Chase, is raday, MAY 3D, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR, of flogSTER CLYMER. BOWD OF BERKS COUNTY.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR. The good people of the North are pretty well tired out with the Radicalism which churches, destroyed society, and produced was in old days the enemy of the American Union, is as thoroughly inimical to is to-day, and that the battle remains to he fought with it, and the friends of the Union must conquer or be conquered. It

is idle to close our eyes to the truth which stares us in the face. It is a neglect of duty to say that we are tired of it, and make up our minds to rest, while the enemy drags us on to ruin. If no other note of warning were sounded, the President's apeeches, in which he pointed out the extreme men North and South as the origipators of the late war and the joint enepries of the Government, ought to arouse the people to a sense of danger;

The hammer and anvil illustration of the President was a perfectly correct one. The active spirit at the handle of the lammer has been Northern Radicalism. It is a spirit which has no particle of reason in it. It follows wild impulses, and is thoroughly unprincipled as to the use of means to accomplish its ends. These re times when the Government can only be preserved by faithfulness to principle.

The hour calls for every citizen to express himself, and be on one side or the other. The difference between the Presicont and his Radical opponents is so absolute that one party can triumph only by the complete submission of the other. The idea of endorsing both, is not only absurd, but the individual who should say that he endorsed both, would he regarded as lacking either common sense or common honesty.

The Conservative Republicans have it now in their power to save the nation. On them rests the responsibility. Mr. Johnson emphatically belongs to them. They ere his party. He is not the man of the Democratic party, and the Democrats have no right to claim him. They will support his reconstruction policy, heart and hand, and therefore the Conservative Republicans may look to them as a power to be used for the accomplishment of Mr. Johnson's wishes. Those wishes now are are to sweep Northern extremists out of the way of the onward march of peace and Union. Defeat Radicalism wherever it is possible, and so sustain the President. Let it be remembered now that the war was prosecuted for the Union, and not for the purposes of those men who were the original disunionists, who always declared the Union a League with hell, and who are now as evidently inimical to it as

We trust the result will prove that party ties are not as strong as the Radical leaders imagine them to be, when men come to consider the simple question now before them. Shall we sustain the Union and the President, or sustain the enemies of the Union and crush the President? The issue is made up, and must soon be

THE Sunday Mercury asks Gen. Geary to stand up like a man and answer, yes or nay, to the following plain interrogato-

1st. Are you in favor of negro suffrage 2d. Do you approve of President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill? 3d. Do you approve of President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Bill?

4th. Do you approve of President Johnson's speeches against Radicals and Radicalism, delivered respectively on the 22d of February and 18th of April, 1866? 5th. Are you in favor of a general rail road law?

6th. In the event of your election you consider. it an endorsement of President Johnson's reconstruction nolicy?

These are simple questions, and require only simple answers. Gen. Geary need not waste words, but merely answer to each inquiry yes or no. Come, General, be plain and brief. In your present situation you must, as Hamlet says, "Speak by the card, for equivocation will undo you."

Iz is worth noting by what frauds and lies the "party founded on great moral ideas "struggles to keep its hold on power. A more unscrupulous set of plumdering, cheating politicians never before deluded free voters. In the progress of a suit recently brought against the city of Concord, N. H., by the publisher of a paper which was loud for "peace," it has been disclosed that his sheet was supported by the Republican State Central Commit- about on the floors of the Senate and the tee. The present Sergeant at Arms, Ord- House to carry notes and papers of tobacway, of the Rump House of Representatives, was one of the men who practiced larger salary for a few months of such serthis cheat for the purpose of misrepresenting and distracting the Democratic party.

The following paragraph may appropriately be headed "the whole thing in a nut shell." It sums up concisely the motives wich impel the Radicals to favor negro suffrage :

The editor of an extreme Radical paper in this State met and man and brother African descent, fresh from the South, few days ago, and in a most insinuating voice accosted him thus: "Are you not particularly anxious to vote, my friend?" To which Cuffee, with more frankness than tact, promptly responded: "Well; places are simply sinecures, money swith prominent Southern leaders. There is boss, I tinks you men needs us—dat's dies which could be dispensed with to day not a Confederate officer, who distin

WE ARE very happy to see Congress (or either branch of it) voting that the Na- is a part and parcel of the Radical patric sulf of the late struggle, and declares his tional debt shall not be increased. To otic and patronage platform to make great make that promise good, it will be neces professions of serving the soldiers, or future. If one existed who disagreed with sary that several bills to "fix." to "equalize," or to "adjust" various matters and things, shall fail to become laws.

We are surprised to learn that the package, of Observers for Union Mills has, in several instances lately failed to reach subscribers until Monday. The package is regularly made up on Thursday evening, so as to go out on the Friday morning train, and we cannot account for its detention on any other ground than neglect or wilful delay on the part of some of the Government officials. We trust and John W. Geary—the one a "dead No soldier of my command has been false on the subject.

on the subject.

on the subject.

THE DISUNION PROGRAMME.

The far famed Destruction Committee of Congress, selected by that body to hunt loyal, and to originate a plan for keeping the Southern States out of the Voion until it suits the purposes of the Radicals to admit them, has, after much trial and tribulation, made a report. It provides for an amendment of the Federal Constilution preventing the abridgment of the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, and insuring to all equal has overthrown government, broken up protection of laws-which means that negroes shall be admitted to equal rights in such a state of bitterness, not only between all things as citizens; making the white sections, but between the inhabitants of population only the basis of representaever tired they may be, the truth stands July 4, 1870, in all elections for members tut as ever-more distinctly, indeed, than of Congress and President and Vice President ever before—that the Radicalism which dent, all persons who voluntarily gave ald and comfort to the Confederacy-thereby making the voting population of the South about one-tenth of the whole; pre. venting the assumption by the United States of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion, past or future (as if anybody wanled to involve the country deeper in debt Congress to enforce the amendment, by appropriate legislation. A bill accompanies the report which recites that after the amendment shall become a part of the Constitution, any Southern State which ratifies it may send representatives to Congress, who will be required to take the test oath before admission, Another bill renders ineligible to office under the United States, every Southern man of prominence who participated in the war, from Jefferson Davis down to a colonel in the army or master in the navy. The result of this measure, if it succeeds in becoming a part of the law of the land, will be to disqualify almost all leading the citizens of the Scuth from voting or hold. ing office, and give the virtual control of that section into the hands of the blacks. under the domination of their Radical

It is reported that a Cabinet consultation on the committee's report was held on Monday. All the Secretaries were opposed to the proposition of Congress, and in favor of the President's plan of restoration, except Attorney General Speed, who was not present, and Postmaster General Harlan, who, like the boy at school, "had nothing to say." The President declared himself against all conditions precedent to admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, or by the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted in the respective Houses as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that having sustained ourselves under it during the terrible rebellion, be thought that the Goveroment could be restored without a resort to amendments. 🛥

REWARDING SOLDIERS.

Ever since the outbreak of the rebellion it has been one of the staple stocks in trade of the Radicals, to make extra ordinary and exclusive professions of atschment to the interest of the soldiers. "Our brave hances must be rewarded on their return from the war," was their cry, and loud and long have been the changes he so fully endorses my old friend, Thadrung upon this sentiment in their platforms, editorials and stump harangues. To preach the theory was one thing; to practice it quite another. Let us see how far they have carried out their pledges in the distribution of offices at the National

Capital. "The Radicals in Congress, a long time ago, passed a resolution requesting the heads of Departments to give the positions and situations at their disposal to meritorious and qualified persons who had served in the army or navy of the United States. The President, in sympathy with this one Radical resolution, issued an order in which he desired the Departments and Bureaus to appoint soldier and sailor clerks and mesengers. His acts correspond with his suggestions. Almost all of the office are young men who have been officers in the volunteer army. Nearly every usher and doorkeeper at the White House is a discharged soldier. His appointments elsewhere have been largely from the

ranks of the army. "Now, how is it with the resolving Radicals in Congress? They have fairly stuffed the departments with their sons, nephews, aunts and cousies. They have two or three hundred Congressional lackeys who loaf around the Capital under the name of police, doorkeepers and messengers, who draw larger salaries than half these Congressmen ever dreamed of deriving from co, and every one of these boys draws a year's preaching and praying. There are thirty or forty clerks of the Congressional Committees. By whom are all these offi. ces held? By soldiers? Not at all. Of the entire batch, we venture the prediction days actual service in the army. The corridors of the Capital swarm with paid place holders, who are relatives and particular friends of the members of this Cougress; and more than hine tenths of these places are simply sinecures, money swin.

leaders, their relations or lackeys." THE Government have so far made preparations for the trial of Jeff. Davis, as to appoint counsel for the prosecution. The phis Avalanche: gentlemen selected are Messrs. Evarts, of New York, Clifford, of Massachusetts, and Rousseau, of Kentucky.

The two John W. - John W. Forney

The territory of Colorado, in the year 1861, policed an aggregate of 10.580 yotes, or about the same number as livic counts in the newspapers, which are as inject to the last Presidential election. From some cause, however, the population since them has considerably diminished, and in 1865 the total vote was only 7.547. Neither Colorada nor Nevada contain more 1861, polled an aggregate of 10 580 votes. up testimony to prove the South still dis. or about the same number as Krie count ther Colorada nor Nevada contain more inhabitants than; a thousand single counlies of the States east of the Mississippi, and yet the latter has already been ad Senate last week voted in favor of the admission of the former. The mere handful of people in Colorado are to be jut, as those of Nevada have already been, the same towns and villages. But, how- tion in Congress; disfranchising until upon an equality in the Senate with the people of Ohio, who are nearly, if not quite, two millions and a half in numbers: those of Pennsylvania, who are at least three millions, and of New York, who most people, at first glance, will imagine. are more than four millions. An inhabitant of Colorado is to have as much inflaence at least as a hundred and thirty-three under the guidance of God. they became New Yorkers.

The absurdity of the proposal is so evident that early in the session the approthan it is at present); and empowering priate Committee of the Senate decided that Colorado ought not to be admitted, and the Senate itself approved of the reences between the President and Congreen would be carried, and the value of two or three additional votes to swell the disunion majority, was not then foreseen. It is from this partisan consideration that the decision of the Senate has been reversed by a body of men who thus prove their readiness to do for their own purposea that which they have already decided ought not to be done at all.

-In order to do this, the Radical majorty was compelled to swallow another inconsistency. The Constitution of Colorado contains a distinct prohibition of the po-Senate has thus voted for the new State, is to the credit of seven of the Radicals. headed by Sumner, that they preserved against unqualified negro suffrage. If these seven Senators remain true to the principle of which they are prominent exponents, the veto of the President. which will undoubtedly be given in case the bill passes the House, will be sus-

GEARY'S PLATFORM.

tained.

Thomas Marshall, Esq., of Pittsburg, is noted out and out Radical. He was a delegate to the Convention which nominated General Geary. No man in that body denounced President Johnson more bitterly or fought harder against endorsing him and his policy. After Geary was nominated, Mr. Marshall was called on for a speech. In that speech he defined the position of General Geary in the following words:

"I heartily endorse the nomination made here to night, although I, preferred another, I never knew General Geary nn. pay it. Occasionally you will hear men til last week. He called on me at my say, "When you restore specie payments, office in Pittsburg. In the course of the are you going to pay those men who only conversation that ensued, General Geary, gave fifty or exty cents to the dollar for hearing me express admiration of my o'd their bonds the full specie face value of d that he 'endorsed every so of Mr. Stevens, and every word he had uttered in Congress except his remark about certain parties being in hell.' I, (said Mr. Marshall,) can afford to endorse General Geary when deus Stevens."

The Disunionists of Pittsburg had meeting on the night of the 20th. Mr. Marshall made a speech there, in which he is reported by the Pittsburg Dispatch as having used the following language:

"As to Geory's principles, they were these: General Geory had told him (Mr. Marshall), in his office, that his platform was the famous speech uttered by Thad Stevens at the opening of the session of Congress. The only objection he had to it was the last sentence. That which referred to Roger B. Taney, as one who should explate the wrong he had done the colored race in a very warm place, General Geary thought in bad taste.'

The speech alluded to/by Mr. Marshall has been extensively published. In it Thaddeus Stevens boldly announced his disupion sentiments in the fullest and secretaries and clerks in the Executive most unequivocal manner. He took the ground that the Southern States must be sept out of the Union until the negroes should be given the right to vote, in or der that they might be used to secure the perpetual political supremacy of the party now in power. It was so grossly tressonrble throughout as to shock every conservative and right-thinking man in the country. Mr. Stevens is the avowed and open advocate of negro equality. As such he has been known for years.

Such is the man and such are the senti ments endorsed by General Geary. Every disunionist in Pennsylvania stands by Geary and Stevens. General Geary boldly their own professional practice before they and voluntarily avows that they ocentered the field of politics. There are cupy precisely the same political plat a hundred or more little boys who run form. Let this be fully understood and constantly kept in mind. A vote for Geary is a vote to sustain the infamous policy of the Lancaster amalgamationist and disunionist-Thad. Stevens. No decent white vice than is paid to one clergy an in a man can vote for Geary without feeling his thousand in New England for a whole burn cheeks with the flush of shame. No man who regards the best interests of his wrought for this Commonwealth a great country more than party can vote for him. Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE Radicals are incessantly repeating that not half a dozen have ever seen ten the statement that the South is as rebellious as ever-thrt the people are ripe for another revolution—and that, in case of a foreign war, they would join fortune with the enemy. The best answer to such as. sertions is met in the declarations of prominent Southern leaders. There is with no loss to the public service and guished himself for gallantry or ability. with great gain to the public treasury. It but openly and frankly accepts the redetermination to be a faithful citizen in somebody else, and, under cover of the the rest it would seem probable to be bill or resolutions, to bag the spoils for the Gen. N. B. Forrest, the audiacious and no torious cavalry com nander. Yet even be has become thoroughly "reconstructed." as will be seen from the following extract from a letter written by him to the Mem-

> "In surrendering my command in April last, in a public address to my troops, I urged them to return home to be true to their obligation and as they had made good soldiers. I knew they

laboring on my farm, and I regret my se-

do not intend to leave the country, fo my destiny is many with the American Union, and I shall contribute all my influence toward strongthening the govern-ment, adstaining its credit, aid unding he people once more in the indi

Truly your friend, Feb. 20, '66. - N. B. Fornest. Andres Land

bonds of peace and affection. As ever,

The Radical press have fallen into the habit of speaking of President Johnson, by way of derision as "Moses." There is more pertinence in this designation than After Moses had delivered the Children of dissatisfied with him-thought him a slow coach-false to his pledges and promisesand thereupon "the people shittered themselves unto Aaron, and said unto him, 'Up, make us Gods which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man what is become of him."

Aaron took their jewelry and made them displeased with this conduct that He would have visited swift destruction upon intercession of Moses; and he encountered great difficulty in inducing the people to return to the worship of the true Go I. Like Moses, President Johnson, in the estimation of the Radicals, was a slow coach, as false to his professions and promises, and they turned to Stevens and called litical equality of the negro, although the to him "Up, make us gods which shall go before us." Like Aaron, he has made with the object of increasing the power of them a political molten call, which they that party which is desirous of forcing ne- are now worshipping instead of the Congro suffrage upon the Southern States. It stitution. Moses-like, President Johnson is calling upon the people to abandon this false worship and return to the worship of their consistency by voting against the the Constitution, lest they shall be visited, admission of Colorado, with its provision as a punishment, with political death, as the Children of Israel would have been visifed with physical and moral death, hadthey persisted in the worship of the molten calf that Aaron had made for them,-Cohimbus Statesman.

> THE NATIONAL DEST. In the United States Senate, a few days ago, the revenue bill being under consid eration, Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky,

-Sir, I believe we are able to pay our na tional debt. I believe a repudiation of it would do more injury to this nation before the nations of the world than even the success of the rebellion. We have now established our warlike character before the nations of the world; let us take care that in winding up this war we leave no stain on the honor and credit of the nation. I do not believe there is a man within the sound of my voice, and there is no class of people in the country with whom I have spoken; that do not want to pay the debt, and that do not think we ought to the bonds?" . That was the England when they resumed specie payments, and England has become the great money centre of the world, and has engrossed a great portion of its commerce I am not one of those who believe that England's moneyed superiority is to keep lways, as it is now, or has been for the last fifty years. If we are true to ourselves. true to the bequests made us by the frame ers of our Constitution, true to the large country we govern; we shall bring the commercial centre to New York, and vie with England in commerce: and I believe we shall make another great city in the West, competing with her for the trade o the Eastern world, and throwing into this country all its rich benefits and advantages, and that San Francisco will rise up a competitor of New York in the commer cial business of the country; and we shall rejoice more and more with a restored Government, with maintained credit, and with commercial prosperity, and shall all be proud of our portion and interest in this Government.

THE TWO CANDIDATES. A Harrisburg correspondent of one of our exchanges writes the following: `

"Geary and Clymer are both here, and there is such a marked difference in their appearance and manners, that it has beome a subject of remark with all. 'Geary is a large, well-built man, but his slouch hat, ponderous beard and whole demean or show him to be a man of but little brains or refluement, and he would pas anywhere for what is vulgarly called "plug;" while Clymer's stately form, fine manners and modest bearing, at once point him out as a gentlemen, a scholar and a statesman of the old school. His friends here are anxious to have him and the Gineral stump the State together dur ing the campaign."

THE DISUNIONISTS REFUSED TO VOTE THE GETTYSHURG HEROES A MEDAL, - In the Sen-ate of Penusylvania, on the 8th of April 1864, Senator Lamberton, a Democrat, of

fered the following resolution; A. Resolved, That the committee or finance be instructed to bring in a bill authorizing the Governor of this Common-wealth to cause a suitable medal in gold to be struck and presented to Gen. Meade. and such other suitable testimonial as if may desire, to be presented to the other commissioned and non-commissioned offlcers and privates of this State who deliverance from rebel invasion, on the eauguinary and victorious field of Gettys

Senator Johnson; disunionist, moved to amend by directing the committee to inquire into the expediency of doing so. The Democrats voted against amending the resolution and the disunionists for it. The smendment was carried. The committee did not consider it expedient and never brought. in the bill, and no medal was ever presented to Gen. Mende and his soldiers, because of this vote of the dis Uniquists. Look at the Record, page 595ru

The three hundred Fenians at Easiport have all left, indianant at the loss of their arms, and the loss of their cause at a point; most reluctablely the reak and file took the advice of their leaders. A dispatch the Eastport, April 26, says:
Hundreds of the young fellows left

their homes, threw up their situations gave up everything to join heart and foul in this movement, and it was truly a metancholy sight to see them leave by the boat to day. The majority are unterly runed, not knowing where to go aller they arrived at their destination, the fuels not being sufficient to do more than, pay their passage back again. Some cried bit.

The residence of the Cashier of the Har-

have been allent and unobtrustys, quietly liver up the keys of the bank and safe.- | restore the woman and resuscitate the man nd, and I regret my set The burglers then effected an entrance to sturbed by reports in the bank and robbed the safe of \$300,000

of two story frame buildings on Peach street,

diligently to remove their goods and furniture, gestion-and we know of nothing so potent to aided by many of the citisens; but in most assist digestion as Coc's Dyspepsia Cure. It cases they were successful in securing only a

small portion. essterly direction, over the brick buildings on the east side of the street, but the general atter. Israel from the clutches of the Egyptians, tion ens so closely directed towards the point. Nervous Debility. The use of a buttle or two where the fire originated, that few, or none, all drugglets. They are not a Rum drink. was discovered that the extensive upholstery "SThe real Velpan French Pills should not be manufactory of Joseph Serr, in the rear of Me vised during a certain time, his they will enrely store, was upon fire, and so quick was the progress of the devouring element that before any effort could be madecto outlinguishilt, at the stomach, vomiting and heartburn. See port. But the extent to which the differ- that brought us out of Egypt, we wat not the building was totally wrapped in flamos - notice. Sold by all druggists. al2.1m. Two stables adjoining were also consumed, one belonging to Mr. Serr and the other to a inolten calf, which they fell to worthing Mr. Decker. In the former were a cow and ning. The Almighty became so sorely pig, both of which perished. Whittion's large carriage making establishment on the bank of Mill Creek, was for a long time in great danwould have visited swift destruction upon the ger, but through vigilance and industry, the attention paid to filling attention paid to filling attention paid to filling attention. building was saved without damage.

From the row first spoken; of; the fire, ox ended to a two story frame building north, owned by Guckenbiehl & Schlaudesker, and Bonnty and all other claims against the Gov. Po Rossiteri Por a while it mediated as if a summe gozeral sweep of the square could not be prevented, but the energy of our firemen, who worksd with a zeal seldom, excelled, finally brought the flames into subjection, after the pullding last spoken of had been about half lestroyed. The damage to all the buildings. in the vicinity was considerable; in impost of them the windows were cracked by the heat, and on some the cornice and roof were coniderably burned. The following are the owners and occupiers

of the buildings destroyed, with their losses and insurance, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them: 1st building north, next to Hartleib's store; owned by D. Illig; lower story used by Basserman & Schneider as a clothing store; upper story residence of Mr. Barnard; flug's insurance \$1,000; Basserman & Schneider's loss covered by insurance: -hailding next north owned by Robt. Smith noinsurance; occupied by J. Fritz as a grocery and residence, maured for \$2,500; - and 4th building owned by H. L. Pinney, loss about \$4,000, insurance \$1,600; occupied by C. Woelige as a list store, and by Helt & Randall as a millinery and dry goods store, and residence; Woeltge's loss not known; Hall & Randall insured for \$3,500, which will not cover the loss. .. Mr. Serr's loss, is about \$5, 900, on which there is an insurance of \$500. The fine plate windows in the new building of Jas, Lytle were nearly all split by the heat, entailing a loss of about \$900, which is covered by insurance. Guckenbiehl & Schlaudecker were insured for \$4,000 on stock and building:

The cause of the fire is unknown, and the place where it originated disputed: Mrs. all's son informs us that he first so smake coming from the roof near their chim tey, and on going out, in an attempt: to axtinguish the flames, they had charred the shingles on Woeltge's side to such an extent that he broke through. He claims that the are first came out of the roof of the building occupied by Woolige, last the the grays

STRANGE CASE IN CLEVELAND. A Man Supposed to be Dead Restored to From the Cleveland Hernid, April 25]

In-a great city people-are dying and being odnsigned to the observe) house every day with-out creating the slightest ripple on the living, moving tide of its inhabitants. But when fellow mortal is supposed to have departed this life, and arrangements have been partially made to consign his remai a to their last resting place, the consternation of his friends can more easily imagined than described when they discover that he is not dead. only sleep ng-in a trance "All the horrors of a living rave must certainly haunt their imagination uring the remainder of life and are a second

The fearful picture of a human being strug gling for freedom from a narrow yault, where kind friends have carefully lowered what they applied to be a lifeless body; cannot be with lly represented by the most brilliant imagi-

was upon the brink of the grave occurred, a few days ago, in this city. We withhold the names of all pawies, by special request; but the particulars we are at liberty to give; A young German, recently married to a handsome lady of very respectable parentage, was taken suddenly ill at his place of bust-ness last Eriday. He was placed in a carriage and taken to his residence, on Erie street, where he laid in great agony until Sunday, when the discuss so prostrated his physical powers that he lay moliculess upon the head while weeping friends surreduced the couch To all appearances he was dead, and it was so decided. Arrangements were about to be made for the miterment when the young wife feeling she could not give him up so soon, in sisted that the funeral be pestponed until Tuesday meraling To gralify the woman thus brought so speedly to mourn the loss of her husband, the funeral was postponed. The dis consolate wife spent most of the day on Mon day in the same room with the corpse, weepstill clinging to the ides that he could not be About twilight on Monday evening, when everything about the house was perfectly quiet. except when the stillness was broken by the sighs of the bereaved:widow, there being

but fow persons in the room, the body seemed fo move. It was but a stight motion yet sufficient to arrest the attention of one tearful eye. When the wife insided that life was no extinct, that the body did move, her driend borame auxious about her rearch and tried to divert her mind from the sorrowing scene. Two long hours were spent in conversation, the riends urging that she was deterved, possibly by the flickering light, as the shadows it cas

ight have produced the effect she ascribed to

riality retains of that little circle of devoted friends is known only to themselves and Him whose alf-scoing ever visits the immost recesses of our hearis. During the conversation all eyes to voluntarily wested upon the habiliment where success was expected. In retiring, of the grave and the features of him whom most reluctantly, the rank and file took they approved would soon become one of its the advice of their leaders. A dispatch occupants that the end of the two hours another slight movement was perceived by all never be described. The wife clung to the molioniess form of her husband, alternately weeping and begging of thim to speakijust one word, while the friends went for joy, hastened for a physicish, slarmed the servants by their strange conduct, and presented a scene of confusion generally. When the physician arrived the friends were resembled around the living man, suggesting and applying all the restorn tives sterike and or dreamed of by engage the party, while the wife, overwhelmed with joy and completely work out by exceeding excitement, and awould away and was lying at the side of her husband in the same deathilled

which was speedily accomplished in both escape from a living grave one of the marked

"Got ring Lups." How often do we hear this complaint made: The reason generally ascribed in the conscibing that gone wrong o health, habits, &c., you will very often fin Hebrandren Finn - About flaw o'clock on lithat indigestion is the prime cause; the inti-Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the row macy of the brain and stomach is very close and nothing so sours the feeling and disposi-tion a despensia. It is a singular feet that tion s dyspepsis. It is a singe was blowing at the time, and in an incredibly ment is properly digested the brain is free and of the entire row was articled in june processed, and will solve our troubles, pointing out supshine ahead, and inclining us, to look on the bright side of life, thus is in flames beyond any hope of extinguishing inem. to look on the bright side of life; thus, is, it is to be people of the premise and boxed our duty to guarilanguish this monster—indi-

> even ten or fifteen years standing. AREESPE. A sure and certain remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, is Hoofland's German Bitters. They never fail in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, or

has cured some very bad cases of dyspepsia of

bring on a miscarriage. Sold by all drug-The real Velpau French Pills cure sickness

Clark & Brother, Wholesale and Resil Dealers in Confectionery, Oysters, Canned Fruit, Stationery, Yankee Notions, Bakers, Goods, Toys, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c., West Side of Peach Street, 1 Square South

Agent, Girard, Penus. Pensions, Back Pay. emment attended to with promptness. Charges reasonable. Applications by itself attended to the same as if made in person. (jal8 6m.)

Pictures .- Persons wishing to procure por traits of themselves or members of their fam. in Rosenzweig's block. His specimens of work convince us that he is an artist who has few superiors. The throng of visitors to his rooms are an indication that his merits are daily becoming better known and appreciated by the public.

. HALL'S COUGH REMEDY .- The public attention is again called to the merits of this old and popular medicine-MUICH AFTER THE MOST THOROUGH TRIAL DURING A PR riod of twenty-one years is admitted the most spre-

COMPLAINTS. Every considerate verson knows the importance of removing jung affections in their early stages and many BAL PANAGRA FOR ALL HURAN ILLS, but only for a specific class of DIREASES located in the same structure, in ted by the same causes and requiring much the sam treatment, varying only with degrees of violence. It is pleasant to the tarte, safe in its operation thorough and speedy in its action. Long experience proves it has no superior or rowal in merit or efficiency for curing gough, BOARSENRSS, BRONCHITIS. CROV. ASTRUM and WHOOPING COUGIL

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