Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1867.

☞ *The most Largely circulated newspaper in N. W. Pennsylvania, and the best Advertising medium.*

To the State Press.

The undersigned, Committee of the Lake Erie Press Association, respectfully call the attention of the publishers of the State to the fact that the bill for the publication of the laws is now in the hands of the appropriate committees of the Legislature, and will soon come before that body for passage or rejection.

The bill, as drawn up by the Committee, is so just and impartial as to have met the hearty endorsement of most of the publishers in the State, without regard to political distinctions. A majority of them have published articles in its favor, and the desire is general to secure its adoption.

What we wish, however, to especially impress upon the minds of the members of the fraternity, is this: *that in order to effect the passage of the bill, individual effort must be combined with newspaper expressions.* The direct influence of each publisher upon those members of the Legislature with whom he is personally acquainted will do more towards the success of the measure than all the editorials from now to the day of judgment.

Let every publisher who favors the bill *sit down at once and write either to his immediate representative*, or to such one of the members as he may be acquainted with, urging his favorable consideration of the bill, and requesting him to endeavor to secure its adoption at the present session. Let it also be impressed upon them that the shape in which it has been introduced is the one that is most satisfactory to a majority of the Press in the Common wealth, and that, as the measure is designed to be one for the benefit of all classes of the people, it is particularly desired that no changes be made in the bill that will divest it of its non-partizan character. If an attempt is undertaken *to tinker the bill to suit every* conflicting interest that may seek to be advanced, the variety of opinions will be certain to ensure its defeat. No act can be drawn up to suit the taste of every person concerned; and if, after a year's trial, this one is found to be defective, it will be an easier task to procure the necessary amendments, than it is to obtain the passage of an original bill of the kind.

The Press of Pennsylvania have long and justly complained of the want of a law such as is now proposed. We can assure the fraternity, from personal knowledge of the opinions of members of the Legislature, that the adoption of a bill for the publication of the laws is not a matter of as much difficulty as might be imagined. All that is needed is the hearty co-operation of the publishers of the State in the effort—not merely through the columns of their papers, but by direct individual exertion,—and if they fail to do this, the stigma of its defeat will lie at their own doors, and they can no longer make just complaint on the subject.

J. H. COGGSWELL,
Titusville Herald, (Rep.)
B. F. H. LYNN,
Erie Dispatch, (Ind.)
BENJ'N WHITMAN,
Erie Observer (Dem.)
Committee.

Publishers favorable to the movement are requested to copy or notice.

A FAVORITE RADICAL TRICK EXPOSED.

The Dispatch of Friday last, in alluding to and copying an extract from the New York Herald, descended to a species of misrepresentation which has grown too common of late among journals of its political creed. The World's article was an ingenious attempt to show that, judged by the standard of Washington's life and actions, the present Radical party in opposition to the settled habits and practices of the founders of the Government; and, after citing facts relating to that great man, it was deduced that if Washington was the true patriot and pattern of statesmanship we have held him to be, the Radical party must of necessity be a wicked, unjust and dangerous organization. This editorial is taken up by our daily cotemporary, and treated in such a way as to convey the impression that the World is an endorser of slavery and rebellion; and a ground of prejudice is sought to be found in it against the whole Democratic party. Now, it may be that in our neighbor's view this is a perfectly legitimate mode of party warfare. But we think it would not be hard to convince it of the error into which it has fallen, and, for the sake of trying the experiment, we shall take up the same copy of the Dispatch that contained the article referred to, and see what can be made out of it by the system to which it has resorted. The first editorial on the fourth page is one telling our citizens their duty at the election on Friday. By leaving out certain words, substituting others, and torturing sentences to suit our purpose, we can make it advocate the following odious doctrine:

"There are good men and *poor (men)* before them, asking their votes. If they *select the poor (men,)* they will do themselves and the city injustice, and they will then deserve all the trouble and annoyance, and delay and uncertainty, which usually follows the placing of *poor men* in office."

Here, it is plain that an antagonism is sought to be created between the poor men of the city, and those who are in better circumstances, and persons who did not read the original might readily be made to believe that such was the object. What a howl of indignation against our cotemporary could not its enemies have excited, by copying these two sentences, separate and apart from the rest of the editorial, and spreading them broad-cast over the city, accompanied with a heading designed to misconstrue their intention? Again, in the editorial comments on the World's article, it would not be difficult by the same method to hold our neighbor up to the scorn of the community as guilty of entertaining the most unpopular views. For instance, what does it mean when it speaks of "showing the American people that the Washington they had believed in was merely a man of straw, and a swindle upon history;" and can it be possible that it really believes the following?

"The slaveholders' rebellion of 1861 was a higher, holier cause than the struggle for freedom in 1776, and its leaders better and purer men than the Father of his Country."

Were we disposed to convict the Dispatch of rank "disloyalty," this would be enough, but lest there might be a few who would still be disposed to doubt the charge, we could proceed still further:

"If Washington is what we have been *taught to believe, slavery must be right*, and the South, in buying, selling, burning at the stake, and whipping, was breaking no law of God or morality."

And again:

"Washington headed the rebel army and so did Lee—either both must be right or both wrong."

It is no part of our purpose to convey the impression that the Dispatch really entertains such views; all that we wish to do is to show how simple a matter it is to quote men's expressions, and yet misrepresent them at the same time. The above sentences *do actually occur* in its Friday's edition, but as a matter of course they are so qualified by accompanying language as to entirely alter the meaning that would be inferred from the extracts given. Shameful as it would be to palm them upon the public as the genuine sentiments of the Dispatch, it would not be a particle more unfair than the plan adopted by that paper in the case of the World's editorial. We trust that in justice to that able journal, and the Democratic party, our cotemporary will not fail to magnanimously explain its deception, and apologize for having allowed its partizan zeal to run away with its better instincts. It may be added, that, in two-thirds of the cases in which quotations from the speeches of Democratic orators, or the editorials of Democratic papers, are made by the Radicals, they are garbled and distorted to suit the object sought after, in the method exposed above.

CHEERING ELECTION RETURNS

Later election returns from New Hampshire show that the Radical majority cannot be more than 3,000 a falling off of 1,600 since last year, and of 3,000 since 1865. The vote of the State has increased largely, and the gains in the towns we have heard from are 1,287 in favor of the Democrats to 268 in favor of the Radicals. The rascally manner in which the State is districted prevented the Democrats from electing in any one of the Congressional districts. The full vote of the State will be about 67,000, divided as follows: Radicals, 35,000; Democrats, 32,000. Thus it will be seen that by a system of political trickery, thirty-five thousand Radicals obtain three members of Congress, while thirty-two thousand are unrepresented. The steadfast fidelity with which the Democrats of New Hampshire, and New England generally, stand by their principles, prove of what courageous and patriotic material our party is composed. For many years in a minority, and with slight hopes of success in most of the States for years to come, they never falter, but march up gallantly to the contest, with as much self reliance, as if they had been accustomed to constant success instead of nearly invariable defeat. Their example should not be without its lesson on the Democrats of other sections.

The local elections held in our own State, so far as we have had intelligence, look well for the Democracy. In Harrisburg our ticket was successful by an average majority of 225, carrying every ward in the city. Mr. Clymer, who was remarkably popular among all classes at the State Capital, only had a majority of 170 votes. In York borough, David Small, Esq., editor of the Gazette, the staunch old Democratic organ, is re-elected Burgess by a majority of 317, a gain of 19 since October. Norristown, which gave 36 Radical majority last year, has elected a complete Democratic ticket by a majority of 85. In Marcus Hook, Chester county, the whole Democratic ticket is successful, for the first time in twenty years, by majorities ranging from 15 to 32. Bloom township, Columbia county, in October, gave Geary seventy majority. This spring the Democrats have swept the field by an average of 44 votes, the candidate receiving the largest vote being Capt. Brockway, editor of the Democratic county organ. Even in that hot-bed of Radical darkness, Allegheny county, the good old cause is making some progress. The Pittsburg Post, reporting the result in some portions of the county, says, "the figures go to show the immense change of sentiment which we are confident is not only becoming prevalent in our midst, but is extending over the entire country and which is destined to strike terror and dismay into the ranks of Radicalism at the election of 1868." Coming nearer home, we have the following from one of the most reliable citizens of Greenville, Mercer county:

Mr. Editor:—At the borough election yesterday, Dr D. B. Packard, Democrat, was elected Burgess, over Marvin Loomis, the present incumbent, by 67 majority, and A. D. Gillespie, Esq., for Judge of election, leads ex-Sheriff Leech, the Radical nominee, 41 votes. The entire Democratic ticket was elected by unprecedented majorities, except that one Radical candidate for School Director, Wm. A. Vaughn, beat Dr. Cook by a small majority. At the last election Geary had four votes over Clymer, and the year previous the Democrats were 65 in a minority. Henceforth Greenville is Democratic all over.

These returns include all that we have received up to the hour of going to press. They prove conclusively that a wonderful reaction in public sentiment is taking place, and give strong encouragement for the belief that before long the country will be redeemed from the mad control of Radicalism. The day of deliverance is nigh at hand, if Democrats but keep up their courage, and continue to labor in the cause with the fidelity that its merits demand.

The Chambersburg Repository, one of the ablest and firmest Radical papers in the State, is decidedly against the impeachment movement. It says: "We believe that we reflect the convictions of an overwhelming majority of the faithful men of the country, when we say that, however lawful, it would not be expedient to attempt impeachment on any ground known to the public. He is powerless for positive evil henceforth, and the nation desires no doubtful effort for the mere attainment of political power." Reviewing the speeches of Butler and Ashley in Congress, the Repository expresses the opinion that "neither of the gentlemen presented any ground to warrant so grave a measure as impeachment." It is palpable that the movement is destined to be a complete failure. The sensible part of the Radicals are a unit against it, and except from a few blusterers, it is not likely that we shall hear much more on the subject.

We are pleased to observe that the Southern people are going to work shrewdly to head off the Radicals in their scheme of placing that section under negro control. Instead of exciting an antagonism between the whites and negroes, the leaders of the South are rigorously seeking to conciliate the latter element, and will undoubtedly succeed in moulding it to suit their purposes. A report of a meeting at Charleston is sent to us, which was made up of both races, and addressed by General Wade Hampton and other ex-Confederates, as well as several colored men. Great good feeling was manifested, and the negroes determined to ask Congress to repeal the legal disabilities of their masters and present friends. The meeting was a most significant one, and is destined to be fruitful of important results.

BILLS VETOED.

The following is a complete list of the bills vetoed by the President during the Thirty-Ninth Congress, and of the bills which were passed over the veto, and those which became laws without the Presidential signature:

First Session—To enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, vetoed Feb. 19, 1866.

To protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication; vetoed, and passed April 9, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union, vetoed May, 1866.

To enable the New York and Montana Iron mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in market; vetoed June, 1866.

To continue in force and to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes;" passed July 16, 1866, over veto.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; not signed; failed through the adjournment of Congress.

Second Session—To regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia; vetoed; passed January 8, 1867, over veto.

To admit the State of Colorado into the Union; vetoed January 18, 1867.

For the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union; vetoed; passed Feb. 9, 1867, over veto.

To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States; vetoed; passed March 2 1867, over veto.

To regulate the tenure of office; vetoed; passed March 2, 1867, over veto.

Bills which became laws without the President's signature, the constitutional limit of ten days having expired without their return:

To repeal section 13 of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862; became a law January 22, 1867.

To regulate the franchise in the Territories of the United States; became a law Jan. 31, 1867.

To regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House and for other purposes; became a law Feb. 20, 1867.

To declare the sense of an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quarter-master's stores and subsistance supplies furnished to the army of the United States;" became a law February 22, 1867.

Recapitulation—Vetoes, 10; pocket vetoes, 1; laws passed over veto, 6; vetoes sustained, 4; became laws without signature, 4.

THE DEBT NOT YET HALF KNOWN.

The Radical papers, pretending to be zealous of public credit, deprecate any full statement of our indebtedness; and they are angry at any denunciation of Government extravagance. How little is yet realized as to the extent of the public indebtedness may be gathered from the estimate of the New York Times, which adds to the existing debt, these items:

Bounty bill of 1866	$80,000 000
Bounty bill of 1867	300 000 000
Assumption of State debts	500 000,000
Claims	3,000,000,000
	$3 880,000,000

In regard to this item of claims, we give the language of the Times:

"These claims began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in public life. So startling were the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertained.

"But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee dare not let the country understand the extent of these claims—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignored than can the Seven-Twenties, or any other part of the public debt.

"What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be, the country has no means of knowing. Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and the courage of the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the National Debt. This may seem extravagant, as it certainly is alarming; but we believe time will show that it is not an overstatement of the actual fact."

IMPEACHMENT.

The bug-a-boo of impeachment was revived in the House last week, and called forth some lively debate from members of both parties. Among the participants was Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, who spoke as follows:

"I do not boast of possessing any extraordinary degree of courage, either moral or physical, but I thank my Creator that he has so constituted me that I can rise on the floor of this House yet and declare my convictions, although they differ with the majority of that party with which I act. Sir, I differ *toto celo* with my colleague (Mr. Ashley) and I stand here in this very place, from which more than two months ago the Executive of this nation was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, to denounce the whole scheme as one of consummate folly. [Mr. Spalding occupies the same seat which Mr. Ashley occupied last session.] I say that no act amounting to a crime or a misdemeanor has as yet been proved against the Executive of the nation, and I challenge any man to reply to me when I make the averment, and I say more, I say that it is not required by some of those who charge the Executive with high crimes and misdemeanors, that proof shall be obtained; it is only necessary, as has been said in high places within the past week or ten days, that it shall be known that the President was an obstruction in the way of what gentlemen call "progress," and that therefore the Radical majority of the country must remove him."

Mr. Chandler, of New York, who voted in favor of the investigation of the President's acts, also made a speech, in which he said no proof had been obtained upon which Mr Johnson could lawfully be impeached. He concluded by remarking that in his view the subject was dead and stinking, and "an offense in the nostrils of the country."

The President has appointed the Commanding Generals of the five Military Districts into which the Act of March 2d divided the Southern States. To the First District Gen. Scofield is assigned, commanding Virginia; to the second, including the Carolinas, Gen. Sickles; Gen. Pope to the Third District, which includes Georgia, Florida and Alabama; Gen. Ord to the Fourth District, comprising Mississippi and Arkansas, and to the Fifth—Louisiana and Texas—Gen. Sheridan.

A fair specimen of the way in which the new mode of Government works, is to be seen in the recent course of General Scofield. Under the laws of the State of Virginia, a municipal election was soon to be held in Fredericksburg. Gen. Scofield has ordered the election suspended, and a Richmond dispatch informs us that he will pursue a similar course all over the military district. It is entirely within his discretion whether municipalities shall be recognized at all. A Mayor, or any State or city officer, can be hustled out of office without a moment's warning, and, if he remonstrates, Gen. Scofield can order him whipped or imprisoned, and confiscate his property into the bargain. If any newspaper in the district expresses any opinions which are obnoxious to the General Commanding, he can suppress the paper and have the editor punished at his own sweet will. If any Northern man, bent on pleasure or trade, comes within the dominion of the Military Dictator, he can be dealt with as summarily as any of the participants in the late rebellion. This is what Radicals call securing a Republican form of Government!

POVERTY OF THE SOUTH.

All the reports which reach us from the Southern States go to show that many of the people of that section are reduced to a condition of extreme difficulty. The whole South is very poor—though in some portions there is less suffering than in others—Texas only excepted, which is supposed to have doubled its population since 1860, which suffered little by the war, and which had a good season and excellent crops last year. The loyal slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri—had good crops and are in average condition. Florida is also in tolerable plight and there is not much complaint from Mississippi or Louisiana. Virginia—though a pretty wide belt through her centre suffered from drouth—is able to take care of herself. Southern Georgia is doing fairly. But middle Georgia, a large portion of Alabama, most of South Carolina, and the great central zone of North Carolina, stretching from south-west to north east, are nearly destitute of food. Their wheat generally failed. Their corn crop was planted late, in soil shallowly badly plowed, and the long summer drouth nearly destroyed it. Thousands of acres failed to produce a single ear. Hence the cry of distress, so feebly, sluggishly responded to. The South-West (save Texas) produced little food; but her cotton buys it. Large quantities of wheat and flour are now descending the Mississippi to feed the dwellers along its lower course from the abundance of Illinois, Iowa &c. The planters, enlightened by experience, will plant less cotton and more corn this year.

A COLORED CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Tennessee Papers are publishing the following letter from a colored brother:

JACKSON, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1867.

To Governor Brownlow:—

Sir: I learn that you and the lower House of your Legislature have passed a law to allow the colored people of this State to vote. So far, so good. But, sir, you have, at the same time, provided in the law that they shall not hold office! Now, what does such legislation mean? I am a colored man, and have wool on my head, but you and your white-trash can't pull that wool over my eyes. The darkies in Tennessee and elsewhere will understand what you are after, and will put their broad feet down upon you.

This act reminds me of the case where a white man and an Indian went hunting. They killed a turkey and a buzzard, and when they came to divide, the white man, to satisfy the Indian that he would do the fair thing, made this proposition: "I'll take the turkey, and you may take the buzzard; or you may take the buzzard, and I'll take the turkey." The Indian hung his head for awhile, then looking up, said to his sharp companion: "Every time turkey for white man, and buzzard for Indian." O, yes, you want us to go voting with you, but every time office for white man and vote for nigger.

I learn further, that the bill has been sent to the Senate, where it is to be hoped the restriction against my people will be wiped out. In that event, and at the warm solicitation of my friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for Governor. I expect you to be my competitor, and I propose to open the canvass at an early day, and will join you in a list of appointments from Carter to Shelby. I propose to conduct the canvass like a statesman, but notify you in advance that I will hold you personally responsible for any insult you may offer. I shall take along your debate with my friend Mr. Pryne, and shall prove from that that you have been a greater persecutor of my race in Tennessee than any other man; and charge that your present course is one purely of selfishness.

It will not be amiss to say here, that I am in favor of "equal justice to all the people of the State"—that I am in favor of relieving the colored people of the State from paying taxes for three years, and in favor of their having all the vacant lands in the State, by paying surveyor's fees—that I am the friend of all religious denominations—that I am friendly to all the secret orders of the State, but only belong to the "Order of the Lone Star." I have held the constitution of that order in my hands and sworn support to it. But more of my principles hereafter. When I get you on the stump you will learn who and what I am.

Respectfully your fellow-equal, etc.

MATT. DYER.

Political Paragraphs.

ONE-third of the nominations rejected by the Senate were "boys in blue."

GEN. BUTLER's impeachment plan is like his famous powder-boat—he wants to see how loud a noise he can make.

WHILE a Democratic member of Congress was recently addressing the House, the dirtiest, greasiest specimen of a buck negro, sung out, "You lie!" from the gallery, thereby proving himself the equal of his radical friends and companions on the floor below.

A WASHINGTON telegram in Forney's Philadelphia Press gravely says: "Very great annoyance has resulted from Andrew Johnson's removal of Mr. Lincoln's appointees." No doubt.

Point and pith of the prayers delivered in Congress of late: "Oh Lord, Thou knowest that the majority is always right and the minority wrong; bless the majority and curse the minority, and thou shalt have our good opinion and thanks."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was hissed at a theatre in Portland, Me, a few nights since. It might have been the bad singing, but newspaper men are thankful the hissing was not in a Southern city, as it would in that case involve a Congressional Investigation Committee, with half a dozen columns of majority and minority reports.

WE have a pamphlet which says "God is not once named in the Constitution." The Constitution was framed for secular purposes, not religious. If the people have God in their hearts his spirit will be in their laws. It is not from those by whom his name is repeated the oftenest that he receives the most reverence.

NOT SO FOREIGN. AFTER ALL.—In last week's foreign news the following paragraph appared under the head of "Russia and Poland": "The Breslau Gazette publishes a telegram from Warsaw, stating that the Russian Government had resolved upon suppressing the Governorship of Poland from the 1st of April, and to place that country under a Governor General as a military district of Warsaw." If the word "Washington" was substituted for "Russia," and the word "South" for "Poland," the above paragraph might pass for an item of "domestic intelligence."

WANTED, A CROMWELL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that if Gen. Grant could be trusted, the Radicals would convert this Government into a monarchy, and within one week. Fortunately for thirty millions of people there is no real clever military man among them to make a Cromwell of. Neither Gen. Butler, nor Gen. Banks, nor any other General with them, has the Cromwell military reputation. Grant they would not trust, if he would accept their usurpations. It is astonishing to see with what ease and in how few days a great people have been duped out of their Constitution and the form of Government bequeathed to them by Washington."

DURING the revolution Washington said he was afraid to march his little army through Chester county, Pennsylvania, because of the Tories. That is now one of the strongest Radical counties in the State. In like manner the blue-light Federalists of New England numbered about as many traitors during the war of 1812 as there are Radicals there now. These are suggestive facts; but the descendants cannot by any means be complimented for following the footsteps of their ancestors.

IT is the general belief that a man in this country will sacrifice everything for an office. Such is not universally the case, however, for the editor of the Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor being urged to be a candidate for the office of Mayor of that city, replied in the following original style: "Cruel and unnecessary punishment is forbidden by the laws of New Hampshire. After a rigid self-examination of my past life, I am totally unable to find among my numerous transgressions any sin of commission or omission of sufficient magnitude as to merit the infliction of such a punishment upon me by my fellow citizens."

THE Ohio Legislature, in acting upon a bill to make Washington's birthday a legal holidar actually voted down an amendment which proposed to substitute the name of Lincoln for that of Washington. Radicalism may stand the action of this same Legislature in refusing to submit to the people the question of striking the word white from the State constitution; but the refusal to strike out the name of Washington from a resolution, when the name of Lincoln was tendered as a substitute, is an enormity that calls for the consideration of the propriety of immediately extending the new military reign over the rebellious Radicals of Ohio.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Alas! for the good old times when Whig integrity and Whig economy ruled in Massachusetts, when we had no taxes and no Commissionerships.—*Boston Courier.*

Lamentations may be very proper, but they are unavailing at the present time. We are in the midst of a revolution, and the practical question is, how can the government of the country be soonest and best placed again upon a stable foundation. Whining and swearing are of no avail to stem the current of revolution. "The good old times" will not come in answer to prayer. There must be earnest, organized, determined work.

A NEGRO made his appearance in East Machias, Maine, the other day, and was quite a curiosity to the people, many of whom never saw a colored man before. It is a fact worthy of notice that where the negro is least known there Abolitionists most abound; and vice versa. In New England, where the negroes are few in number, the people are mostly Radicals; in Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky, where the race is abundant, a majority of the people are Democrats.

Two OUT of every four of the radicals in the Ohio House of Representatives voted against striking out the word "white" from the Constitution of their State. Four out of every four of the Radical members of Congress from Ohio voted to deprive the South of its political rights for retaining the word "white" in *their* State Constitutions. Diamonds are rare, but of all jewels consistency is the rarest.

ONE of the most characteristic acts of the late Congress was the admission of Mr. Marquette to the House as Representative of Nebraska—one more vote against the President on Saturday. He served two days, and received over $3,000 mileage. The Tribune (that mileage-reform organ) says he also received $5,000 pay from the beginning of the session.

FORNEY writes: "The Fortieth Congress of the United States was organized in less than an hour by the election of that stern Radical, Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, President of the Senate, and by the re election of that equally stern Radical, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Speaker of the House." There is a manifest propriety in selecting stern Radicals as presiding officers of a rump Congress.

OLD Congressional leaders were such men as Clay and Webster. Then we progressed to an era in which Yates, Lincoln, Chandler and Stevens were the leading minds. To-day we are in a third era in which John Morrissey and Ben. Butler assume the leadership. Our progress is remarkable. Who will take the reins in the next era? Probably Anna Dickinson and Lucy Stone.

THE negroes in Tennessee who have been enfranchised threaten to desert the Radicals if they do not repeal the section of the franchise law prohibiting them from serving as jurors and holding office; consequently an effort was made last week to strike that clause out of the law, but the proposition was defeated by three votes.

THE Albany Argus, in announcing the election of President of the United States Senate, says that high up in the Senate of the Union, in living characters, may be read the words whose inscription struck terror into the King of Babylon:

"BEN WADE AND FOUND WANTING."

THE New York Tribune last week reduced the Congressional policy to this virtuous standard: "But the rule at Washington seems to be—pay as little into the Treasury and get as much out of it as possible, make things pleasant for the present, and devil take the hindmost."

DU CHAILLU, who startled the world with his accounts of the gorilla, is coming to this country to prosecute his professional researches. He will probably soon astonish the old world with a description of a strange animal called Beast Butler, whom he will find in Washington.

THE State Convention of Good Templars, in session in Indianapolis, Ind., passed a resolution declaring that if the Legislature fails to pass a prohibitory law, they will withdraw from the Republican party, and organize a new one based upon temperance as its cornerstone.

A Richmond paper says of Henry J. Raymond that "no Representative ought to be so popular. Every Conservative constituent of his was charmed with his speeches, and every Radical with his votes."

A Missouri editor says that the Radicals in Congress will soon enact a law requiring men's clothes to be made without pockets—there will be no use for them.

"SIR," exclaimed an excited Radical, "if the rebels are going to be allowed to rule over us, then the blood of the colored substitute for whom I paid three hundred dollars, was shed in vain—in vain!"

IN an exchange paper we saw an article of this title—"O. of Fate's Lies." That is like saying, one of the sands of the sea.

Prentice says, every negro is now bitten by the gallinipper of political ambition.

Artemus Ward was a good Democrat and a good fellow to the last.

MAP OF THE CITY.—Capt. John H. Miller is preparing a map of the city and the borough of South Erie, including all the out-lots of the first and second sections of Erie; the reserve tracts, from No. 28 to 38 inclusive; and the Bay of Presque Isle, with the Peninsula, showing its ponds and marshes with their names as known to the old hunters and fishermen. The lines thereof were surveyed by him in 1847, and again this year, thus showing the changes within the past 20 years. The Captain is desirous to have his map as complete as possible and, therefore, requests all parties who are interested, to give him the names of suburban residences within the above lines, together with the names of blocks, foundreys, machine shops, oil refineries, oil and gas wells, breweries, &c. Any communications left at his office, over Bindernecht's store, on the corner of Fifth and State streets, or at Hayes & Kepler's real estate office, will be promptly attended to, if left before the 20th inst., when the map will go to the lithographer.

ROSS'S GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—Mr. Warren L. Ross has taken the store lately conducted by Justice, Gheen & Gallagher, and fitted it up with everything necessary to make a complete gentlemen's furnishing establishment. His stock of cloths, cassimeres, vestings and ready made clothing is superior to anything ever brought to the city, and we defy any one to visit the store without finding something to suit his taste. Mr. Ross has been very successful in securing a cutter who is not surpassed anywhere. Under his skillful supervision the concern is turning out work equal to the best Eastern establishments. No person can have an excuse for going abroad to get clothing while Ross affords the conveniences that he does. In addition to his other goods he has also a superior stock of hats and caps, hosiery, collars, cravats,—in short anything that a man wants in the clothing line can be got at Ross's. Call and see for yourselves. je21 tf

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 picture can be taken in a cloudy day as well as in the clearest. Sept. 13-tf.

☞ The Erie Lodge, No. 241, I. O. of Good Templars, meet on every Tuesday evening in the Odd Fellows' Lodge Room, fourth floor of 515 French street, at 7 o'clock. Stranger Templars visiting the city are cordially invited to be present

G. W. GUNNISON, W. C. T.
GEO. KNIGHT, W. S. feb28-tf.

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.—A tract of wood land in Le Boeuf township is offered for sale cheap. It contains 107 acres, which will be sold altogether or in parcels. A good stone quarry is on the premises. Address JOSEPH WALDRON, Waterford, Pa. mr14-tf.

NOTICE.—Persons wishing photographs from the negatives made in Chambers & Dunn's rooms, since the spring of 1863, can obtain them by leaving their orders at Ohlwiler's rooms, Rosenzweig's block, Erie, Pa. mr14-2w.

☞ A fire made in the Morning Glory stove can be kept up all the winter round, without kindling. For sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street oct.25-tf.

☞ For a parlor or sitting room stove, no one is equal to the Morning Glory, for sale by Himrod & Company, 605 French street. oct.25-tf.

For Insurance in well known and the most reliable companies, apply to R. W. Russell, agent, 501 State street. feb21 1y.

☞ J. F. Cross's Erie City Intelligence Office, No. 1,252 State st. ja10'67tf.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these Organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Flesh and Blood are supported from these sources, and the Health and Happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
591 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th Street Philadelphia, Pa. mr14'67-1y.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.

For preparing, restoring and beautifying the Hair, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to restore, darken and beautify the hair, but also a desirable article for the toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the oils of palm and mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU.

A new and beautiful perfume, which in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all druggists and perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by the proprietors,

T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct18-1y 100 Liberty Street, New York.

KNOW THY DESTINY.—Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug as thousands of testimonials can attest. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223 Hudson, N. Y. feb21'67-1y.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE

and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success. Singers and Public Speakers will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the Troches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere. no29-6m

FREE TO EVERYBODY.—A large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their address, and receive a copy, postpaid, by return mail.

Address P. O Drawer 21,
feb14'67-1y. Troy, New York.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.—An essay for young men on the crime of Solitude, and the baneful Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association Philadelphia, Pa. Jan1'67-1y.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and Improved Rose Wash cures secret and delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no expense. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in action and free from all injurious properties. mr14'67-1y.

TAKE NO MORE Unpleasant and Unsafe Remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu and Improved Rose Wash. mr14'67-1y.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be directed properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its incipient stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to preserve the good. Exercise alone the rooms as much as possible eat the richest food—fat meat, game, and in fact anything the appetite craves, but be particular in mastication.

(Lindsay & Blakiston.)

A YOUNG LADY—Returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considers it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's Toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as nature intended it to be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by mail or express, on receipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same feb21'67-1y.

WONDERFUL SET TRUTH.—Madame Remington, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist-Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of hair and eyes, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 597, West Troy, N. Y. feb21'67-1y.

HALL'S VEGETABLE

SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer renews the Hair, restores Gray Hair to its original color, prevents its falling off, makes the Hair smooth and glossy it does not stain the skin, it has proved itself the best preparation ever presented to the public. Give it a