCH STREETS, Where we will be at all times ready to receive and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for the same. All having Produce for sale are requested to give us a call. Inquire for Market Depot, Fifth St. aug10, 1865-tf MAY & JACKSON.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES! AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL P. SCHAAF, Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a Store in NO. 2 HUGHES' BLOCK, ERIE, PA. Where he will always keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES! CROCKERY AND WOODEN WARE, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, And everything usually for sale in an establishment of the kind. Terms as reasonable as any other [illegible] in the city.

G. W. KELSEY, LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT! Obtains Houses and Stores for those wanting, and rents Stores, Hotels and Dwellings, with or without the furniture, for those giving up housekeeping. Also, buys all kinds of STOCK IN TRADE, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, PICTURES, MIRRORS, MUSIC, IN AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS, &C., &C. Those wishing to sell by private contract, and advance money on any useful property intended for unreserved sale by auction. Those buying or selling can hear to their advantage by applying to me, at the UNION FURNITURE STORE, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE FOUNDRY, PEACH ST., ABOVE THE BUFFALO ROAD, ERIE, PA. HENRY, BRYANT & SHERWOOD, (successors to Ackeson & Henry,) MANUFACTURERS OF PARLOR, COOK AND OFFICE STOVES, TIN & SHEET IRON WARE, AND ALL KINDS OF IRON CASTINGS. Every Stove sold by us warranted to give satisfaction. Kettles, Sleigh-shoes, Sad Irons, &c., on hand or manufactured to order. [illegible] is all we ask. HENRY, BRYANT & SHERWOOD. [illegible]

The Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA., FEBRUARY 22 1866.

THE Pittsburg *Gazette* (Republican organ of Allegheny county) says "it is no longer a secret that Governor Curtin contemplates resigning his office at the close of the present session, in view of his impaired health, and that he will receive an appointment as Minister to some European government."

THE case of Trowbridge, of Michigan, whom the Republicans have recently admitted into the House of Representatives, to the exclusion of Mr. Baldwin, his Democratic competitor, is in point, as a proof of the ends to which the leaders of that party will resort for the sake of keeping themselves in power. Baldwin had a decided majority on the home vote. This was overcome by the soldier's vote, which the Supreme Court of Michigan (all but one Judge, Republican,) subsequently decided was illegal and void. Yet, in defiance of this decision, the House of Representatives excluded Baldwin and gave the seat to Trowbridge. They have just as good a right to turn old members, who were legally elected, out of their seats, as to admit new ones upon fraudulent returns, and, should circumstances render it desirable, we may yet hear of the expulsion of the entire Democratic delegation from the halls of Congress.

MASSACHUSETTS REBELLIOUS.

The spirit which dictated the passage of that ordinance of secession which still stands unrepealed on the statute book of Massachusetts, is again at work, as will be seen from the following:

"The United States District Court a short time since decided that certain prosecutions in Massachusetts should be transferred to that Court, under the provisions of a law of Congress, and directing that further proceedings in the State Courts should be stopped. The Supreme Court of the State at its present session at Salem, took up the case and declared that the decision of the United States Court was not law, and should not be obeyed!"

If this had happened a few hundred miles farther South, it would have been 'flat rebellion." As it is, it is only judicial independence. Climate affects the soundness of political and legal doctrines as much as it does fresh meat. They "keep" on one parallel of latitude, and "spoil" on another.

MODE OF SELECTING JURORS.—A movement is on foot at Harrisburg to change the mode of selecting jurors in several of the strong Democratic counties of the State. The ground on which it is advocated is the allegation that in the counties named Republicans very seldom get upon the juries, and that the operations of the courts are influenced by partisan considerations. It is proposed to obviate this by having two jury commissioners chosen by the voters of the people, one to be from each party, who shall have entire control of the selection of jurors. We do not doubt that the new system proposed is a good one; but we submit that if it is good for Democratic counties it is also good for Republican counties. That there have been abuses in the selection of juries in the counties to which the bill is applied may be the fact; but the same abuse prevails in all strong counties on either side, in a greater or less degree, and the same remedy would work well throughout the State. The time has been when in some of the Northwestern Republican counties to be a Democrat was to incur almost certain exclusion from the list of jurors, and very often cases have been decided on partisan grounds. That the present system of choosing juries is defective, admits of no question, and we should like to see some plan adopted by which the matter could be carried entirely beyond the influence of politics, if such a thing is possible.

GHOST AT CLEVELAND.—Our neighboring city of Cleveland, not to be behind Rochester, Philadelphia and other spiritual haunts, has had its ghost. It seems that the spirit of Dr. J. W. Hughes, who was recently hung at that place, not being pleased at the summary ejectment of his body from the public vault of the cemetery and its consignment to the cold clay of "Potter's field," will not rest quiet and has been disturbing his former friends. A few nights since a German butcher, who had taken great interest in the doctor's welfare, previous to the hanging, and who was in the habit of visiting him in jail, was frightened out of a "second years' growth," on visiting his stable, to find the doctor before him dressed in the identical suit in which he was hung. The members of the jail have also been considerably exercised at the appearance of the doctor, who entered the prison at night, looked as natural as in life, walked about the corridors, &c., and, some aver, entered his cell and wrote poetry. As ghosts, like the electrical current, follow in a circuit, it may not be long before we have one of the restless spirits in Buffalo. In that case it might not be out of the way to secure, in advance, the services of the Rev. Samuel Durborrow, of Philadelphia, who seems to have been very successful in exercising the spirits in that city.—*Courier.*

THE NEGROES AND THE WAR.—The flagrant falsehood, so generally acted upon by the radicals in Congress, that the negroes were all "loyal" in the late war, has given to demagogues a strong weapon before the ignorant masses of the North. We kept pretty well posted as to current events while the war progressed, but we remember no victory won nor battle fought by negroes. The success of our arms was the result of the skill and courage of white officers and soldiers. Sherman, we believe, had not a single black soldier with him; Thomas had only one or two regiments in the battle in front of Nashville; Sheridan had no negro troops, and Grant none to aid him materially. On the other hand, it has been said that every officer of the rebel armies had a negro servant with him; and of the four million slaves in the South, not one-tenth sought the Federal lines, and, during the war, they were more than usually faithful to the wives and children of their masters, most of whom were in the rebel armies. We know that these statements are in conflict with the current assertions among the radicals, and will be considered by them as a monstrous libel upon the character of the "loyal blacks," but they are true, nevertheless.

Once in a great while Wilson goes to the White House to ask a favor. Stevens and Sumner never go there. The set of senators and representatives who used to live in the Executive Mansion daytimes, and sleep on the steps o' night, all ready to rush in at daylight to advise the President what to think for four and twenty hours, are never seen in that vicinity now.

A Kiss in the Wood.

An enterprising lover gives the readers of the Home Journal a pleasant bit of autobiography as follows:

"The Pic nic's all behind us, Kate;
'Twill take them long to find us, Kate;
There's a world of bliss in a harmless kiss,
And no one near to mind us, Kate."

Her sweet face took a ruddier hue;
A hasty backward glance she threw,
She did not speak, but on her cheek
The crimson that still richer grew.

Then mute she stood, with downcast eyes,
As fair as nymph in maiden guise;
Just then some evil disposed young de'l
My lips possessed by some surprise;

And stole a kiss before I could
Prevent the saucebox, if I would.
"Why, Barry Brake, how can you take
Such liberties here in the wood?

"It's quite too bad! Besides, how queer,
That we're alone together here!
Come, let us go; right well you know
I'd rather have the others near."

A glance gleamed from her bonny eye,
That tempered well the curt reply;
With gentle haste, about her waist,
My arm crept eagerly, but shy.

"Don't, Barry, dear!" 'twas soft and clear,
But how it thrilled my heart to hear!
"Oh, Barry, don't!" "No, Kate, I won't!"
Alas, but yet I did, I fear.

I kissed her hand, I kissed her brow,
I kissed her dewy mouth, and now
With this for this, and kiss for kiss,
She paid in usury, I trow.

Then all her form was love possessed,
And fondly to my heart she pressed;
With blushing face and free embrace
She clasped me to her loving breast.

"The pic nic was behind us, Kate,
It took them long to find us, Kate,
We proved what bliss was in a kiss,
And no one near to mind us, Kate."

BALLOTS FOR SOUTHERN BLACKS.

According to the radicals, the ballot is the infallible remedy for all the social, political and economical evils to which the colored population of the South are exposed. Will some of their philosophers then tell us why the ballot has been of so little advantage to the white population of the South, who have always possessed it? The Republican party must recant of the greater part of their own past teachings, or else admit that the ballot is not the sure palladium against oppression which they now profess to regard it.—Have they forgotten Hinton Helper's famous "Impending Crisis," and its woeful descriptions of the degradation and wretchedness of the great mass of the Southern whites? Do they recollect that Mrs. Stowe's novel, "Dred," was written to depict with the warm coloring of genius, the utterly abject condition of the non-slaveholding class in the South? The favor with which these noted books were received by the Republican party, and the great industry with which the former of them was circulated as a political document, attest the importance they attached to the main inculcations of both. Indeed, this was chief argument of the Republican party during the greater portion of its existence. It was put in the foreground not only in novels and pamphlets, but on the stump, in the press, and in the pulpit. It was said and sung in every form by which the ear or the imagination could be reached, that the non-slaveholding whites of the South were the poorest, meanest, most degraded, oppressed and wretched free population on the face of the globe.

Well, these people all had the ballot; and, what is more, they were a majority. There were less than four hundred thousand slaveholders, all told; and there were several millions of non-slaveholding whites. If the ballot did not save them from oppression and wretchedness, though they were a majority of eight or ten to one, how will it be made to appear that it would prove an infallible specific in the hands of the negroes, who are a minority?

It will perhaps be said that the poor whites of the South were too ignorant to make a good use of the ballot. But are not men just turned loose from brutalizing slavery also ignorant? Perhaps we are expected to believe that negroes are so much more clever and capable than white men, that they will not only use their political power to the best advantage, but will have the influence and address to compete successfully with the proprietors of the plantations in controlling the votes of the poor whites?

We wish the astute gentlemen who swear by Mr. Sumner would try to reconcile this contradiction. Will they tell us on what ground they have abjured the greater portion of their past teaching? How can they expect the ballot to work such wonders for the negroes, when they have so often demonstrated its utter inefficiency in the hands of the white population of the South? If what they proclaimed during so many long years be true, ballots in the hands of the poor and ignorant are only instruments for making them the political puppets of their superiors. There may be some truth in this representation. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is the greatest stickler of the age for universal suffrage. He elected himself Emperor of the French by universal suffrage. By universal suffrage he elected Maximillian Emperor of Mexico. Suffrage is nothing without independence in the voter. A ballot only converts any other man into

"A tool,
That rogues do work with, called a fool."

Why do we not give the ballot to women? In good sense, intelligence, virtue, tact in discerning character, and leisure to form opinions, the mass of American women are not inferior to the mass of our voting men; and yet hardly anybody wants to give them the elective franchise. Why? Principally for the reason that they are not independent. To give them the ballot would be, in most cases, merely to duplicate the votes of their husbands, brothers, and fathers. It would change no political result, but merely have the same effect as to allow every male voter to deposit one ballot with his right hand and another with his left. The Southern negroes are less intelligent, and, for many years, will be quite as dependant as the female sex. If they should be admitted to the suffrage, whoever has control of them will virtually cast their votes.

President Johnson's notion seems to be to make the ballot a reality in the hands of the Southern whites, before trying it as a preventive to possible wrongs of the negro. It it has heretofore been no protection to a majority, how can so much be expected from it in the hands of a minority? Pray, tell us, Messrs. Radicals, what you mean by your present hullabaloo about the ballot, when, by your own showing, universal white suffrage, in the South, has only made the white population the instruments of their own degradation. An answer, if you please, gentlemen! Give us an answer!—*New York World.*

SENATOR COWAN.—A special dispatch from Washington to the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, dated the 7th, says: "Senator Cowan is understood to have gone over to the Democratic party entirely. He does not meet in caucus any longer with the Republican members of the Senate. There is no doubt that the Republican craft is in a sinking condition."

NEGROES DURING THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has been on the ground from the beginning of the present session of Congress, and who has had ample opportunities to judge of the character and the conduct of the radicals, thus speaks of their position and conduct on the only questions in which they have as yet displayed any interest:

The lower House of Congress having assumed command of the army, etc., and arranged everything relating to that portion of the government satisfactory to itself, is now devoting its entire attention to the negroes in this District. Day after day has this subject been discussed; and in attentively listening to the debate I have learned one important historical fact in connection with the war. It is essential that this fact should be understood by the public, especially by all who intend to write a history of the great struggle. It is, to be sure, somewhat at variance with the general, and, in fact, the accepted version, but, nevertheless, no fewer than half a dozen radical speakers in Congress have asserted in truth, and argued by the hour to prove their assertion, and it must therefore be so. It will have to be admitted, or else declared that these radical Congressmen are not good authority, which might hurt their feelings. This important historical fact is no less than the startling assertion that the "negroes fought all our battles, won all our victories, conquered the rebels, saved the nation and secured a peace which the white soldiers were unable to do." In all the speeches which have been delivered by the extreme men in Congress not one has taken any other ground, or given the white soldiers the least particle of credit for services during the war. According to their version every battle lost was fought by whites, and every victory won was the work of the negroes. If a stranger who knew nothing of the great contest which we have gone through should drop in upon Congress and listen to to the arguments of these extreme men, he could come to no other conclusion than that the colored race in this country was superior to any other race in the world—brave, valiant and capable of accomplishing almost miracles. They hold that the white race, as soldiers, are almost worthless, and incapable of accomplishing anything; also, that they were unable to cope with the enemy, and that the negro had to step in and fight our battles, or all would have been lost. This is the radical version of this contest—a point which they have labored hour after hour to prove. According to their statements, Vicksburg was captured by negroes, Gettysburg was won by them, Richmond succumbed to the sable warriors, Lee surrendered at their advance, and Sherman severed the Confederacy with the black warriors.

This must be exceedingly gratifying to the hundreds of thousands of volunteers from the North. They must be specially complimented by this constant reiteration on the floor of Congress of the assertion that the black and not the white soldiers did all our gallant fighting. It must also furnish a consolation to the numerous bereaved families to know that their husbands and fathers who fell on the battle-field were of no account, and were worthless soldiers. Such is the fact, if radical members of Congress are to be believed. Really, have they not carried this matter a little too far? In the wild attempt to laud and glorify the negro they have sneered at the white soldier as though they were mere cattle. One or two of the principal speakers have even gone so far as to ridicule the whole white race, and speak of it as though it were beneath contempt. Talk about prejudice against our colored population—if this does not increase that prejudice it wi l be because human nature has completely changed and the most common feelings in the human breast have been obliterated. It may enable those who engage in it to carry their point now, but it will only increase the extent, the severity and the vengeance of the reaction when it comes, and it will materially hasten the day.

THE FEELING IN THE SOUTH.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes the following extract from a private letter from the distinguished ex-Confederate General, Longstreet. Its tone, coming from such a source, ought to convince even the most skeptical of the disposition to accept frankly and honestly, the results of the war; and it should shame those who, from party heat, refuse to allow that section of the country to resume its old relations with the Union. Gen. Longstreet says:

"I see that some of the public men of the North are still inclined to doubt our loyalty at the South, and to hold us in our present condition for further guarantees. What can we do to satisfy them? We are willing and anxious to do anything that is wanted of us, provided we are allowed to get on some constitutional platform. I do not suppose that there are a thousand men in the South who think differently from myself on this subject; and I have some doubts whether there are as many as that who would leave the Union to-day if they were offered the choice to go out or return upon terms of equality."

The Washington correspondent of the New Bedford *Mercury* thus describes General Grant as he appears on the streets of the capital: "General Grant rides about town in a one horse buggy just like any other man. I saw him on F. street Saturday. The top of his buggy was turned down, and he sat in the carriage alone (smoking a cigar, of course) with as little concern as if assassins were never known. He is quite a horse-jockey, and doesn't allow any team to pass him on the road—if he can help it. Think of Wellington, or Napoleon, or our own General Scott even, appearing on the street in a buggy and driving his own horse! And yet General Grant has commanded larger armies, fought more battles, won more victories, captured more cannon than either of them."

THE LAST MAN.—The Portage (Wis.) *Register* chronicles the death at Caledonia, Wis., on the 27th ult., of Joseph Crale, born near Detroit, Mich., in 1725, and who had attained, therefore, the amazing age of one hundred and forty years. He was born seven years before George Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolution; so that he might, even then, have claimed exemption from military service. He was forty four years old at the birth of Napoleon I. He was sixty-two when the Federal Constitution was formed, and eighty-four when Abraham Lincoln was born. We know but one longer life than his in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been born in 1483, and to have died in 1635, at the ripe age of one hundred and fifty-two. Crale's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would seem to be duly authenticated.

The President says that if the Southern States were admitted to representation, "the day would not be very distant when we would put into the commerce of the world two hundred and fifty or three hundred million dollars worth of cotton and tobacco, which would constitute, in part, a basis of this (specie) currency." This is what the disunion agitators are trying to prevent. Being original disunionists, they don't want prosperity for the people, but only power for themselves.—Let the people pronounce against them at once, and forever!

The Light of Home.

The light of home! how soft it beams,
When evening shades around us fall,
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love, and rest, and comfort all.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for Glory, Gold or Fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will lisp our name,
Around the light of home.

When through the dark and stormy night,
The wayward wanderer homeward flies,
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies!
It is the light of home! He feels
That loving hearts will greet him there,
And safely through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care,
Around the light of home.

The light of home! How still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door,
The weary laborer to greet,
When the rough toils of day are o'er!
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light of home.

Political Paragraphs.

It is asserted that the Philadelphia "Loyal" league expended $4,000 to defeat Mayor Sanderson, of Lancaster, and to get an endorsement of Thad. Stevens.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, condemns the negro agitation in Congress, and says it is to be deplored that the Republicans have no Statesmen in the House to give legislation a wholesome direction.

"Manhood Suffrage" is the genteel name by which the Republican papers designate negro voting. White suffrage is still simply called "voting," but a negro at the polls presents the sublime spectacle of manhood suffrage.

Will some of our Radical Republicans explain how they reconcile these two theories: That States cannot secede, and that Southern States are out of the Union.

THE "BEST OF THE ARGUMENT."—Greeley, in noticing the interview between the negro delegation and the President, and their reply, says: "*As it is, we think they (the negroes) have the best of the argument.*" Quite complimentary to the President.

WHICH IS THE GOVERNMENT?—During the administration of Mr. Lincoln our adversaries argued that Mr. Lincoln was the government and his proclamations the law. But now they say the government is vested in the Rump Congress, and President Johnson has no more control over it than the Dey of Algiers.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says:—"We do not doubt that more Southern negroes have died of disease, caused by improvidence in a state of freedom for which they were utterly unprepared, than have fallen by the sword in the armies of both the North and South, in the late sanguinary conflict."

We are waiting patiently for some denunciation from the Republican press of Mr. Sumner's recent bloody manifesto in the United States Senate. In that speech he demanded civil and political rights for the negro, and threatened "resistance"—"revenge"—"blood" and "all the horrors of St. Domingo"—unless they were granted. As yet no Republican newspaper has denounced his disgraceful utterances. Let this fact be kept before the public. Let it be remembered by the conservative masses.

The Philadelphia *Daily News*, (Rep.) of the 6th, in defending Senator Cowan from an attack by the New York *Tribune*, says:

"He was a *Union* man when the Republicans all claimed to be *Union* men. He is so still; and if they have departed from the position they pretended to occupy, and have become *disunionists*, is he to be censured for not going with them? The *Tribune* may say the same, if it pleases, of President Johnson. *The gap between that gentleman and the Republican majority grows wider every day*, but Andrew Johnson was a Union man when Horace Greeley was advocating in the columns of his newspaper *the right* of secession, and blubbering every day 'let them go.'"

General Rousseau made this unpleasant allusion to the radicals in a recent speech in Congress:

"Secession was a bad thing at the beginning of the war, but we are now told by gentlemen that it was a good thing. The very ground that Jefferson Davis occupied—that the States could secede—was now occupied by gentlemen on this floor. But," said Mr. Rousseau, "we will appeal to the people to come back to the old platform of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

It is high time that a man holding such sentiments as these should be formally read out of the Republican party.

A letter from Washington reveals a fact that does not appear in the earliest published account of the President's speech to the committee from Montana. At the close he said:

"There is a commission on my table now, which was filled out for Mr. ——, but he will never see it. I know as well what is going on out that way as you do; I know you here, what you call a 'Chase faction,' and I don't know what other factions. But I know what I am trying to do for restoration, and to you or any other men think I am going to place, men in prominent positions who will use their places to oppose my policy, they are very much mistaken. You may tell this to whom you please; I desire to have it thoroughly understood."

A WHITE MAN'S DAY.—Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a preamble setting forth that the time of the Thirty ninth Congress is being expended, and but little progress made in preparing and maturing public measures hoped and expected by gentlemen constituents, and that a large portion of the time is spent in behalf of the freedmen; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Rules be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a new rule for the government of the House, to the effect that one day in each week be exclusively set apart for the public business of the country during this Congress, to be known as the "White Man's Day."

He moved the previous question, but on motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the resolution was laid upon the table.

During an exciting debate at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, between Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, the latter shrewdly said:

"Every man familiar with legislation knows that unless an outside pressure such as has never been known in this country, can be brought to bear upon Congress, the President will beat. Why, gentlemen, you who are familiar with the history of this country know that there is no instance on record where Congress has stood up against a President of its own party. There have been cases where a Whig Senate has stood up against a Democratic President, but I believe you will search in vain upon our records for an instance where Congress has stood up against a President of its own party."

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* illustrates the present political status of the South by this humorous and striking figure:

"It seems to us as hard to get to the Union as it is to get out. The South respectfully asks to move one way or the other. We are like the fellow who was forced to go to the show, and then not allowed to go any farther than where he had paid for his ticket. We have been dragged into the doorway of the Federal tent, and are not allowed to see any of the performance except to settle with the tax collector. We can hear the animals growling inside, and hear the crack of the ringmaster's whip, but we can't see the show unless we pay for two and take in a colored lady. And the worst of it is, they keep a great eagle perched over the entrance, which, if you attempt to go back, swoops down upon you and picks a hole in your head. We justly think this is unreasonable; they ought either to let us pass in, or refund our money and let us up the eagle."

The largest army ever assembled at any one time during the revolution was that commanded by Gen. Putnam, on Long Island. That numbered 17,000 men of all arms. The next largest was that with which Washington captured Cornwallis at Yorktown, when he had 16,000. Our largest army assembled in 1812 was commanded by Jackson at New Orleans, and counted but 6,000. Coming down to the Mexican war, Taylor won his victories with a force never exceeding 6,000, and Scott's largest force was not beyond 12,000. The largest army prior to the rebellion was therefore that of Putnam, at Long Island—17,000 men.