Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 18 1866

DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

The Democracy of New York have scarcely recovered from the first painful shock with which they learned the death of Dean Richmond, when they are called upon to mourn the loss of another of their favorite leaders. John Van Buren died at the age of fifty-six on board the steamer Scotia, on the 13th of October, while returning from a European tour. His health had been poor for some months, but did not assume a precarious condition until a few days before his demise. The career of Mr. Van Buren is too familiar to need repetition. He stood at the head of our political orators, and was hardly less distinguished at the bar. His social qualities were of a peculiarly genial nature, and secured at an early age the title which has always clung to him of being the "prince of gentlemen." Mr. Van Buren was the second son of the President of that name. Although a zealous politician most of his life, he never held but one office, always regarding the private station as the most independent and agreeable. He was no less admired among leading Republicans than in our own ranks, and the news of his death has caused as much sincere sorrow as that of any public man who has fallen within the year.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The election returns are still incomplete. The Radical majority in the State, as we predicted, is materially whittled down as the official returns come in, and the probability now is that it will not much, if any, exceed fourteen thousand. The Conservatives, therefore, have gained something near six thousand upon the majority against them in the last Presidential election—that gain being nearly equal to the majority against McClellan in New York in 1864. In Ohio the Conservative gain has been still more decisive. Lincoln's majority was 59,586, but at the recent election, when the vote was apparently as heavy as in 1864, the Radicals have not obtained more than 40,000 majority. Indiana shows a somewhat similar result. Lincoln's majority in that State in 1864 was 20,189, and now that majority has been reduced below 15,000. We have not yet received sufficient returns from Iowa to form a near estimate of the result. But there is no doubt, judging from our advices, that the Radicals have also lost in that State. The majority [illegible] 1864, in Iowa, was 40,533 and the Radical majority now is not likely to reach 35,000. In all the States, therefore, which held elections this month, the Conservatives have made substantial gains upon the vote at the last Presidential election.

The smoke of the contest has not cleared away, but enough is visible to see plainly the same remarkable state of affairs which has been seen in the North for five years. The people are not far from being equally divided on the great questions of the day. There is no such preponderance in the votes of the Radical party as to indicate any great and lasting majority. It is one of the most marvellous things in history that for so long a time, from election to election, in the midst of the utmost excitement, through war, and peace following war, the votes of the immense governing population of the Northern States should remain so nearly equally divided on the grandest questions ever [illegible] It is plain enough, also, that the majority of the citizens of the United States are opposed to the course taken by Congress, and in favor of the policy of the President. Almost half the people of the North and all the people of the South are agreed in this. On the other hand, it is certain that the minority of the people, and a very decided minority at that, now rule, and will continue to rule the country until the prejudices created by the war will have passed away. Boast as they may of their victories, the great fact is patent to all, that they represent but a portion of the Union, and that five-ninths, if not a larger portion of the people, unequivocally condemn the Radical measures. The United States are now as emphatically under the rule of a minority as if the principle that the majority should govern was never known within their limits; and all this has been accomplished through the very theory of State rights, which two-thirds of the Radicals declare to be unpatriotic and heretical.

THE REASON WHY.

The correspondence published in the daily papers between the President and Attorney General Stanbury, with the letter of Mr. Chandler, the United States District Attorney for Virginia, regarding the case of Jefferson Davis, shows why the prisoner has not been tried or released. The President notices that "a special term of the Circuit Court was appointed for the first Tuesday of October (last Tuesday two weeks) for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the charge of treason; but that it appears now there will be no session of that court during the present month, and doubts are express whether the regular term, which by law should commence on the fourth Monday of November next, will be held." He then asks—there being no good reason, as far as he is informed, "why the civil courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Virginia is situated"—the opinion of the Attorney General as to "what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive with a view of a speedy, public and impartial trial of the accused."

Mr. Stanbury replies that he is clearly of opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the full exercise of the jurisdiction of the civil courts; that the "actual state of things and the President's proclamation of peace and the restoration of civil order guarantee to the civil authorities, federal and State, immunity against military control or interference," and that there is "no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive in the way of proclamations." He then goes on to tell that Congress, at its last session, required the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Richmond in May and November of each year, and authorized special or adjourned terms of that court to be ordered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe. He had no doubt as to the competency of the Chief Justice and the District Judge of that court to try Mr. Davis: he does not see what further action can be taken on the part of the Executive to bring the prisoner to trial; he suggests that to avoid misunderstanding an order be issued to the commandant at Fortress Monroe to surrender the prisoner to civil custody whenever demanded by proper process, though in fact it was known to the civil authorities that he would be surrendered at any time they should make the demand.

District Attorney Chandler, in his letter to the Attorney General, acknowledges that he was aware the prisoner would be delivered to the United States Marshal for the district whenever demanded by civil process, but has declined to remove him from custody at Fortress Monroe because this was a safer place than any other to keep him, and because it was better for his health to remain there. That is all the District Attorney says. He does not tell us why Jeff. Davis has not been brought to trial nor when he will be tried.

It appears from the Attorney General's communication to the President, however, that some pretended difficulty had been raised about holding the court, on account of Congress having passed an act last July changing certain judicial districts and making a new allottment of the duties of the judges. This change did not take away Virginia from the circuit of Chief Justice Chase, and as the Attorney General remarked, he was fully competent to hold his court and to try the prisoner. It appears to us that this is a miserable quibble on the part of Mr. Chase to shirk the responsibility of trying Mr Davis or for the purpose of making political capital out of the victim and the administration. It is clear now that the President is not to blame, and we think it is equally clear that the Chief Justice is, for thus violating the constitution, which guarantees every man a speedy and an impartial trial. We hope, for the sake of justice and the reputation of the country, this disgraceful state of things will soon be brought to an end either by the trial of the prisoner or by his release.

ELECTIONS THIS YEAR.

The following are the States which hold elections during the present year, with the dates, and a list of the officers to be chosen:

West Virginia—October 26.—Governor, three members of Congress, and Legislature.

New York—November 6.—Governor, thirty-one members of Congress, and one hundred and twenty five members of Assembly—Senate holding over. United States Senator to elect in place of Ira Harris.

Massachusetts—November 6.—Governor, ten members of Congress, and State Legislature.

New Jersey—November 6.—five members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Richard F. Stockton.

Michigan—November 6.—Governor, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Illinois—November 6.—State officers, fourteen members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of Lyman Trumbull.

Wisconsin—November 6.—State officers, six members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in the place of Timothy O. Howe.

Minnesota—November 6—Governor, two members of Congress, and members of Legislature.

Missouri—November 6.—Superintendent of Public Instruction, nine members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of [illegible]—November 6.—Governor, members of Congress, and members of Legislature. Two United States Senators to elect in place of James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy.

Nevada—Nov. 6—Governor, members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of James W. Nye.

Maryland—November 6.—Five members of Congress, and members of Legislature. United States Senator to elect in place of John A. J. Creswell.

MINORITY RULE.

Among the other shams and falsehoods of the Republican party, remarks the *World*, is their assumption of representing a majority of the citizens of the United States. They have never been anything but a minority, and are so to this very day. Claiming that the principle of our system is the number of noses, not a written Constitution, they have never had the noses for them any more than the facts or the law. A party which gets the reins of power simply through the State sovereignty principle, and then terms that principle a heresy, will naturally enough claim the supremacy of the Constitution over others, and deny that supremacy over itself.

If a vote of citizens could have been taken at any time within the last ten years in the United States, irrespective of States—that is, the vote of the people as one people, not the vote as the vote of seperate peoples—we should never have heard of the martyr Lincoln, or the asserted assassin Davis.

Take the constitutional amendment now claimed as a panacea. There is a clear half-million majority against it in the United States if we are one people and vote as citizens of one nation; but if we are an Union, there are more than two States to one in favor of it. Our system is a very good system if men are honest about it—if they either take it as it is, and practice upon that theory, or if they take it as it is not, and practice upon that theory; but the juggle and the swindle of the Republican party is in taking it when it suits their purposes as it is, and when it suits their purposes as it is not.

There is no wonder that the Republican party rolls up such majorities in the Eastern States, for it is simply a "Yankee trick," with half a continent for its exhibition and fifteen millions of citizens of the United States for its victims, viz.: all the citizens of the Southern States and all the citizens of other States who are not Republicans. It took the nineteenth century to exhibit to the world the astonishing fact, that in democratic America little more than one-third of the citizens could violate the constitution at pleasure, force a great war, hold power eight years, and brag all the time about equality, loyalty, patriotism, and the Vox Populi.

We are gratified at being able to announce that there is no foundation for the statement made in our columns last week, on the authority of a telegram sent by the Associated Press, regarding certain interrogatories purporting to have been made to Attorney General Stansbury by the President. Mr. Stansbury emphatically pronounces the statement a canard, and further adds that there never has been any conversation, even, between himself and Mr. Johnson upon any subject bearing in the slightest upon such a topic. The President also states that the story is a falsehood, and any reports that may be in circulation that he questions the constitutionality of Congress, are base fabrications, intended to effect the gold or stock market. Some rascal undoubtedly got up the thing as a hoax, and will be compelled to pay dearly for his fun if he is found out.

The New York *Day Book* aptly remarks that "not a little of the disastrous result of the late campaign is owing directly to the half-in-earnest policy of Mr. Johnson. He has done just enough to irritate the Abollitionists and to infuse them with energy, and not enough to weaken or disarm them. Out of forty-four office-holders in the Treasury and War Departments from Ohio, forty-two voted on Tuesday the Radical ticket, and only two to sustain Mr. Johnson. In other words, he is feeding forty-two men at the public crib who stand ready to hang him, *a la* Ben Butler, and only two to protect him. We do not refer to this for the sake of securing offices for Democrats, but in order to show that if a man is in earnest he must give that moral effect to his actions which shows his sincerity."

The fate of the unfortunate Fenians who fell into the hands of the Canadians at the time of the late raid will soon be determined. The grand jury at Toronto are now engaged in finding indictments against them, and it is understood that they will be immediately put on trial. The charge of the chief justice to the grand jury deserves notice. He gave the Fenians credit for their devotion to Irish liberty, but denounced the United States Government "for allowing such a revolutionary body to exist and attain such gigantic proportions under its protecting ægis." This is rather ungrateful, seeing that our government incurred much trouble and expense in order to save the Canadians from being overrun by the Fenians, or *vice versa*.

Now that the election is over, the N. Y. *Tribune* speaks as follows of our candidate:

"Mr. Clymer, their candidate for Governor, though a thorough Copperhead, is a gentleman of good character, old Whig antecedents, able courteous, and a most effective canvasser—much more effective than Gen. Geary."

The use of the term "Copperhead" is too well understood by our readers to require explanation.

The Philadelphia Ledger has the following among its special telegrams:

"There was an unusually large attendance of visitors at the White House to-day, who were received by the President in a more than usually cheerful manner. This would imply, and there is other authority for saying so, that the returns from the elections have not disheartened him, but that he is still persistent in the course he has marked out."

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Monday evening, made a speech in New York city in which he, in effect, "took back" the sentiments of his Cleveland letter, and endorsed the Radical nominees in that State. For rare specimens of "ground and lofty tumblers" commend us to Beecher, Raymond and Bennett.

Gen. Geary Serenaded.

He Reads a Speech Prepared by Forney—Comes out Flat-Footed for Negro Suffrage—Goes to Congress.

When the returns on the 9th inst., announced the fact of Gen. Geary's election as Governor of Pennsylvania, the Radical club of Harrisburg formed a procession and proceeded to the Jones House in that city, for the purpose of serenading him. After the band had ceased playing, General Geary, who was loudly called for, responded in the following address. It bears evidence of having been prepared beforehand, and, differing entirely as it does from Gen. Geary's style, we have no hesitation in attributing its authorship to the Governor elect's right hand man and counsellor-in-chief, John W. Forney:

Fellow-citizens: As the candidate and representative of the triumphant Union Republican party of Pennsylvania, I reciprocate your congratulations, and return you my sincere thanks for this greeting. It is indeed a noble victory we have achieved. We cannot too fervently and too repeatedly offer thanks to Almighty God for this new evidence of His presence in the midst of our national difficulties. The same hand that guided us through the sufferings and death of a causeless rebellion has led us through a new and even more tremendous peril. The intelligence of the terrible overthrow of treason in Pennsylvania—the sublime civic sequel to the crowning victory of Gettysburg—the second and final surrender of the Rebel sympathizers, will forever and justly settle many disputed questions. It permanently establishes the fact that the Government of the United States is vested in the American people, and in their representatives in Congress assembled, and not in a corrupt Executive. And upon this strong and granite foundation we shall now proceed to fortify against the inroads of time and the attacks of treason, the following truths and covenants:

"That the Goverment of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

"That cruel and revengeful traitors, defeated in battle, shall not be restored to ruin the country they attempted to destroy.

"That when our forefathers declared man capable of self-government, they rejected the heresy of human Slavery, and pledged equal political rights to all their successors.

"That hereafter the citizens represented in the State and National Legislatures must be clothed with the right of citizenship.

"That all the agencies of the Government, civil and military, must be perseveringly and sternly excercised to protect, vindicate, and, if need be, avenge our oppressed brothers in the South against the savage persecution of Rebels who are so impenitent and defiant that even Andrew Johnson fears to pardon them.

"That this obligation is as sacred as that which made the Roman citizen strong and respected all over the world, and which stimulates the British Government to-day to defend British subjects against oppression and persecution, however remote and however remorseless: that if we must choose between them who will not yield to the conquerers' terms in the recent insurgent States and those who have fought steadily for the Government and pray for its protection we gladly prefer the men who offered their lives for the flag to those who continued to scorn and trample upon it."

The defeat of the sympathizers with treason, and the overthrow of an abandoned and ungrateful Executive in Pennsylvania, opens the whole Southern country to the progressive people of the north, with their ten thousand intellectual and elevating agencies, and beter than this it secures to the resident loyalists, white and black, those natural and civil rights pledged in the Declaration of Independence and secured by the laws of the land. What Pennsylvanian who contributed to the resplendent majority we contemplate with such gratitude and joy to-night, will not feel proud that to his vote and to his energy mankind is indebted for these priceless blessings? Having fortified these great truths against all future dangers, it is for us of Pennsylvania to maintain the forward position we have so proudly won. The result proves that an intelligent people cannot be driven away from principle by appeals to prejudice. But it fixes the fact that more than all that profligacy and proscription in high places serve to arouse popular indignation, and to strengthen popular convictions. No tyrant in any age—not even that of Nero, whose infamy is written in the immortal pages of Seutonius, ever descended so low in his efforts to debauch or reached so high in his efforts to destroy, as Andrew Johnson. Strong in the stolen power of a betrayed people, he stretches forth his arm, paralysing where he could not purchase, and scourging where he could not subdue. Our State was converted into a market-place, where the offices of the people were proffered to themselves as the price of their own degradation, and where honest opinion was ostracized and craven scyophancy disgustingly rewarded. *But this attempt to restore the traitors of the South and to revive the Copperhead of the North has proved to be a galvanism so brief that his failure has consigned both to a deeper death and to a darker grave than that they occupied before.* The Commonwealth that has resisted and defied such bribes and such brutalities may well claim the proud title of being the fortress of American freedom. But as I speak to you I feel that we are not alone entitled to the laurels of transcendant triumph. Indiana and Ohio complete the triumvirate as they compete for the palm. Let us share it with them as those who won the immortal battles against rebellion shared equally the dangers and the honors of the conflict. Now that we have done our duty, it will be easy for others to follow—easy, let us hope, for Maryland to hold the position so bravely and so bloodily won during the war, and now sought to be torn from her by returned rebels and pensioned mercenaries; easy for Tennessee to retain and rivit the splendid post she has captured from a double treason; easy for Delaware to cut loose from the prejudice under which she has groaned so long, easy for Missouri to add another page to her crimsoned yet immortal record; and, above all, easy for the patriots of the South to compel obedience to the last generous proffer of the American people in the new amendment of the National Constitution.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ecasuth, old and worn, is depending on the world's charity.

Grant and Beauregard exchanged salutations in Central Park.

Thurlow Weed has come out in favor of Hoffman for Governor of New York.

A correspondent of the Washington Republican inquires if Brownlow and Hunnicut belong to the "Infernal Rev. Department."

A Tennessee Radical killed his dog for barking at "old Brownlow." The dog would have died anyhow.

A brutal husband, named Julien Dupont, murdered his wife to whom he had been married two months, in Auoyelles Parish, La., last month.

General Butler had a narrow escape at Berea, the other day. A locomotive ran into the car in which he sat, crushing it but not injuring him.

The Charleston Courier states that Jeff. Davis' health continues to fail, and that his family are in serious pecuniary straits.

During the Chicago reception of the Southern loyalists Long John Wentworth disgraced himself by publicly appearing in a tremendous state of intoxication.

Commodore Stockton died on Sunday of last week, at Princeton, N. J. His death cast a deep feeling of gloom over the community where he lived.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stantos, a noted woman's right female, announces herself as an independant candidate for Congress for the

Mr. Coleridge was once asked which of Wadsworth's works he considered the prettiest, when he promptly replied, "His daughter Dora."

Every surviving candidate of the Whig, American and Republican parties for President or Vice President, except Hannibal Hamlin, is a supporter of the Conservative policy.

In the Criminal Court, Philadelphia, Jared Ingersoll, a member of one of the "first families" of the Quaker City, has been convicted of stealing books from the Mercantile Library. He was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and one month.

Miss Caroline Brewer, aged about 70 years, died in the almshouse in Portland, on Friday last. She had been an inmate of the house for the lost thirty-years, being the oldest inhabitant. She had not spoken an intelligible word in all that time. Having been disappointed in love in early life, she made a vow never to speak another word, and she faithfully kept her pledge.

A convict confined in the Western (Penna.) Penitentiary, named Holmes, on Thursday morning indulged in the most blasphemous language, cursing Christ, cursing God, and pronouncing Him the author of all sin, and ridiculing the Bible. While uttering his blasphemy, he was suddenly struck down with apoplexy, and remained unconscious until he died at noon, Friday.

A gentleman who was induced to listen to Miss Dickensen, was asked on coming out, what he thought of the lecture. "Think!" said he, "I think Daniel Webster died at the right time, and before a corrupted public opinion was willing to receive its interpretation of constitutional law from the lips of an old maid."

A "prominent gentleman" of Louisville, who has a very beautiful and brilliant wife, returned home unexpectedly one day last week, and found another "prominent gentleman" in his house, under suspicious circumstances. Instead of making a fool of himself with a revolver, he quietly took his two children, went to a relative and at once instituted a suit for a divorce.

A child of thirteen threw herself upon a lady in the streets of Paris, with an "Oh, my dear, dear aunt!" and then in a moment releasing herself and discovering her mistake, she apologized and went away—and took the lady's purse with her.

Dan Rice's Elephant on a Bender.

[From the Utica Observer, 25th.]

The big elephant attached to Dan Rice's circus, that exhibited at Utica last Saturday, concluded to go on a raid last night. His keeper had confined him in the tent on the commons, back of the reservoir, for the night, and then thinking his charge would behave, went to his hotel. In the middle of the night the police at the station-house were aroused by a man rushing in so excited that he could hardly speak. He declared that the wild beasts had broken loose, and that, headed by the elephant, they had made an attack on Corn Hill, and that the citizens of that locality were fleeing wildly for their lives, and that he had barely escaped to tell the tale! The driver of his elephantship was aroused, and on proceeding to the scene of action, the elephant was found in a garden, corner of Steuben and Eagle streets, quietly munching cabbages, turnips, and other "garden sass." Somebody who watched his motions says fences were no protection at all. He would quietly pick up a length of fence and lay it on one side, and then "lay into" the coveted cabbages. In a short time the contents of three gardens had been disposed of, and he was looking about for more provisions, when the keeper arrived and relieved the anxiety of the inhabitants of that locality.

Hoop Skirts at greatly reduced prices, at No 6 Reed House.
oct18 2t MONELL, STEPHENS & WILDEY.

News in Brief.

A drunken man in Alexandria hid $4000 where he could not find it when sober.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, the 29th day of November, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise.

A woman in Butler, Bates county, Mo., caught a wolf, the other day, which had been stealing her chickens, by the legs as he was crawling through a fence, and held him till another woman killed him with a club.

The population of the United States is increasing at the rate of a million a year. The Western and Northwestern States are nearly absorbing this population.

Sixty-three passenger trains come and go at Chicago, every day, that city being the terminus of thirteen or more railroads, and the charters for more have been procured.

A little girl in Cambridge fell down on Saturday in the street on a slate pencil which she carried, which penetrated her side and, it is thought, reached her right lung. The pencil was removed a short time after, but the patient lies in a critical condition.

Two hundred and eighty acres of land lying in Goshen District, Elbert County, Ga., were sold at public out cry for twenty-five dollars. A horse was also put up and brought nothing.

At the sinking of the Lizzie Brown, a planter from Kentucky, bound to Washington County, Ark., when awakened, seized his carpet-sack, containing eight thousand dollars, and rushed into the cabin, where he saw a lady struggling in the water. He threw away his carpet-sack and money, and, seizing the lady, carried her to a place of safety.

According to an official report of the War Department, the number of Union prisoners taken during the rebellion was 260,940; rebel prisoners, 200,000. Number of Union prisoners who died in confinement, 22,576, or a little over 8 per cent; of rebels who died in Northern prisons, 26,430, or 13 per cent.

The Norfolk Virginian says a bricklayer, employed on a house building on the corner of Freemason and Church streets, on Monday afternoon lost his balance and falling a height of three stories was caught in the arms of a brother workman, who happened to look up and saw him coming. What is most remarkable, neither was injured, though the falling man was of heavy frame, and the other was a much smaller man.

The South Carolina Legislature has adjourned after a stormy session. The Black Code was virtually repealed, and all the Civil Rights Bill adopted, except suffrage; office holding and being a juror are now extended to the negro. It is reported that Governor Orr will recommend the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment; also, a new election of Representatives who can take the oath.

Several gentlemen of distinguished political influence in Tennessee, have just arrived in Washington, with a view to conferring with the President regarding the present governmental status of that State. The project of calling a Convention for the purpose of reorganizing the State government and framing anew the constitution, has been very generally mooted in Tennessee for some time, notwithstanding the denouncement of the plan as revolutionary by Parson Brownlow and his official compeers. The delegation is desirous of learning whether, if the Convention be attempted, the President will protect it from the violent dispersal which is promised by the State officials.

General Howard has ordered the rents that have accrued upon the property of Joseph E. Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, to be paid to him from and since the date of his pardon papers, which were issued on the 28th of March last, but not forwarded to him until early in September. The value of these rents is not far from $20,000 per annum, so that in effect Davis receives probably as full or nearly as full an equivalent in the way of rents upon it, as if the property itself had been restored to him.

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express states that Rev. Mr. Lindsay was arraigned before the Supreme Court of Albion on the 27th ult., on a charge of manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty. Lindsay was arrested for whipping his own child, a boy of three years of age, to death. He was released on $12,000 bail, given by his father and brothers, and his case deferred to this term of the Court. At the request of the District Attorney the case was put over to the January Term. Lindsay is described as rather below the medium size, about thirty-five years of age, and with a very determined look. He fully justifies himself, and declares he was only in the way of duty.

A serious disturbance occurred at Cat Island, twenty-five miles below Memphis, on Saturday. About fifty negroes armed themselves and went in pursuit, but after the death of their leader the negroes scattered through the country. Parties are now in search of some of the ring-leaders.

The Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows, at their recent session in Baltimore, set themselves firmly against every scheme of raffles, loiteries or gift enterprises or schemes of hazard, or chances of any kind, as a means to obtain funds for any purpose of relief or assistance for any individual member or institution over which they have any control. The total number of members of Lodges in the United States is 172,175, and of Encampments 25,746. Pennsylvania has the largest membership, 51,708 in the Lodges, and 5,914 in the Encampments. Ohio is next, with 22,694 members of Lodges, and 4,527 members of Encampments.

The household effects left at the Arlington Mansion by General Lee, or rather the fragments remaining of them, were lately delivered by the party authorized to receive them. This was done, the National Intelligencer says, by order of the President. It appears that nearly everything of any value has been stolen, and many valuable heirlooms, including some of the family portraits, had been purloined. The portraits were taken from the frames, packed in boxes, and stored away in the upper loft of the mansion for safety in 1861—these boxes have been broken open and everything of real value taken away, and the letters and papers of General Lee scattered over the loft.

Last week our sea coast was visited by a terrible gale, which has caused many ship wrecks and much loss of life. The cyclone seems to have been of wide area, and lasted for some time. On the 1st, we read, the ship Sebastopol was struck by it in latitude 26 deg., 46 m.; longitude 77 deg., 38 m.; and became dismasted and water-logged, the crew having to take to their boats, and were rescued by a passing vessel. On the 4th, the British steamer Queen Victoria encountered the hurricane in latitude 33 deg., 3 m.; longitude 70 deg., 30 m., and foundered at sea—the crew and passengers taking to their boats, and being ultimately picked up by an inward bound vessel and brought into New York. There are many other casualties reported, but the loss of the Evening Star is the most harrowing of all. That vessel left New York for New Orleans on the 29th of September. She was a new and well built steamer, and had 250 passengers and a crew of 50 on board. She seems to have come within full force of the terrific gale which the other vessels reported, as she foundered after being first disabled by the heavy sea. Only about eighteen persons are reported as having been saved of the large number on board.

Gen. Forrest, the noted cavalry leader, at a recent meeting of Confederate soldiers in Memphis to respond to the sentiments of the Cleveland Convention, thus heartily indorsed the President:

"He thought it the duty of the South to stand by President Johnson, so long as he makes the Constitution his guide. He would not stand by any man or any party longer than this. He was glad to see so large a number of those at the meeting whom he had associated with in the army. They were together then as they were now, for the maintenance of their rights and the vindication of their character. It behooved every Southern soldier to stand by President Johnson. The war was over—he would again say he was willing to clasp the hand of any citizen of the country, and to assist in bringing about that time when the American statesman can say he knows no North, no South, no East, no West. Gen. Forrest was frequently interrupted in his remarks by enthusiastic applause, and when he had taken his seat Gen. Chalmers was called for and made an eloquent and pertinent speech relative to the issues now before the country and the position which should be assumed by the soldiers and people of the South.

On the evening of the 2d, the steamer *Evening Star*, from New York to New Orleans, commenced encountering a severe gale, and on the 3d, when she was 160 miles east of Tybee Island, after weathering the storm for seventeen hours, she foundered, carry down with her all her passengers, over 300 in number save seven'een who succeeded in escaping in a life boat. Not one of the female passengers was saved—their sex and helplessness being forgotten in the hour of peril, and their terrors making them easily succumb to the watery element. Among the passengers were eighty-seven public prosptitutes, said to number amongst them the most accomplished and handsome of the frail women of New York, who annually migrate from that city to Southern cities, to remain during the winter. In addition to these were the members of the French Opera Troupe, numbering sixty singers and ballet dancers. They arrived in New York two days before starting on their second unfortunate sea voyage, and were *en route* to New Orleans to appear at the Academy of Music during the fall and winter season. Besides this troupe there were thirty male and female circus performers, belonging to the company of Spaulding and Bidwell, who were also going to New Orleans with bright prospects. They had, it is said all their paraphernalia and stage appurtenances with them, but were without horses.

The news from Mexico is of a very important character. General Mejia, in command of a French force, had advanced on Monterey and defeated the main liberal army under Escobedo, completely routing and pursuing it towards Matamoros. The expectation was that an engagement would ensue at the latter point, and it probably took place on the 10th inst. The force of Mejia was much larger than that of the liberal commander, and the second battle doubtless resulted like the first. The defeat of Escobedo and the occupation of Monterey and Matamoros is an important gain to the French, as it will give them control of the line of the Rio Grande, from which Mejia was lately driven, and also possession of one of the most important seaports of the republic. The defeat of Escobedo's army, the best of the liberal forces, is a heavy reverse to the liberal cause.

The Philadelphia Ledger has published the result of its investigations into the origin of the recent *canard* made public through its columns in regard to the President's inquiries into the constitutionality of Congress. H. M. Flint, a Washington correspondent, obtained the news from a person in office, and in the investigation explains the case as follows:—"The person in office" told him that another person had told "the person in office" that he, "the other person" said he had seen the paper, and that his informant about the alleged conversation in the White House, between the President and an "intimate friend," said that the "intimate friend" had told another friend who had told still another person, and that this fourth person had related the conversation to him.

The city of Quebec, Canada, met with the fate of Portland, Maine, on the 14th inst. A fire broke out at four o'clock A. M. and raged for thirteen hours, burning a large portion of the city, destroying two thousand five hundred houses and property to the value of three millions of dollars, and rendering houseless eighteen thousand persons. Four persons lost their lives, and others were injured.

The London Times of the 4th instant publishes a very remarkable article advising the British government to amicably adjust, and then discharge, the claims of the United States for damages caused by the "ravages" of the Alabama. The appointment of an international commission, having a power of settlement and charged to "deliberate on the rights and duties of neutrals in time of war" is recommended.

Gold has been discovered on both the Maryland and Virginia sides of the Potomac, indications extending for about six miles on either side of the river. Several companies have been formed to develop the territory.

The impeachment of the President by the Radicals is being discussed in Washington, even to the extent of commenting on his successor.

Medical Notices.

Malaria. The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases, which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our rich alluvial bottoms in the West, is now robbed of its sting. Doct. Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom: has combined in it a remedy—"Ayer's Ague Cure"—which rarely, or, as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities almost uninhabitable. Those suffering from Chills and Fever may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventative.—[Ill. Democrat.

"More Valuable than Gold," is the expression of thousands who have been cured by the great French Remedy of Juan Delamarre. Hundreds of despairing invalids have been speedily restored to health and strength by the timely use of Delamarre's Specific Pills. Let the suffering, doubting, self-deprecatory headed, Life Health, Strength.

Nervous Debility.—This is a complaint very common, especially among females. Hoofland's German Bitters never fail to cure this disease. The system, under its use, is restored to its original strength and vigor; the appetite becomes good, the spirits become cheerful, and in body and mind you feel the full restoration of health. For sale by druggists everywhere. They are not a beverage. Oct. 18-2w.

Stimulants.—Those requiring the assistance should use Hoofland's German Bitters. They contain no alcohol or injurious ingredients, and yet possess great stimulating properties, followed by no deleterious effects. If you are suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, these Bitters will speedily and permanently cure you. For sale by all druggists. Not an alcoholic preparation. Oct. 18-2w.

A Fresh Supply of Coe's Cough Balsam—the greatest remedy for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, croup, and all lung complaints—is received and for sale at our drug stores.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, the only remedy ever discovered that will surely and permanently cure dyspepsia, indigestion, sick-headache, and enable dyspeptics to eat hearty food without fear of distress, can be obtained at all our stores.

Sir James Clark's Female Pills—The great English Remedy. Everybody knows the use of them. See advertisement.

Photographs at Reduced Prices.—Messrs. Chambers & Dunn, between Brown's Hotel and the Reed House, having to leave their gallery at the expiration of their lease, offer all kinds of photographic work at greatly reduced prices. Carte visites, usually costing $3, for $2; large pictures, costing elsewhere $2, for $1.50; duplicates but 75 cts. All other work at proportionately reduced prices. Work equal to any other gallery in Erie. Now is the time to get photographs at low cost.—Call and see. Sept.13-6w*

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

Pictures.—Persons wishing to procure portraits of themselves or members of their families, should call at the gallery of Mr. Ohlwiler, 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. *

The Elk Advocate is the only paper published between Warren and Lock Haven, with one exception. Business men in our city wishing to extend their trade in that direction, will find it to their interest to patronize its advertising columns. Address, "Advocate," Ridgway, Pa. sep20-4tp

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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