Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1866.

STEVENS SAYS DAVIS WAS NOT A TRAITOR!—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., Thaddeus Stevens arose in his place in the lower House of Congress, and declared that he "did not believe that Mr. Davis could be tried for treason. His offence was that of a belligerent, not of a traitor, and he was utterly opposed to passing laws to hang a man, after his offence, and for the purpose of hanging him!" We wait in patience to see what our Radical brethren will have to say to this declaration of their chosen leader.

"It is stated that the Hon. Geo. Pendleton, of Ohio, has declared himself in favor of impartial suffrage, as advocated by the Boston *Post* and other Democratic papers."—*Boston Post*

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, published at Mr. Pendleton's home, is forcibly reminded by the above paragraph, of the force of the old saying, 'Go abroad for news." Those who are acquainted with Mr. Pendleton's views, and know how entirely he repudiates negro suffrage in any form, it says, consider the above the best joke of the season.

THE N. Y. Tribune aptly remarks, that "the present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid course at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist."

SPIRIT OF SOUTHERN LEADERS.—The story is told that, not many days ago, a son of General R. E. Lee was visiting Richmond, and while there, was invited to a dinner, at which were present mostly ex-rebel officers. Every one can imagine that the reunion of old companions in arms—those who had sat often together around the camp fire—was not without its pleasures, even if tinged with the melancholy consciousness of having shown their valor for naught. The wine went round after dinner, and one fiery young blood, who, with all his hard knocks, had had no discretion knocked into his boiling brain, arose and proposed "The Fallen Flag." Col. Lee promptly placed his hand upon the glass and arose. "Gentlemen," said he, "this will not do. We are paroled prisoners. We now have but one flag, and that is the flag of our whole country—the glorious old Stars and Stripes. I can recognize no other, fight for no other, and will drink to no other."

Lately, for several days in succession, the writer of this frequently saw a gentleman who had been a Major General in the Confederate army. We noticed that he was singularly reticent whenever political questions were broached, though eminently companionable and delighting to converse on all other subjects. One day, there came a fit opportunity for him to define his own position "I surrendered in good faith, expecting the Government to keep its faith with me, and intending to do no less on my part. I do not deem it consistent with my position, or with my ideas of honor or propriety, for me to appear at political meetings or to converse even in promiscuous crowds on political subjects. Whatever the Government, to which I surrendered, sees fit to grant me, is my right—only that, and nothing more. It seems to me the height of impudence for paroled prisoners to be attempting to dictate the policy of the country, or talking loud-mouthed about their rights. At least, I doubt the good taste of such displays."

This is the spirit which actuates the men who wielded an active part in the rebellion. How has it been met by those who control the affairs of the dominant party in the North?

WHAT CONGRESS INTENDS TO DO.

When President Johnson inaugurated his policy, he ignored the Confederate State Governments which had been in existence during the war—appointed provisional governors—and ordered them to hold elections and conventions for the purpose of getting new governmental machinery in order. The Radicals in their turn will undoubtedly ignore the President's work, and the State Governments organized under his authority. They will order elections and conventions for the purpose of framing State constitutions and organizing State governments, just as though the States were without Governments, and were in the position of territories. The Act or Acts of Congress making provision for the re-organization of the Southern States, will undoubtedly declare that in the preliminary elections the blacks shall vote. The large majorities in both Houses for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that that hobby has made much progress even since the last session of Congress, and make it certain that when a chance comes to apply the principle at the South, the Radicals will not neglect it. Most Radicals hope that by accompanying negro suffrage with a provision excluding from the polls persons who were rebels, they would secure constituencies in favor of their party, in most, if not all the Southern States, and thus exclude the participants in the war from political power; though some members of the party are willing to proclaim a universal amnesty along with universal suffrage. Nevertheless, the prevailing sentiments among the Radicals are clearly against allowing the ex-rebels to vote, if it can be prevented. The difficulty of enforcing any laws proscribing them, for any length of time, has already been demonstrated in Maryland, but that will not prevent the Radicals from trying it. When the Southern States have Governments organized under the direction of Congress, it will still be in the power of Congress to exclude their representatives, unless the State constitutions are acceptable to the Radicals. Under such a plan of reconstruction it will be very difficult for the South to get her political privileges restored without giving suffrage to the negro, for, whatever else it may do, unless it concedes this one point, the Radicals will persist in keeping the Southern Senators and Representatives out of Congress.

At the election in Baltimore among the questions put to voters was the following: "Did you ever rejoice at a defeat of the Federal Army?" An Irishman, to whom the question was put, replied: "Shure an' I tuk the Baltimore *Clipper* an' niver knew they wur defeated.

A HARD RUB ON CURTIN.

The principal competitors for the Senatorial prize are Andrew G. Curtin, Simon Cameron, John W. Forney, Thaddeus Stevens, John K. Moorhead and Galusha A. Grow. For some time past the race seemed narrowed down to the first two contestants, and the others have been occupying the pleasant position of Mr. Micawber, in the hope that something would eventually "turn up" to their advantage. It has been generally supposed that Governor Curtin has the inside track, and his shrewd backers, to promote this end, have indulged in the greatest possible amount of what Major Wellington De Boots calls "bounce." But there is no rose without a thorn, and the bold confidence of the Curtin phalanx has been thus disposed of by a Radical journal published in the thriving town of Chester, called *The Delaware County Republican*:

"The friends of Governor Curtin seem determined to carry things with a high hand. With Colonel McClure, of the Chambersburgh *Repository*, as their field-marshal, they boldly assert that they will nominate their favorite on the first ballot in the Republican caucus. The Governor's chief and almost only claim is his great affection for the Union soldiers during the war. He himself almost openly recognizes it as the strong plank of his platform. Now, while we have no objection that the Governor and his supporters shall enjoy the luxury of making the fight for the Senatorship on such a basis, we utterly deny that they have any right to the monopoly of the credit. But, supposing they had, the mere fact of Governor Curtin having done his simple duty to the soldiers during the war, would not constitute him the competent Radical successor of Cowan as a Senator in Congress. Not only have all Governor Curtin's competitors, like other loyal Republicans, been distinguished for devotion to the brave men who fought down the rebellion, but the Governor's own pretensions as the exclusive champion of the Union soldiers had a somewhat awkward interpretation in his steady opposition to the nomination of General Geary, the Union candidate for Governor, and his indifference after his favorites had been defeated by the Republican Convention of the 7th of March last. Governor Curtin is not the man to represent the Radicals of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States. We need but refer to his almost continuous quarrels with Secretary Stanton during Mr. Lincoln's administration—to his repeated demands for the restoration of McClellan—to his singular conduct in the last Presidential contest—and we dare not conceal from the people, that he never uttered a single strong word in favor of Congress, or against Andrew Johnson, until the contest between Congress and the President had been virtually decided in favor of the Radicals. To speak more plainly, he never by word or deed, in any published letter, or official message, took ground in favor of the doctrines of which he now claims to be the exclusive representative, until he concluded to abandon his pledge made at Indiana, when a candidate for re election, never to ask office at the hands of the people, but at the end of his term to retire to private life."

But the Governor has more serious difficulties to contend with, than the mild anathemas of the journal from which we have quoted. His wily foes are using to great advantage the rumor of his promised adhesion to the present National Administration for a foreign mission, and they openly assert that it was only his *fears* of the Radical Senate which induced him to change front and endorse Congress at the eleventh hour. However this may be, there is no doubt whatever that at a period not long distant Curtin was a warm adherent of what is known as the "President's policy;" and nothing but the determined efforts of his friends to convince him that he would lose the favor of his party by doing so, could have dissuaded him from taking open ground in support of Mr. Johnson. On most of the questions which have divided the two parties in this State, he has been *at heart* generally very near right, but his timidity is such that for the sake of a little temporary popularity he has allowed himself to follow his party into the endorsement of measures which his conscience told him were dangerous. We can admire an honest Radical, who acts from a stern conviction of duty; but a mere politician like Curtin, whose sole controlling impulse is personal and party success, and who sheers from this side to that, just as the popular weather cock indicates, we can never look upon except with sentiments of mingled pity and contempt.

FORNEY'S BACK DOWN—The Radical Harrisburg correspondent of the Radical Pittsburgh *Gazette* is not disposed to give "Col." Forney much credit for his back down from the Senatorial contest. In fact, he "pokes fun" at him, and very plainly hints that something else than patriotism dictated his course. Listen to the cruel hearted man:

"Yesterday's Philadelphia *Press* contained the withdrawal of Colonel Forney from the Senatorial canvass. I do not mean to joke at the gallant Colonel's expense when I say that no event has yet transpired since the contest began, which has had less effect on the result. I state but the simple fact. Col. Forney has had his canvass for the Senatorial office more completely in his own hand than any man probably who ever entered the political arena. He nominated himself in a speech at Lebanon some six months ago; he owned the only newspapers which urged his claims; he remained before the Legislature as a candidate without a single supporter in that body; and now abandons the fight without affecting the relative strength of those gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the office. No act of political *harikari*, so startlingly unproductive of bowels, has ever occurred in Pennsylvania. There was absolutely nothing in the man (Senatorially speaking) to let out.

AT THE last election the State of New York cast the enormous vote of 719,000, and Pennsylvania of 597,000. Estimating 6½ persons to a voter, it will show the population of New York to be:

In 1866	4,673,000
In 1860	3,889,000
Increase in six years	784 000

On the same basis the population of Pennsylvania was:

In 1866	3,887,000
In 1860	2,906,000
Increase in six years	981,000

This would demonstrate that Pennsylvania is increasing more rapidly than New York. Her population shows an increase in all parts of the State, and not in the towns alone, as is the case with her northern neighbor.

JOINED THE DEMOCRACY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing on the 15th inst., says:

"As an interesting item of political information, it may be mentioned that Thurlow Weed, Esq., was admitted to the Manhattan Club, Fifth avenue, last evening. The Manhattan, you know, is the leading Democratic club here, and its admission to membership of a gentleman of Mr. Weed's political antecedents, is a curious illustration of the present unsettled condition of "men and things" in New York. Mr. Weed continues to act as one of the editors of the *Times* newspaper."

Political Brevities.

Mr. Greeley has made $100,000 out of the "Great Conflict." No wonder that he wants another civil war.

The Radical Motto.—Universal Suffrage for the Black Man—Restricted Suffrage for the White Man.

Latter Day Loyalty.—Calling "our President" a traitor, and holding office under his administration.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that it will tax the wisdom of Congress heavily to undo the mischief done by the President. But the wisdom of Congress can't bear a heavy tax.

Horace Greeley asks, 'If Justice is blind, how is she to discover that one man is white and another colored?" The Norfolk *Virginian* answers the conundrum very promptly: "By the smell."

The cardinal principles of the Radical party are: 1st. That no person is a legal voter unless he votes the Radical ticket. 2d. That there is no place for a State in the Union except it sustains the Radical party.

An exchange, in consequence of there being so many gallant officers who have won their titles by fighting, recommends Forney to drop his appellation of "Colonel," and not use it, as he does, in conspicuous headlines to all his trashy speeches.

Henry J. Raymond was educated at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, New York, and the students of the institution lately looked up the records to see which of the rival secret societies he belonged to. They were rather amused than astonished to find his name on the rolls of both.

It is said Macauley met Mrs. Beecher Stowe at Sir Charles Trevelyan's and rallied her on her admiration of Shakespere. "Which of his characters do you like best?" said he. "Desdemona," said the lady. 'Ah! of course," was the reply; "for she was the only one who ran after a black man."

The Leaguers and the negroes who made up the bulk of Wendell Phillips' audience on Tuesday evening last, at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, gave the political lunatic *six rounds of applause* for asserting that Gen. Grant was a traitor! One year ago this acclamation, if made by a Democrat in that city, would have cost him his life.

When Butler left Columbus, Ohio, he went to the depot unattended and in a plain carriage. The only token or recognition he received on his way to the depot was this: Just after he passed North street, a man in great haste ran from the sidewalk into the street, stopped the carriage, and exclaimed, holding up a dirty spoon, "Here General, here's something you dropped."

The credulous souls who swallow the statement that the Democratic party is dead are requested to examine the following table:

	Vote in 1864.	Vote in 1866.	Gain.
Pennsylvania	276,316	289,251	12,935
Ohio	205,568	213,606	8,038
Indiana	131,201	155,399	24,198

If a dead party can gain 45,171 votes in three States it is certainly a very vigorous corpse, is it not?

A Republican cotemporary says that the North has tried the effect of kindness on the South, but it has proved of no avail, and only serves to make them arrogant. This reminds us of the old woman who was advised to try the effect of kindness on her husband, being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head. She replied that she had tried "bilin water," and it did not do a bit of good. She was rather doubtful about the effect of coals.

If the Southern States are in the Union and legally qualified to pass upon the constitutional amendment, and thus assist in changing the fundamental law of the land, how is it that they are out of the Union when they come to elect Senators and Representatives to Congress? Will the Radicals explain this inconsistency in their position before the country?

Fred. Douglass and his son have purchased a house at Alexandria, Va., and will shortly establish their peculiar journal in that city. The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* says: "If the Douglasses succeed in Dixie, they will do better than they did here in the hotbed of their professed friends, when engaged in the grocery business. They occupied a good stand, and kept good goods, but they did not get enough patronage from their Abolition and negro equality brethren to buy their salt."

Historical Facts—It is a fact that the democratic party always sustained every incumbent of the Presidential chair who has defended the Constitution; and the anti-Democrats have heartily opposed all such. The only three Presidents ever elected by the anti-Democrats were Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln. Each died in the Presidential office, and was succeeded by Vice Presidents elected by the same party. In each case, the anti-Democrats quarrelled with the Vice Presidents, because they would insist on being guided by the Constitution; and they each in turn had to throw themselves for support on the Democratic party. These are significant historical facts.

Anna Dickenson, Butler, Sumner and such statesmen constantly tell us that the negro saved the country during the late war. How true is this? There were 169,624 all told, bought, drafted and driven into the army; 14,887 of these deserted, and 20,236 were discharged for disability, leaving about 134,000; of these, the greater portion were employed on fortifications, never seeing a foe. The number that met an enemy in battle was extremely small. How absurb, then, to talk of the negro having saved this country. If victory had depended on negro valor, the star-spangled banner would now be furnishing material for dish-rags, perhaps, for Jeff. Davis' kitchen at Richmond.

The New Orleans *Picayune* regrets to record that "Louisiana has been disgraced by a denial of the right of free speech to one of the colored race. If it had happened to a white man it would not have been either so remarkable or so offensive, but to deny it to one of the nation's wards and pets is atrocious." It seems that the Rev. Armistead Lewis, a colored preacher of the Baptist denomination, in Opelousas, Louisiana, declared that the Radicals are less the friends of the colored race than the Southern men whom they wished to disfranchise, and advised his hearers to choose the latter for their friends and employers. Whereupon the Bureau autocrat of that region, who wishes to compel the negroes to take him and those who pay him commissions for their "friends and employers," ordered the reverend colored Lewis to abandon preaching and suspended him from his functions. Will the Radical papers make a note of this outrage upon "free speech" in "rebellious Louisiana?"

The Savannah correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows: "Lo, the poor negro! I have traveled extensively through the South recently, and the picture is the same everywhere. The negro has been suddenly thrown upon his own resources and is not prepared for and does not understand the situation in which his Northern friends (!) have been so long desirous of placing him. There is plenty of work for him to do, and his former masters are anxious to employ him and willing to pay him; but beyond the satisfaction of his immediate wants he will not work. He is not provident, and his mind is filled with Utopian dreams that the rivulets will all run whiskey, that corn cakes will grow cooked to a turning on the roadside, and that hogs with forks in their backs and knives in their teeth will come to him roasted and begging to be eaten. When they do work they demand exorbitant wages from their employers, are regardless of their contracts, and seem to think it a part of their duty to be obstinate and insulting, or lazy or negligent to those who hire them."

A negroist, who once had acted with the Democratic party, as it was said for patronage sake, the other day tried to justify his change of sentiments to a Democrat, and wound up by saying that "the Democratic party, when last in power, was so corrupt that it was a shame for any decent man to have anything to do with it." 'Oh," said the Democrat, "the Democratic party has undergone a complete purification within the last four years." "How so?" eagerly inquired Mr. Abolitionist. "Why," slowly responded the other, "all the rascals left the Democratic party at the breaking out of the war to secure a share of the plunder, and we thus got rid of them. There was Forney, Ben. Butler, and—" without waiting to hear the balance of the list, our negroist moved rapidly up street.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, in a late speech, said: —"Wherever there is a people struggling for liberty and nationality, I am in favor of revolution, and give to them a hearty God speed. In Ireland and Mexico, where they want to copy our institutions and follow in our footsteps, my heart throbs with sympathy for them." When Mr. Alexander Long gave expression to such sentiments on the floor of the House, Colfax left the Speaker's chair, and offered a resolution to expel him from his seat.

Accounts from Washington state that General Dick Taylor has been there for several days, a portion of the time the guest of Gen. Grant. If the Radicals impeach President Johnson for not shooting or hanging all the leading Rebels, what may we not expect them to do with General Grant for receiving a Rebel General as a guest?

A respectable lady of Union City, Indiana, who has been a very strong Republican in her feelings, went to the polls and offered to vote, which of course was refused, when she replied very indignantly: "Just as I thought—negroes before women."

In view of the rumor that Confederate notes are again coming into circulation in the remote South, the Mobile *Times* says: "We can add that Mobile wood dealers will take them, even, cord for cord. If this be treason, make the most of it."

The N. Y. *Tribune* says, "an impeachment of the President will almost certainly plunge the country into convulsions and civil war, just when its need of peace and thrift is most urgent."

The Radicals say that the President has repeated the arguments of his message a hundred times. He will have leisure to repeat them a hundred times more before any Radical can answer them.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says it hopes Congress will provide against future rebellions, for it is sure the next rebellion will not come from the South.

Bishop Hopkins, who has just made a tour of the South, says he did not hear a disloyal word from a white man during the whole trip.

Brief Paragraphs.

The old information still stands good that two or three thicknesses of unbroken newspapers upon a bed are equal to a thick blanket in keeping the person warm.

Home made Vinegar.—Every family may make its own vinegar. The Maine Farmer publishes the recipe for making it, furnished by a lady. She took the parings and cores of apples, poured on boiling water, with a little molasses and yeast, put all into a large stone jar, and kept it where it was moderately warm. In three weeks it was good sharp vinegar.

The Boston *Journal* gives a remedy for use when the chimneys of lamps become foul or covered with a white crust that can neither be washed off nor removed in the usual way. In this case the inside of the chimney should be rubbed with whiting and strong vinegar, and then rinsed with clean water and wiped perfectly dry.

How to Choose a Wife.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man, in the choice of a wife, to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason that, when there are many daughters, they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments, and know more and do more, than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.

One of the most inconceivable things in the nature of the brain is that, although the organ of sensation, it should itself be insensible. To cut the brain gives no pain; yet in the brain alone resides the power of feeling pain in any part of the body. If the nerve which leads to it from the injured part be divided, we become instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only by communication with the brain that any kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ itself is insensible.

Aunt Hetty knows a good deal about the world. Her advice has the true ring to it. She writes:—"Girls, beware of transient young men; never suffer the addresses of a stranger; recollect that one steady farmer boy or mechanic is worth all the floating trash in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack with a gold chain about his neck, a walking stick in his paw, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless skull, can never make up the loss of a father's house and a good mother's counsel, and the society of brothers and sisters; their affections last, while those of such a young man are lost in the wane of the honeymoon." Aunt Hetty is sound. Stick to her, girls, and you'll come out all right.

Curious Statistics.—Some statistical genius declares that "more money is expended in the United States for segars than for all the common schools in the country." A wag who, is undoubtedly a lover of the weed, seeing this statement going through the papers, gets off the following:—"It has been calculated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer, amounts to enough in this country to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions. The expense of buttons on the backs of our coats, where they are of no earthl use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums. The value of tails to dress coats, (of no value in reality, for warmth or convenience,) is actually greater than the cost of our excellent system of common schools. It has been estimated that the value of old boots thrown aside, which might have been worn at least a day longer, is more than enough to buy a flannel night gown for every baby in the land. Also, that the cost of the extra inch on the tall shirt collars of our young men is equal to the sum necessary to put a Bible into the hands of every one of the Patagonian giants."

The whole history of our race—all nature indeed—teems with examples to show what may be accomplished by intrepid perseverance and patient toil. It is related of Tamerlane, the celebrated warrior, the terror of whose army spread through all eastern nations, and whom victory attended at almost every step, that he once learned from an insect an example of perseverance, which had a striking effect on his future character and success. When closely pursued by his enemies, as the anecdote is related, he took refuge in some old ruins, where, left to his solitary musings, he espied an ant, striving and tugging to carry away a single grain of corn. Its unavailing efforts were repeated sixty nine times, and at each several time, as soon as he reached a certain point he fell back with his burden, unable to surmount it. But the *seventieth* time he bore away his spoils in triumph and left the wondering hero reanimated in the hope of future victory. Sheridan was at first timid, and obliged to sit down in the midst of a speech. Convinced of his failure, he said one day to a friend, "it is in me, and shall come out." From that moment he rose and shone, and triumphed in a consummate eloquence. Here was reason and resolution.

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—My friend, did you ever know, can you call to mind a single case of a person who, having his own way to make in the world, spent his time in the street, in billiard saloons, around hotels, or in any form of dissipation to succeed in a great degree in any enterprise? Look over your list of friends and acquaintances and note their course. Do you not find upon examination that those who to-day are men of influence and honor, were the youth who made the most of valuable time, turning it to good account; and, on the other hand, don't you find that those who stood at the corners with a cigar or pipe in their mouth, went from bad to worse, from worse to ruin. Sadly must the answer be made—O! that it were not so—they have failed. Will you not profit by the experience of others? Go not that way. Never be idle. Every moment of your time is a golden one; use it as such. Improve the mind. Fix your eyes upon some noble object. Be men. The call is for men. Will you not be one of that number who can say, "I am a man."

HOW TO SELECT FOWLS.—In view of the fact that the holiday season is at hand, when poultry is more frequently on our tables than at any other time of the year, an exchange submits the following rules for selecting good fowls: A young turkey has a smooth leg and soft bill, and if fresh the eyes will be bright and feet moist. Old turkeys have scaly, stiff feet. Young fowls have a tender skin, smooth legs, and the breast bone yields readily to the pressure of the finger. The best are those that have yellow legs. The feet and legs of the old fowl look as if they had seen hard service in the world. Young ducks are tender under the wing, and the web of the foot is transparent. The best are thick and hard on the breast. Young geese have yellow bills, and the feet are yellow and supple; the skin may be easily broken by the head of a pin; the breast plump, and the fat white. An old goose is unfit for the human stomach.

HORACE GREELEY.—A correspondent writes: Perhaps I ought to say here that the common impression about Greeley's mode of life is not correct. While in the city, away from his home, he does not, as is generally supposed, board at the pie and pea nut stands in the Park, nor does he sleep in one of the back rooms of the Tribune office on a hard sofa. He eats at the Maison Dore, and has a nice room on Twenty-fourth street, handsomely furnished with election returns and tariff statistics. The rumor that when he comes to town on Monday morning he brings five day's rations of boiled turnips from his farm, to last till Friday night, is also without foundation. He has recently made $100,000 out of his "Conflict," and feels quite rich, of course. In fact, it was said he was seen, the other day, hanging, as it were, on the verge of a tailor's shop in the Bowery, the establishment of Mr. Max Rosenfeldstein, and people need not be surprised to hear of his having a new coat before many days.

THE MISCHIEF OF PASSION.—"Will putting one's self in a passion mend the matter?" said an old man to a boy, who had picked up a stone to throw at a dog. "Yes, it will mend the matter," said the passionate boy, and he quickly dashed the stone at the dog. The animal, thus enraged, sprang at the boy, and bit his leg, while the stone bounded against a shop window, and broke a pane of glass. Out ran the shopkeeper, and seized the boy and made him pay for the broken pane. He had mended the matter finely, indeed! It never did, and it never will mend a matter to get in a passion about it. If the thing be hard to bear when you are calm, it will be harder when you are in anger. If you have met with a loss, you will only increase it by losing your temper. Try to be calm, especially in trifling troubles, and when great ones come, try to bear them bravely.

REVENGE.—Two men in the south of Africa swore eternal hatred to each other. One of them found one day the little daughter of his enemy in the wood. He ran quickly to the young girl, cut off two of her fingers, and sent her home bleeding, whilst he, with brutal joy, shouted, "I have had my revenge!"

Years passed, and the little girl was grown up a woman, when one day a poor gray-headed beggar came to her door earnestly begging for food. The young woman recognized him immediately as being the same horrible man who had cut off her fingers when a child. She went into the cottage instantly, and desired her servant to bring him bread and milk as much as he wanted. She sat down near him and watched him while he ate. When he had finished and was ready to go, she pointed to her hand and said to him, "I, too, have my revenge!"

The editor of the Louisville Journal says if he possessed the most valuable things in the world, and was about to will them away, the following would be his plan of distribution: I would give the world truth and friendship, which are so very scarce. I would also give an additional portion of truth to lawyers and merchants. I would give to physicians skill and learning. I would give to printers their pay. To gossiping women, short tongues. To voting women, good sense, modesty, large waists and natural teeth. To young sprouts and dandies, common sense, little cash, and hard labor. To old maids, good tempers, smiling faces, little talk and good husbands. To old bachelors, love for virtue, for children and wives.

IF you want a correct likeness go to Wager & Co.'s photograph rooms, 1328 Peach street, above depot. Having introduced all the latest improvements in the art, they flatter themselves they can satisfy the most fastidious. They have the most pleasant and airy rooms this side of the eastern cities, an improved background, beautiful side decorations and a large life sized mirror, in which the subjects can look themselves square in the face while the picture is being taken.—The sky light is the largest in the city, and pictures can be taken in a cloudy day as well as in the clearest. Sept.13-tf.

MARRIED.

BRAWLEY—BALL—On Thursday, the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, G. J. Ball, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Spaulding, Mr. Richard Rush Brawley, to Miss Ione Ball, all of this city.

WARREN—CUMMINS—On Wednesday evening, the 26th inst., at the residence of Samuel Cummins, Esq., by Rev. E. A. Johnson, Mr Henry G. Warren, to Miss Anah H. Cummins.

BLAKELY—LOCKWOOD—On Dec. 4th, in Girard, by Theodore Ryman, Esq., Mr. Nelson L. Blakely, to Miss Louisa L. Lockwood, both of Greenfield township, Erie Co., Pa.

McCLELLAND—MARTIN—On December 13th, in Girard, by Theodore Ryman, Esq., Mr. Robert McClelland to Miss Lottie Martin, both of Girard.

WHEELER—KENT—On December 6th, by Rev. W. N. Reno, Mr Hubbard Wheeler, of Franklin, to Miss Martha C. Kent, of Girard.

HOTCHKISS—BLISS—At the Fountain House, Spring Boro, Mr. S. M. Hotchkiss, and Miss Nettie Bliss, all of Erie Co., Pa.

SHEPARD—ROGERS—By Rev S Warren, on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. E N. Rogers, Mr Samuel G. Shepard, and Miss Mary C. Rogers, all of Union Mills, Pa.

ALLEN—LOWTHERS—On Monday evening, the 24th inst., at the residence of John Dighton, by the Rev. Dr. Lyon, Mr. Frank Allen, to Miss Hattie N. Lowthers, all of this city.

DORMAN—MUNCEE—In Waterford, Dec. 19th, by Rev. W. H. Cutler, Mr. George Dorman, of Amity, to Miss Eustacy Muncee, of Venango

DIED.

MIDDLETON—On the 17th inst., Mary Ann, wife of James I. Middleton, of Waterford tp. Aged 53 years.

OPENED IN A NEW PLACE.

CONRAD DECK,
TOBACCONIST,
Has opened a new store at
NO. 1231 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 prices.

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.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

GOTHIC HALL CLOTHING STORE!

NO. 1209 PEACH STREET,

Three doors North of the Railroad Track,

ERIE, PA.

WAGNER & KUHN,

Having opened a new Store in the above locality respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand one of the largest and most carefully selected stocks of Ready Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., ever brought to this market—all purchased since the fall in prices and to be sold at the most reasonable figures. We have one of the best cutters in the country and will engage to make up Clothing in the most fashionable and durable style. Our stock is complete. Nothing in the line of our trade has been neglected. Give us a call and see for yourselves. We warrant our goods to be as we represent them and our prices as low as any in the city. WAGNER & KUHN.
dec20 tf

$100 SAVED

ON A PIANO FORTE!

$25 to $50

ON A MELODEON OR ORGAN!

By purchasing of

Z. SMITH, OF ERIE,

Instead of sending orders to New York.

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS

Furnished from the following celebrated Manufacturers

Steinway & Sons, New York,
Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md.,
Wm. B. Bradbury, New York,
Grovesteen & Co., New York,
Boardman & Gray, Albany, N. Y.,
Geo. A. Prince & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.,
H. Spang, Syracuse, N. Y.
Jewett & Goodman, Cleveland, O.
Chambers & Gabler, New York

PRICES AT A LARGE DISCOUNT

BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!

Pianos from $250 to $1,600.

☞ All persons desiring a first rate Piano or Melodeon are invited to call and examine our Instruments before purchasing elsewhere

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

No. 815 State Street, Erie, Pa.
no30'65tf Z. SMITH.

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.

ENVELOPES & WRITING PAPERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
SAMUEL RAYNOR & CO.,
Nos 115 and 117 William Street, New York,

Envelope Manufacturers, including every style of epistolary, 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

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.

HEARN, CHRISTIAN & CRAIG

Have just received from New York
A FRESH LOT OF COFFEE AND SPICE
Also, received from New York,
One hundred kits of No. 1 Shore Family Mackerel, an
the Genuine Cod Fish. au23-tf

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 & Lyon's, Wilcox & Gibbs', Ladd & Webster's, the Florence machines and Hoat's 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 machines over all others:

"The elasticity of the stich 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 stich 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 B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Mr. Whipple, Secretary of the American Missionary Association, testifies:

Q. As the result of long 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 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 sewing 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 June) says—

"I prefer it to any machine. I like the Grover & Baker machine, in the first place because if I had any other 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

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

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.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 7, 1866.

dec13-4t

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. Lurei, Finn & Stearn's barrel factory; or J. M. Arndt, 10th street, between German and Parade.

dec6-tf

DECK, LUREI & 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. 34, 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

FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 97½ 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.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A large 6 pp. Catalogue, teaching how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin. How to force whiskers, restore, curl and beautify the hair, renew the age, cure Drunkenness, Nervous Debility, and other useful and valuable information. Everybody send for it. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

nov29-tf

WALKER & HONECKER,

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

817 STATE ST., ERIE, PA.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

New frame house on Holland street, between [illegible] 2d, Erie, Pa. Lot 82½ by 165. Price low; terms easy.

New two story Frame House on 2d street, between Chestnut and Myrtle. Lot 42½ by 65. Cheap, on easy terms. Possession given immediately.

Three houses on 12th Street, between Peach and Sassafras. Lots 42½ by 142 each; price low, terms easy.

Frame house on 8th street, between State and [illegible] possession 1st of April.

Frame house on 12th street, between Peach and Sassafras; lot 42½ by 140; will be sold at a great bargain.

House and lot on 6th street, between Peach and Sassafras. Lot 42½ by 140; will be sold at a great bargain.

House and lot on 6th street, between Peach and Sassafras. Lot 82½ by 165.

House and two lots on 8th street, between [illegible] and Cherry. Price low and terms easy.

Brick house on 6th street, between German and Parade. Lot 82½ by 165; on long time—price low.

House and two lots on French street, between [illegible] 5th; terms easy, price low.

House and lot on corner 11th and German streets, 82½ by 165; price low, on long time.

Several fine residences, ranging in price from [illegible] to $75 000, in the best locations in the city.

House and lot on east Seventh street, between French and Holland, with fine fruit trees and [illegible]

House and lot on west Seventh street, between Peach and Sassafras.

Fine brick house on Fifth street, between French and Holland.

Brick house on east Sixth street.

House and lot on south side of 12th street, [illegible] from Sassafras.

House and lot on Fourth street between Sassafras and Myrtle.

House and lot on Sassafras, between 8th and 9th streets, 3d door from 12th.

Brick house with 8 acres of land, on Water [illegible] residence of Col Campbell.

Brick house on 11th Street, between Peach and Sassafras; residence of Miles Boyle.

Frame house on 11th street, between Peach and Sassafras, lot 82½ by 165.

LOTS FOR SALE.

22 feet by 147 to an 18 foot alley, on north west corner State and 10th street.

24 feet by 100, on State street, between [illegible] east side.

21 feet by 100 east side State street, corner [illegible]

21 feet by one hundred, east side State street, [illegible] 7th above.

Brick store on State street, between 7th and 8th. Lot 22½ by 165.

40 by 165 south side of 10th street, part of out lot No. 557.

74 by 100, south side 10th street, near Ash Lane, part of out lot No. 557.

4[illegible]½ by 165 on 6th street, between German and Holland, No. 967.

82½ by 165 on 6th street, between German and Holland, No. 1974.

82½ by 165, on 7th street, between German and Holland, No. 1959.

Four full city lots on Poplar street, between 4th and 5th streets.

Three full city lots on Fifth street between Poplar and Cherry.

50 feet by 80 1-2, corner Peach and 21st street.

100 feet by 165 on 8th street, between French and Holland.

Five lots on 9th street, 33 by 180, to an alley, between Wallace and Ash Lane; on long time and [illegible]

31 by 165, on 14th street, near Ash Lane; [illegible]

Two full city lots on 11th street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

Four full city lots on 12th street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets.

86 1-2 by 165 on French street, between [illegible]

82 1-2 by 165, on west 6th street, corner of [illegible] adjoining W. King, Esq.

Five lots on Sassafras street, between [illegible]

82 1-2 by 165 corner of 5th and Poplar streets.

40 by 145 to an alley, on east side State street, between 12th and 13th; will sell twenty feet [illegible] cheap.

Fine residence lot of 8 acres, adjoining Capt. Wilkins and J. S. Carter in Mill Creek.

20 by 165 on east side State, between [illegible] streets.

FARMS FOR SALE.

150 acres, 3 miles from Erie, between Buffalo and P. & E. railroad; 40 acres of timber, balance in the highest state of cultivation; brick house, [illegible] barn and fine orchard.

42 acres on Chapel Hill, six miles from Erie—[illegible] orchard; 58 acres timber; good grain land; well [illegible]

100 acres on Lake Road, four miles from Erie—[illegible] barn and good orchard.

108 acres near Harborcreek; good grass land, adjoining Capt. Hinton's.

50 acres of hemlock timber land near Concord Station, on the P. & E. RR.; very cheap.

Several other good farms within two miles of the city.

60 acres of land, two and one-half miles from Erie, on Wattsburgh road, house, two barns, two orchards.

31 acres in Greene township, two miles from Erie.

65 acres two miles from Erie, near Ridge Road, under fine cultivation.

80 acres near Harborcreek, on Lake Road, near Four Mile Creek.

A large amount of Oil Lands and producing wells in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Canada, are offered at extremely low prices.

no[illegible]

NEW CONFECTIONERY, TOY

AND

FANCY GOODS STORE

BENER & BURGESS,

Have opened at

730 STATE STREET,

A RETAIL CANDY, TOY, FRU

AND NOTION STORE,

Where their customers will always fin

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF GO

IN OUR LINE.

They will keep a good line of

TOYS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOO

AND

FRESH CONFECTIONERY

OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞ Being Manufacturers, their facilities are best for supplying their customers with FRESH CAN EVERY DAY.

BENER & BURGESS,

730 State Stre

no22-tjan1

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS CIATION,

1866. ERIE, PENN'A.

REGULAR LECTURE C

AT

FARRAR HALL.

9 Jan 8—Rev. John Lord, LL.D. [illegible] Luther and the German Reformation.

10 Jan. 9—Rev. John Lord, LL.D. [illegible] mund Burke and Parliamentary Eloquence.

11. Jan. 15—Ralph Waldo Emerson [illegible] supplied.)

12. Jan. 22—Prof. E. L. Youmans [illegible] cation in England."

13. Jan. 29—James E. Murdock [illegible] Readings.

It is possible that one or two of the [illegible] lectures will be changed, but genera[illegible] above stated.

One seat,
Two seats,
Three seats,
Four seats,
Five seats,
Each odd seat,
Tickets to single lectures,

We have endeavored to prepare the very be[illegible] of lectures it was possible for us to [illegible] the lecturers secured are [illegible] have added one or two new [illegible] prove acceptable. Three or [illegible] patrons would have been glad to hear again [illegible] Dr. Holland, Dr. Chapin, Prof. Agassiz, [illegible] unable to come this winter. The course [illegible] least $1,000; and we venture to assert [illegible] character of the lecturers, and in the [illegible] ity of the lectures, it will fully equal, if not [illegible] any course that will be delivered in any other [illegible] boring cities. We trust the friends of [illegible] cultivation and entertainment will show their [illegible] ation of our efforts by liberally contributing [illegible] course.

A. H. CAUGHEY, E. L. PALTON, E. WHITLEY, O. G. HOLT, W. [illegible] DAYTON, ABBO GOFF, C. E. GUNNISON, Lecture [illegible]

no12-tf

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cer

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant [illegible] distilled from the rare and beautiful flower [illegible] which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.

—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can [illegible] very much to their advantage by [illegible] charge) by addressing the undersigned. [illegible] fears of being humbugged will oblige by [illegible] card. All others will please address [illegible]

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, 831 Broadway, N

ant,

dec23'65-1y.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

F. A. WEBER & CO., 814 State

Have commenced keeping Pratt & Co's [illegible] Baltimore Oysters, which they will sell [illegible] can or case. These Oysters are considered [illegible] the market. Hotels, saloons and private [illegible] plied at low prices.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER,

an Essay of Warning and Instruction to young Men—published by [illegible] ard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Philadelphia

jal1'66-1y.