Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1866.

The news from Ireland is of absorbing interest, and it seems inevitable that an outbreak of some kind must occur before long. Both sides are preparing; Ireland is full of excitement and commotion from end to end; there is a run on the banks of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, and the mail news justifies the most recent cable dispatch, that the situation is "alarming."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository* gives the following possible Radical candidates for the Senatorship from this State: Andrew G. Curtin, John Cessna, Thaddeus Stevens, L. W. Hall, Wm. D. Kelley, U. Mercur, Wm. B. Thomas, S. A. Purviance, M. Russel Thayer, Simon Cameron, John W. Forney, John H. Walker, Morton McMichael, Andrew Stewart, J. M. Broomall, A. K. McClure, Edward McPherson, John Scott, J. K. Moorhead, Harry White, Thomas Williams, W. W. Ketchum, Wm. H. Armstrong, H. D. Maxwell, G. A. Grow, G. W. Scofield, John Covode, Thomas E. Cochran, H. L. Cake, Lemuel Todd, James Pollock, J. F. Hartranft, John C. Kunkel, D. A. Finney. It will be seen by this large list that the devotion of the Radical leaders to the "loaves and fishes" keeps full pace with their progress in "great moral ideas." We cannot now predict who of these ambitious individuals will be chosen Senator; but are willing to wager our old hat, that neither Messrs. Walker, Scofield nor Finney will be the man.

ARREST OF SURRATT.

The evidence taken by the Military Commission in June, 1865, proved John H. Surratt to be one of the principal conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln. It was at the house of his mother that the meetings were held; up to the week of the assassination he had been journeying between Richmond and Montreal; Booth was his constant companion; Mudd concealed him in the woods near his house; Payne consulted with him; Atzerodt confessed that Surratt induced him to join the conspiracy. His name was the first in the indictment. Had there been any doubt of his guilt, his flight would have removed it, for though none of the principals were more frequently seen up to the 3d of April, on the afternoon of the 14th he was seen for the last time, booted and spurred, ready for his escape. From that time the very existence of John Surratt was a mystery. It was believed he was dead—that he had revealed the names of his fellow conspirators to the Government and had been allowed to escape—or that he was secretly imprisoned. It was noted that no reward was offered for his arrest. Yet, as time passed on, John Surratt was forgotten, till the other day came the startling news that he had been arrested by the American Consul-General in Egypt.

Of his wanderings little is known. It is said that he was recognized on a Liverpool steamer shortly after the murder. Then came the rumor that he was serving as a private soldier in the Pope's Guards at Rome. We know now that he had been a soldier in the Papal Zouaves at Veroli, and served under the name of John Watson. The fact became known to Mr. Rufus King, our Minister at Rome, who telegraphed to our Government, and was instructed to secure his arrest. Mr. King was taken; he was imprisoned, and on removal from jail, guarded by five soldiers, broke from their hands, and jumped, it is said, over a precipice more than one hundred feet high, and escaped into the Italian territory. Mr. Marsh, our Minister at Florence, obtained telegraphic instructions from the Italian Government to have all the seaports of Italy watched to prevent his escape. He was soon supposed to have embarked in a steamer for Maltu, and a dispatch to that island arrived too late to detain him. Another was sent to Alexandria, and when Surratt stepped upon the shores of Egypt, he was seized by the strong, far-reaching arm of America. United States detectives, it is said, have watched him since October. Upon Surratt's presumed connection with the rebel government, Andrew Johnson charged Jefferson Davis with complicity in the assassination. New revelations are expected from his trial. The public may be disappointed in that, yet, if John Surratt could be induced to confess before the death which is almost certain to be his fate, there is no reasonable doubt but that he might tell the whole story of Lincoln's assassination from the beginning to the end.

THE FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

The heart sickens at the recital of what was said and done by the Radical members of Congress within forty-eight hours after they had assembled at the National Capital. There was a time when respect was paid to the President of the United States by virtue of his office, no matter how unpopular he might be; but that day is passed. To day he seems to be the most popular man who can say the hardest things of the Executive. As an illustration of the peculiar code of ethics and morals which prevails among the Radical Congressmen, take the first day's proceedings in the House of Representatives as they come to us reported in the columns of the Radical organs, the *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*. In the House, at 1:40 P. M., says the *Tribune*, Thaddeus Stevens moved that the House adjourn, "without waiting for the President's Message." Upon this insult being offered to the National Executive, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, requested the speaker to state whether it "was not usual on the first day of the session to wait for the President's Message?" The Speaker, Colfax, of Indiana, refused to answer this question, which he could answer only in the affirmative. Before the House could be forced to act upon Steven's indecent motion, however, the President's Message arrived. The Speaker, not wholly lost to the proprieties of his station, laid it before the House. Stevens again "moved to postpone the reading till to-morrow," and, this motion being lost, another Radical, Eggleston, of Ohio, moved for "a recess till 3 P.M." This was also lost; and the Clerk proceeded to read the message of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to the nation's Legislature. *Before he had got through*, Stevens rose and said, "Our friends?" (meaning a party or delegation assembled to welcome the Radical members to Washington,) "Our friends are now on the Eastern Portico expecting us; it will take some time longer to finish the Message; I propose we postpone its further reading till to-morrow!" On a division being had upon this proposition, which for sheer indecency and disregard of every propriety of public life is simply unparalleled in our legislative annals, it was found that *sixty Radical members* had voted for postponing the performance of an important public duty to a partisan junketing and jollification on the steps of the Capitol. Some resolute member upon this demanded the yeas and nays; and though this peremptory demand reversed the action of the House, it was only done by a majority of one vote, no less than *sixty-four* Radical members shamelessly recording themselves in favor of the scandalous proposition.

The Message being read the House adjourned. The Radicals then rushed into the arms of their friends "on the Eastern Portico." Who these "friends" were, for the sake of meeting whom Mr. Stevens and sixty three others of his fellow Radicals were so ready to sacrifice the dignity of the nation, let the Radical *Times* tell us! They consisted, says the *Times*, "of a baker's dozen of Southern Unionists," and of "several thousand freedwomen and "children, who were only held in check "by the presence of a considerable police "force, while their brethren, representing "all the Southern States except South "Carolina, were evidently astonished to "find themselves with such a contemptibly small squad of white sympathizers." To this highly intelligent audience sundry leading Radicals, including Speaker Colfax, Senator Yates, of Illinois, and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, held forth, denouncing the President, praising the valor of the negro race, and predicting a new civil war.

In the evening came the "banquet" from which the negroes, whom Mr. Stevens had been so eager to see at noon that he could not wait to hear the Presidential Message read, were carefully excluded. At this banquet Mr. Stevens, after a blessing asked by Hiram Walbridge, thanked God for the "pure patriotism" of his own party in Congress, denounced the President as a would-be king, and declared that the "*war of blood was not over.*" He threatened to turn loose the "Southern freedmen under the command of Sheridan" upon the North, sneered at General Grant and Farragut, and menaced the President with being sent "to lay his head "on a lapboard goose" in "one of the embrasures of Fortress Monroe." The *Tribune* discreetly passed over in silence the performance which attended and followed this harangue; the *Herald* contents itself with stating that "many of the speaker's "remarks were inaudible at ten paces "from him," and the *Times* compromises by asserting that 'the banquet was a partial success, but lacked system." How it came to "lack system" appears more clearly from the following sketch given by the *Times* of an incident which occurred at a comparatively early hour of the evening:

During Steven's speech a member of the Baltimore Council used words to which General Banks took exception, and mildly expostulated. The Baltimorean, a little the worse for liquor, thereupon proclaimed his intention of whipping the General in the Plug Ugly style, and probably would have succeeded if Hon. N. P. Dole, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had not interfered and caused the arrest of the belligerent parties.

So the first day of the Republican carnival wound up with the "arrest" of General N. P. Banks, totally abstinent member for the totally abstinent State of Massachusetts, (excluding the "District of Maine,") on a charge of pell-mell fighting with a Baltimorean Plug Ugly "a little the worse for liquor," but, of course, intensely "loyal." And these are the persons who lead "the party of great moral ideas." This is the morning of the same day, to disgrace his sacred office by publicly thanking God for his re-election; and by congratulating Heaven on its assumed co-partnership with a company of vulgar, blasphemous, drunken, and riotous fanatics.

THE RADICAL PROGRAMME.

The caucus of the Radical members of the House, held at Washington last week, was unusually large nearly a hundred members being present. The following measures, reported from the select committee, were agreed upon:

First. To pass a bill regulating the organization of the House, directing the Clerk to place no names on the rolls from States not represented in the preceding Congress of declared entitled to representation; and providing that no electoral votes shall be counted from any State not represented at the time in Congress.

Second. To pass a bill remedying the defect in the law which may prevent any State from canvassing the votes for President or Vice-President.

Third. To pass a law changing the time of the meeting of every Congress, with a view to assembling on the 9th of March.

Fourth. To raise a *special committee* for the rigid investigation of the New Orleans riot, the number of lives destroyed, the property burned, and to what extent government officials were involved therein. The committee to have power to send for persons and papers, to be accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to report appropriate legislation.

Fifth. To order a select committee to investigate the proceedings under the laws for the collection of direct taxes in the rebel States, and the seizure and sale of abandoned and confiscated lands and other property.

Sixth. The Committee on Pensions to inquire whether any pensioners in the disloyal States, struck from the pension rolls, have been restored in violation of law.

Seventh. A special committee to investigate the facts connected with the release of the alleged murderers of the Union soldiers in South Carolina, recently set at large by the Delaware Judge.

This programme is comprehensive. The point aimed at is the continuance of the radical minority in power. Every other consideration is ignored. But one other step remains to be revealed, and the revelation will be made in good time. That is to assume forever all the powers of a *government originally founded on the will* of the people in the hands of a small minority of radical usurpers.

WHY TRADE IS DULL.

Just now there is no little excitement in all business circles. The commercial world is petrified, and capital is nervously timid. The great centres are filled with goods for which there is no sale. Manufacturers, just at the moment when they were making the heaviest outlay and expending most money in improvements, find goods unsaleable and the market unsettled. If, in the good old days of specie payments and an undivided country, we were liable to panics and to seasons of depression from over-production, how could it be expected that we should escape when production was stimulated to the greatest degree, and the market circumscribed one third.

Not only is the South shut out as a market, but it is rendered uncertain when it will return as a paying customer to our marts of trade. So long as the chief effort of the dominant political party is to degrade the whites of that whole section and to keep them in an unsettled and subordinate position, so long will we derive but little commercial advantage from what was formerly a great element in our financial prosperity. Production in the South is crippled, and one-third of our former outlet for our manufacturers is shut up.

To-day the North needs the South more than the South needs the North. Had the South been admitted early at the last session of Congress the depression that now exists in our business circles would not have been felt, and business men would not have been standing behind their counters trembling with nervous dread of a coming financial crash. If Nemesis does not always take the precise shape we might have anticipated, none the less is the penalty exacted and that in full.

The commercial world must now await the action of the political world. A few more months of the present uncertainty will render a year of disaster certain. There will be no safety in trade, no certainty for manufacturers, no stability for any sort of business, until the South is permanently rehabilitated in all her political rights.

Business men may differ as to the manner or basis of settling the Southern question; but that it must be speedily settled no one but a political charlatan will deny. The longer the demagogues at Washington defer the settlement of existing difficulties by denying the South full communion on the basis of Constitutional equality, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon the commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country, and especially those of the North.

The truth of this will soon be forced upon the people by a bitter experience, unless there should be a change in the temper of the Radical leaders in Congress, who at the present seem willing to sacrifice the prosperity of the country to maintain the sway of the minority over the majority.
—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

AN AUTHORITATIVE ANNOUNCEMENT. "We know personally every prominent member of Congress," writes Mr. Tilton in the *Independent*, "and we know the leaders do not mean to admit the unadmitted States on the mere adoption of the amendment. Moreover, we know personally the leading Radicals of the Republican party outside of Congress, and we know that they have no intention of making the amendment the final measure of admission. To say, therefore, as the National Committee say, that on condition of adopting the amendment, as Tennessee adopted it, 'the door stands invitingly open' for the ten other States, is to make a promise to the ear to break it to the hope. * * These States are to be admitted on no conditions short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the rebel States can come back on this basis, they shall not come back at all." The Radicals made the people believe just the *reverse* of this in the late campaign. What, then, is the inference to be drawn from Mr. Tilton's statement? Nothing more or less than that, in order to secure party success, they duped the country by the circulation of a monstrous *lie!*

JOHN BROWN'S SOUL MARCHING ON.—The editor of the West Chester *Jeffersonian* truthfully remarks that he can scarcely take up a paper that has not some startling crime to divulge. Murder, rape, arson, burglary, robbery, are of daily occurrence. We have, on a single day this week, [illegible] outrage, cars thrown off the track down an embankment forty feet, and the passengers robbed by a masked band of robbers, in Kentucky," "Body of a missing man found in North River—supposed murder," Burglary at Olean, N. Y, and $25,000 stolen from a banking house," "Arrest of three burglars in Cincinnati, and escape of one," "Violation of a grave in Buffalo, the body of a young lady stolen," "Seven thousand dollars worth of goods stolen in Cincinnati, the thieves arrested," "Edward Manley arrested in Philadelphia, implicated with shooting Cyrus Parker," "A row amongst the negroes of Philadelphia, five captured," "The trial of McGuire, in Philadelphia, for murder, &c." These are the gleanings of one day. Enough to show the advantage of having a horse thief for a saint, a theatre for the gate of Heaven, and play actors for angels.

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.—The holders of tickets in this enterprise will be interested in reading the following announcement. The parties who sign it are among the leading business men of Chicago:

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of premiums to the members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, have been authorized by the management to announce Monday, January 21st, 1867, as the time when the final award of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.

In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise—and that the certificates may be held by *bona fide* purchasers, and not by him—it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of.

The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the premiums.

W. F. COOLBAUGH,
President Union National Bank.
JAS. H. BOWEN,
President Third National Bank.
J. C. DORE,
President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES C FARGO,
Manager American Express.
I. Y. MUNN,
Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS,
President Second National Bank.
CLINTON BRIGGS,
Ewing, Briggs & Co.
E. G. HALL,
Hall, Kimbark & Co.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Ex-Lieutenant Governor.
AMOS T. HALL,
Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R.
Chicago, Dec. 2, 1866.

The Corry Telegraph has, from some cause, imbibed an antipathy against Erie, which is as causeless as its display is vindictive and foolish. Nearly every week that paper contains one or more articles, in which Erie is shown to a mathematical conclusion to be doomed to ruin, while the future of Corry is depicted in glowing colors. Now, we don't object to the editor of the Telegraph's making as great a place of Corry as he chooses (and everybody is well aware that its prosperity is mainly due to his labors in its behalf!) but we seriously protest against his sending Erie to perdition for some time to come at least. We have a little property here that we desire the opportunity of getting out of the way before the direful event, happens, and a good many friends to whom we should like to have the satisfaction of giving a few months' warning, that they might secure the same gratifying privilege. So, that if the Telegraph will but delay the occurrence of the dreadful day, when Erie's harbor will be an idle pond of water, and her streets become pasture fields, for a year or two longer, it will be an act of compassion which we shall hail with sincer and ever increasing thankfulness.

But, to be serious, what does the Telegraph expect to gain by its never ceasing disparagement of this city? The people of Erie have no such sentiments towards those of Corry as it would make the latter believe; on the contrary, we feel proud of her prosperity, and, hope to see it continue. The Telegraph is the first paper we have seen which appears to think it necessary to promote the welfare of its own community, that it should endeavor to misrepresent the interests of another, which is in no way its rival. Its course is the more inexcusable because it is utterly unprovoked, and in every sense in which it can be viewed reflects nothing but discredit on the party indulging in it.

Interesting News Items.

A lady in Detroit sold her rag bag for one dollar the other day, and afterwards remembered that she had put $190 in it for safe keeping.

In the United States there are 36,000 miles of railway, which cost $1,380,000,000. In Europe there are 30,000 miles, which cost $3,500,000,000. There are about 90,000 miles of telegraph here, and 60,000 in Europe.

It is reported that on the death of the Tycoon of Japan, ten high dignitaries demanded the unspeakable favor of being allowed to rip themselves up in honor of the deceased ruler. Five only were deemed worthy; the others not being sufficiently noble to receive it.

There is no abatement in the Fenian excitement on the other side of the ocean. So serious are the fears entertained of an outbreak of the Irish in London, that guards have been placed over all the depots of arms in that city.

Florida is added to the States which prefer non-representation to acceptance of the terms of Congress. The House has unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment.

Among the significant signs of the day is the brisk negro emigration to the African republic. There are as many, if not more, applications for transportation being made now as were ever made before. The emancipation proclamation, giving each negro his freedom, does not tend to decrease the desire of the African to leave us. We can part with him without many tears. Innocently, he brought on a huge war in this country, and has been constantly the evil genius of the republic. If he wants to go to Africa, let him.

Brigham Young looks longingly toward the superabundance of women in Massachusetts. He thinks it sinful that so much raw material should be wasted. In the course of a recent speech at Salt Lake City he said there are 14,000 more females than males in Lowell, and suggested that 2,000 good, God-fearing men should go there and carry off seven wives apiece. That would not be much worse than to send the poor creatures away to be gobbled up by the barbarians of Washington territory, as has been done.

Mr. McCulloch's statement of the public debt on December 1st shows that, deducting $135,364,637 in the Treasury, the total is $2,549,631,238. The report does not compare these figures with those of last year. November 30, 1865, less cash in the Treasury, the debt was $2,714,633,314, which shows a decrease of $165,002,076.

At a colored Methodist meeting in Hamilton, Ohio, on Monday evening, a rowdy negro barber named Cooper, with others, interrupted the congregation, and there was a struggle to put him out, in which razors and knives were used, and he was stabbed to the heart. Many were severely wounded on both sides.

At Beloit last week two horses, with a wagon, ran away from their driver who was drunk, and stopped on a railroad bridge, where they remained till a train came along and killed them both and smashed the wagon.

MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—Last Saturday night, some negroes on Dr. Joseph Dayen port's place, murdered the overseer, a German of quiet habits and good disposition, in a most brutal manner. It seems, from what we hear, that some of them had been engaged in stealing and killing a hog, and the German threatened to inform on them. Shortly after, they caught him some distance from the residence, and, while three held him, another cut his throat and bludgeoned him until life was extinct. They hurriedly hid his remains, and on Sunday, in some way, the affair leaked out, and they were brought to town by a party of the neighbors, and lodged in jail. On Monday the body of the unfortunate man was found.
—*Port Gibson Standard, Nov. 25.*

At Valley Falls, near Providence, R. I., on her residence, and made an attempt to cut her throat with a razor. She struggled desperately and successfully for her life, although she was wounded in the face, arms and breast, until her grandfather came and drove off the murderous wretch with a club. The surgeon who attended the woman was compelled to sew up the gashes made by the weapon. The husband eluded arrest until this forenoon, when he appeared near his father's residence, and cut his throat so thoroughly that he will probably die. He was partially intoxicated.

A NEGRO ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT A RAPE ON A WHITE WOMAN AND IS KILLED.—On last Tuesday evening as two young men were on their way home, when about one mile and a half from town they heard the cries of a woman, and on proceeding to the spot, they found a white woman lying on the ground struggling desperately, and standing over her a negro man who had knocked her down, and succeeded in tearing off her clothes, and was in the act of outraging her person. The young men immediately fired at the negro, one of the shots killing him instantly. The men who shot the negro came into town next morning, and gave themselves up to the authorities. An inquest was held by Coroner Smith over the body of the negro, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Lexington (Mo.) Express.*

SOUTH CAROLINA ENERGY.—The newspapers of South Carolina make less complaint over the losses of the war than any other State, though their losses were enormous. Beaufort, the home of the gentry, was occupied at an early day, and the Sea Islands, the most profitable cotton plantations of the South, were seized or made valueless. Sherman's army swept through with destroying hand, because the Palmetto State was looked upon as the exciting cause of the rebellion. But her citizens have gone to work in serious earnestness. They are rapidly rebuilding their railroads. They are accommodating themselves fairly to the altered conditions of labor. They were the first to pass a civil rights bill, and both the negroes and their late owners seem to be doing remarkably well under the circumstances. The business of her principal seaport has revived. The burnt district is being rapidly rebuilt, and the merchants of Charleston are showing unexampled activity. There is good stuff enough in her population to enable them to take as prominent a place in the march of material progress as they have ever done in political abstractions.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1866.
It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the great skill of that well known Surgeon and Physician Dr. Liston, from the Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary. The Doctor has been treating my son Willie, who had a discharge from his ears for two years, caused by Scarlet Fever, and he is now I am happy to say entirely cured. I regard Dr. Liston as one of the most successful and scientific Physicians in the country, as well as a gentleman of sterling worth, and well worthy of the entire confidence of the public. I send him this unsolicited testimonial, not that I think it necessary to prove his claim upon the confidence of the afflicted, for he has that already, but merely as a token of regard for his great skill and science. E. H. HOUGH, Ed. Tribune.

All in this city or vicinity who are afflicted with any disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Polypus, Dyspepsia and all forms of Chronic disease, should remember that Dr. Liston will be at Brown's Hotel, in this city, again on Friday and Saturday, the 21st and 22d days of this month, for the purpose of treating any of the above diseases which may be presented to him. Do not fail to call on him.

RENOVATION.—How often do we come in contact with persons who are always complaining of ill health! They never feel well; are either weak, debilitated, nervous, or have no appetite. We would say to this class, procure a bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters, use it according to directions, and you will soon be restored to health and vigor. For sale by all druggists. They are not a beverage.
oct13-2w

OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC.—We have received from A. Winch, of Philadelphia, the publisher, copies of this standard work, containing, in addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations, a great variety of Chronological, Statistical and other valuable information needed in the household, store, counting room, office, manufactory, and place of business. Price 20 cents.

MARRIED.

SMILEY—MEAD.—Oct. 1st, 1866, at the M. E. Parsonage, in Union, by Rev. O. L. Mead, Mr. A. Smiley, of Pitholé, and Miss Ella J. Mead, of Union, Pa.

FLAMM—BOWEN.—In Girard, Dec. 3d, by the Rev. H. O. Howland, Mr. Caleb Flamm to Miss Catharine Bowen, both of Fairview.

BUTTERFIELD—HART—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on Wednesday, Dec. 12th, by Rev. George F. Cain, Benj. F. Butterfield, to Julia C., daughter of Ira W. Hart, Esq.

LAW—WING.—On the 5th inst., in Harborcreek, at the house of Mr. B. F. Walker, by Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. Oscar Law, of Weeleyville, to Miss Augusta E. Wing, niece of Mrs. Walker.

LANGLEY—HAMILTON.—In Edinboro, Dec. 3d, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George A. Langley to Miss Hannah Hamilton.

DIED.

FRYER.—In South Erie, Dec. 7th, of Typhoid fever, Caroline Matilda, youngest child of John and Sophia Fryer, aged 10 years, 3 months and 5 days.

SALTSMAN.—On the 10th inst., in East Millcreek, Miss Sophia G. Saltsman, in the 27th year of her age.

STARR.—On the 3d inst., Lizzie, daughter of Geo. W. and Mary A. Starr, aged 8 years, and 10½ months.

STARR.—On the 10th inst., Jessie, daughter of Geo. W. and Mary A. Starr, aged 13 years, 10 months and 22 days.

JOHNSON.—At his father's residence, on Sassafras street, on the evening of Dec. 11th, Wm. A Johnson, aged 30 years.

New Advertisements.

OPENED IN A NEW PLACE.

CONRAD DECK,

TOBACCONIST,

Has opened a new store at

NO. 1251 PEACH STREET, NORTH OF THE DEPOT,

Where he will keep on hand a large and well selected stock of the choicest Cigars, Snuff, Leaf, Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco—all to be sold at the most reasonable rates.

Call and see for yourselves. He sells at wholesale or retail, and guarantees a satisfactory article.
dec13 tf

AUSTIN'S JEWELRY STORE,

29 NORTH PARK PLACE.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ANY OTHER DAYS.

I now offer unusual attractions in Elegant and Fashionable Goods, comprising diamond, amethyst, pearl and all the late styles of Jewelry. Fancy and plain Silver Ware in great variety, Gold and Silver Watches, French Clocks, Tea Ware, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Castors, Salvers, Syrup Cups, Forks and Spoons, Ladies' Fans, Mirrors, Pictures, Portrait Frames,

WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES,

(the best, all say that buy one,) and a very large variety of Fancy Articles usual in a first class city store.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

Engraving of letters on jewelry and plate in any style.

Prices low; no store rent put on the goods.

Call and see my stock, particularly the diamonds.
dec13 tf T. M. AUSTIN.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

MANN & FISHER,

NO. 2 REED BLOCK, ERIE, PENN'A,

Have a large stock of goods in their line suitable for holiday presents—consisting of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

OPERA GLASSES, SPECTACLES,

And a full assortment of all articles usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store.

We desire to call attention to our new styles of

CALENDER CLOCKS,

Which we believe to be the best in the market. Wedding rings constantly on hand and made to order.
MANN & FISHER,
dec13-tf No. 2 Reed Block.

AT WHOLESALE.

SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,
Nos. 116 and 117 William Street, New York,
Envelope Manufacturers, including every style of commercial, note, letter, official, pay, drug and portfolio envelopes.
Also sole agents for the Irving & Harrison Mills Writing Papers, by the case or smaller quantity. Price list with samples sent by mail when requested. Dealers are invited to call and examine stock, styles, prices, &c.
dec13-1m

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 91¾ acres,

SITUATED IN McKEAN TOWNSHIP,

one-half cleared, with

GOOD HOUSE, BARN & ORCHARD,

ON GOOD TERMS.

For further particulars enquire at the Drug Store of

WM. NICK & SONS
Corner 7th and State Streets.

MEAT CUTTERS AND SAUSAGE STUFFERS,

Of the best kind at

dec13-tf J. C. SELDEN'S.

SLEIGH BELLS!

A Large Stock of

ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES,

For sale by

dec13-tf J. C. SELDEN.

HORSE BLANKETS

Selling at Reduced Rates by

dec13-tf J. C. SELDEN.

SKATES!

LADIES', GENTS' & BOYS' SKATES!

Very Cheap, at

dec13-tf J. C. SELDEN'S.

MINK, FOX, OR MUSK RAT TRAPS,

By the dozen or single, for sale by

dec13-tf J. C. SELDEN.

BENER & BURGESS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CONFECTIONERY!

And Wholesale Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES, FRUIT, NUTS, TOYS, NOTIONS,

AND

FANCY GOODS,

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE!

We have a large assortment of

FINE CANDY, SUGAR TOYS, IRON, WOOD, CHINA AND TIN TOYS.

YANKEE NOTIONS,

OF ALL KINDS.

A GENERAL LINE OF GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DEALERS WILL FIND THE ASSORTMENT COMPLETE, AND PRICES LOW!

BENER & BURGESS,
431 STATE STREET.
-tjan1

INTERESTING TO LADIES.

The following extracts are from the testimony taken under oath in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office upon the actual merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, and its relative merits as compared with other machines:

Mrs. Dr. McCready says:
"I have used for nine years a Grover & Baker machine, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting and embroidering. During all that time my machine has never needed repair, and it is as good now as it was the first day I bought it.
"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyman's, Wilcox & Gibbs', Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines and Stitch machines, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic."

Mrs. Dr. Whiting gives the following reasons for the superiority of the Grover & Baker machine over all others:
"The elasticity of the stitch and ripping when it is required, and also the stitch fastening itself, as you leave off, and also the machine may be used for embroidering purposes; and therein consists the superiority over other machines.
"The stitch will not break when stretched, as the others do, and neither does it draw the work.
"I find this stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garments, in fact.
"I can use it from the thickest woolen cloth to Nansook muslin."

Mrs. Alice S. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:
Q. As the result of your observation and experience, what machine do you think best as a general family instrument?
A. The Grover & Baker, decidedly.
Q. State the reasons, such of them as occur to you, for this opinion.
A. I think it the stitch is a stronger stitch than that of any other machine I have seen used, and it seems to me much more simple in its management than other machines. One great advantage is the ease with which the seam is ripped, when necessary to do so; and I think the work of an experienced person on a Grover & Baker machine is better than work of such person on any other. It requires more skill to work other machines than the Grover & Baker.

Mrs Gen. Buell says she prefers the Grover & Baker machine over all others—
On account of its durability of work, elasticity of stitch, and strength of stitch. It never rips.
It is preferred over all others; it is very easy in its movements, and very easily adjusted, and very simple in its construction.

Mrs. Dr. Watt says—
"I have had several years experience with a Grover & Baker machine, which has given me great satisfaction. Its chief merit is that it makes a strong elastic stitch; it is very easily kept in order and worked without much fatigue, which I think is a very great recommendation. I am not very familiar with any other machine, except a Wheeler & Wilson. I prefer the Grover & Baker decidedly."

Mrs A. B Spooner says—
"I answer conscientiously—I believe it to be the best, all things considered; of any that I have known.
"In the first place, it is very simple and easily learned; the swing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage—the stitch is entirely reliable. It does ornamental work beautifully, and the embroidery stitch. It is not liable to get out of order. It operates very easily. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine.
"I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker machine."

Mrs. Dr. Andrews testifies:
"I prefer it to all other machines. I have known anything about, for the ease and simplicity with which it operates, and is managed—for the perfect elasticity of the stitch—the ease with which the work can be ripped, if desired, and still retain its strength when the thread is cut or accidentally broken—its adaptation to different kinds of work, from fine to coarse, without change of needle or tension."

Mrs Maria J. Keane, of the house of Natalie, Tillman & Co., says—
"Our customers all prefer the Grover & Baker machine for durability and beauty of stitch."

Mrs. Jennie C. Croly (Jennie Jone) says—
"I prefer it to any machine I like the Grover & Baker machine, in the first place because if I had any one I should still want a Grover & Baker and having a Grover & Baker it answers the purpose of all the rest."

The foregoing testimony establishes beyond question—
First. The great simplicity and ease of management of the Grover & Baker machines.
Second. That they are not liable to get out of repair.
Third. That a greater variety of work can be done with them than with other machines.
Fourth. That the elasticity of stitch causes the work to last longer, look neater, and wear better than work done on other machines.
Fifth. That the facility with which any part of a seam can be removed, when desired, is a great advantage.
Sixth. That the seam will retain its strength even when cut or broken at intervals.
Seventh. That besides doing all varieties of work done by other machines, these machines execute beautiful embroidery.

Over one hundred other witnesses in the case above referred to testified to the superiority of the Grover & Baker machines in the points named in substantially the same language, and thousands of letters have been received from all parts of the world stating the same fact.

These machines can be seen at WEIGEL & ZIEGLER'S MUSIC STORE, NO 820 STATE ST., who are sole agents for Erie County.

Call and examine specimens of their work.
dec13-2t

PROCLAMATION IN DIVORCE

CATHERINE KISSLING, by her next friend, George Decker, vs. JACOB KISSLING } In Court of Common Pleas, Erie Co., No 75, Aug. Term, 1866, Alias Subpoena in Divorce, return "Nihil."

Whereas, Catharine Kissling did prefer her petition to the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Erie, praying for the causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from her husband, Jacob Kissling, notice is hereby given to the said Jacob Kissling to be and appear before our Judges at Erie at a court of common pleas then and there to be holden, for the county of Erie, on the first Monday in February, 1867, to answer said petition and abide the judgment of the court in the premises.
H. L. BROWN,
Sheriff's Office, Dec 47, 1866. Sheriff.
dec13-4t

BARRAR HALL!

ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17TH.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

UNITED WITH

SKIFF'S COMEDY COMBINATION!

The greatest concentration of talent ever witnessed. Comprising every kind of performances known to the stage, condensed into one entertainment, including "The Child Wonder,"

EL NINO EDDIE,

The Boy Hero of both Hemispheres. The whole under the immediate personal supervision of

MR. SAM SHARPLEY,

Who appears nightly in his latest novelties and amusing specialities.

See Programmes, Cuts, Lithographs, Posters, &c.
Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts.
SAM SHARPLEY, MARSHAL T. SKIFF, } Proprietors.
Lew. R. Pike, Agent.—dec13-1t

THE BEST LANTERN

FOR FARMER'S USE, IS AT

GOFF, PATTERSON & CO.'S,

515 FRENCH STREET,

It burns Pithole Oil first rate. no22-tf

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—All parties who are indebted to me for fees, or who have left in my hands papers of importance, are requested to call at the office of Register and Recorder as soon as possible and settle matters now in my hands. The change of officers makes this notice necessary, and it is hoped that all who are interested will heed it.
dec6.3t SAML. REA, Jr.

FOR SALE!

Will be sold in Greene township, a span of horses, five years old. Terms—very liberal. For further information apply to C. Deck, east Sixth street; or P. Lursi, Finn & Stearn's barrel factory; or J. M. Armitt, 10th street, between German and Parade.
dec6-tf DECK, LURSI & CO.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Frederica L. Wierth, dec'd, late of Millcreek township, Erie county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and all those having claims or demands against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN WIERTH, Executor.
dec6 6w*

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Erie, to me directed, I will expose at public sale, on the 23d day of January, 1867, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property, to wit: A lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Albion, Erie county, Pa., being lot No. 4 in block No. 36, containing fifty-seven rods of land, more or less, bounded on the north by State street, east by Elk street, west by lot formerly owned by David Wilcox, and south by lot formerly owned by David Wilcox.

Terms of Sale—One-half on confirmation of sale and balance in one year, with interest secured by judgment bond and mortgage on premises; or cash in hand, at the option of the purchaser.
MARIETTE LUCE,
dec6-4t Administratrix of Abraham Luce, dec'd

FARRAR HALL!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 14TH, 1866.

The Great Confederation of distinguished Ethiopian Artists

BURGESS & LA RUE'S MINSTRELS,

universally admitted and undeniably the champion troupe of America, and the autocrats of all minstrelsy. 24 brilliant Ethiopian Stars; 6 Commedians, including the greatest of all living burlesque actors, Cool Burgess, S. S. Purdy, and W. W. Egan; 4 Clog Dancers, the champions, Mike Kanaus, Ned West and the wonderful Utica Boys.
Marvellous Vocal Quartette.
Sweet Frederick's Church and Brandesi.

FRANK BOWLE'S GREAT BRASS BAND.

Ned Kneeland's Magnificent Orchestra.

An entire change of programme each evening by the largest and most versatile company and most extraordinary combination of Instrumental, Vocal, Comic and Terpsichorean talent ever confederated in one organization.

Admission 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts.
Doors open at 7¾—to commence at 8 o'clock.
dec6-2t

THERE is one patent medicine—so called—that ought to be in every family, and that is Carter's Extract of Smart Weed. From the accounts which come to us from those that have used it, we think there can be no doubt of its great value. sep20-tf

WALKER & HONECKER,

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE,

817 STATE ST., ERIE, PA.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

New frame house on Holland street, between 2d and 3d, Erie, Pa. Lot 82½ by 165. Price low; terms easy.
New two story Frame House on 3d street, between Chestnut and Myrtle. Lot 42½ by 65. Cheap, on easy terms. Possession given immediately.
Three houses on 13th Street, between Pe