The Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, JULY 11TH, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Hon. George Sharswood,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE Radical papers announce with a grand flourish of trumpets that the Republicans at Hilton Head, South Carolina, have just succeeded in electing a Justice of the Peace. How the result was won may easily be understood by those who know how the system of Registration works in the South. Two-thirds of the white people there (embracing all the better class) are disfranchised, and the suffrage is nearly entirely in the hands of the negroes. Thus at Montgomery, Alabama, up to the 25th inst., the total number of persons registered was 3,948, of whom 3,000 were negroes and only 948 whites. In Savannah, Georgia, the registration showed 221 negro voters and only 59 whites, or nearly four to one. Information from other localities leads us to believe that this will be the proportion in nearly every State of that unfortunate section, and it need not surprise our readers, therefore, to hear Radical victories reported in abundance from that direction. The sole hope of Radicalism now consists in disfranchising intelligent white men and enfranchising ignorant negroes.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE LOST TO THE RADICALS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald furnishes an account of an interview he recently had with the great Radical agitator, Thaddeus Stevens, at the home of the latter, in Lancaster city. The conversation wandered over a wide range, and among other topics discussed was the probability as to the result of the elections in New York and Pennsylvania this fall. Stevens, the writer says, believes that New York will surely be lost to the Radicals, and is, by no means, confident of the Keystone State. We copy the conversation in full upon the Pennsylvania theme:

"Question—Is the Republican party well united in Pennsylvania?

"Stevens—I fear that we shall lose Pennsylvania this next election. I do not think we have earnestness enough in the State to unite and draw out the republican strength, while the republican portion of our Legislature has been so openly, notoriously and shamefully corrupt that all the honest in the State are disheartened and disgusted.

"Question—You do not suppose that you can beat New York in corruption, do you?

"Mr. Stevens—I think we could. Cameron had his men with their handfulls of greenbacks working in the Legislature. He had not fourteen votes in his favor at the close of the election, but soon after he had forty. One man now claims $50,000 for services, and they refuse to pay him. This corruption will certainly beat us here next election, unless we draw out the republican strength by getting up a furor and excitement on impeachment. Geary, too, hurts us very much. He is an unhappy failure, and his nomination was an unfortunate thing for the party."

THE JULY SESSION.

In consequence of putting our paper to were unable to state whether a quorum of the members of Congress would be present or not on the 3d inst. We regret to be compelled to announce that the agitators were entirely successful—a majority of both houses answering to their names on the day fixed for assembling. No message was sent in by the President, as customary, and neither house has been respectful enough to notify him officially that it is in session.

The revolutionary designs of the Radical majority were disclosed at an early stage of the proceedings, when the members elect from Kentucky presented themselves to be sworn in. These gentlemen, as is well known, are all Democrats, elected by majorities amounting, in the aggregate to 30,000 votes, and their certificates are in every particular regular and legal. But, they were met upon the threshold, as it were, by trumped-up charges of "disloyalty," and after a debate of an hour or two, refused admission, under a resolution offered by Schenck, of Ohio, and amended by Logan, of Illinois; and their case referred to the Committee on Elections, by whom, of course, it will be "hung up," for six months, at least, if not for the whole of the present term. And thus, contrary to almost invariable precedent—under which members holding credentials that gave them a *prima facie* right to seats, were admitted for the time being, leaving the question as to their eligibility, &c., to be afterwards decided—a sovereign State whose "loyalty" has been acknowledged in various ways by the dominant party, and whose Representatives took their seats unchallenged in the 38th and 39th Congresses, is now disfranchised, for no other reason than that her people chose to elect Democrats. As if ashamed to put themselves upon the record in favor of this high-handed and clearly illegal exercise of power, the Radical majority refused to allow the yeas and nays to be taken on the resolution excluding Kentucky from representation.

The extra session can be productive of no good to the country; but it is some relief to know that all the evil it threatens is to be confined to the single object of preventing the President from executing the mis-called "Reconstruction Acts" according to the legal interpretation of the Attorney General. A resolution has been adopted almost unanimously, in both houses, declaring that no proposition for general legislation (except for "perfecting and strengthening the Military Reconstruction Act,") shall be entertained; but that all matters calling for such legislation shall be laid on the table, or referred, without debate. This "heads off" the Impeachment plot, if nothing more; and for that the country should be thankful. Several leading Radicals have offered bills amendatory of the Reconstruction Act, all of which substantially agree in their important features. These may be summed up as follows:

1. The military commanders shall have power to cashier State officers and appoint persons to discharge their duties.

2. The Boards of Registration shall have the fullest latitude of investigation and the power of rejecting whom they please.

3. The oath of office shall embrace all civil officers without exception who afterwards joined the rebellion.

THE news from Mexico continues very exciting. A report comes to us that Santa Anna has been shot, and several other prominent persons who were distasteful to the present dominant party have met the same fate. The carnival of blood is at its height in that demoralized nation, and Heaven only knows where it will end. Our Navy Department has received a letter from Commander F. A. Roe, of the U. S. steamship Tacony, informing the Department that, in compliance with a request from the commander of the Austrian man-of-war Elizabeth, he addressed a letter to President Juarez, asking him to give up the body of Maximilian. The Mexican Government has refused the request, and we now learn by Cable that the Austrian Government will immediately dispatch a fleet to demand the body. All the European Governments show the most intense excitement, and it can hardly be doubted that but for the United States a new and formidable combination of European Powers against the Republican Government of Mexico would be formed.

CROPS IN THE WEST.—Information has reached the General Land Office, from the West, that the entire country shows signs of a plenteous harvest. The crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, all the grasses, and fruits of all kinds, are said to be in a condition which was never excelled in this country. The corn is not high, but good, and gives every promise of a great harvest.

THE NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

ERIE, July 4, 1867.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Union-Loving People of America:

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for the people to declare their absolution from the errors of judgment which have induced them to give their preference for one political party over another, and to assume to themselves the powers which that party is seeking to prostitute to its own selfish ends, a decent respect for themselves, and a proper regard for the interests of their country, require that they should announce the causes which impel them to the choice of a different set of leaders and measures.

We hold these truths to be self-evident:—that there are but two great political organizations in the nation—the Democratic and Radical; that the first of these is in favor of a restoration of the Union at the earliest possible day, of bringing back the Government to an economical administration, and relieving the people of the fearful burden of taxation; that the other postpones the unity of the nation, in order to perpetuate its hold upon the offices of the country; that it is a party of extravagance, of hypocrisy, of terror and of lawlessness. Prudence, indeed, would have dictated that for the many and heinous offences against justice and liberty which the Radical party has been guilty of, the masses should long ago have risen in their might and dethroned it as unworthy their confidence; but, unfortunately for the welfare of the nation, it has been enabled by the free use of paper money, and the liberal dispensation of thousands of newly created offices, to blind the people to a sense of their true condition, and make them more disposed to seek to advance their material interests, than to look with a keen regard to the omens of the future. All history hath shown that mankind everywhere are ready to shut their eyes to the evils in the distance, in their zeal for immediate prosperity; that they will rush crazily into debt without counting the means or the difficulty of payment; and that with a very great proportion an idea has more influence than a plain and positive fact. But when the day of settlement comes—when, after an era of inflation and fictitious value, they find their business destroyed, their property depreciated, their taxes trebled, their purses empty, their country well nigh ruined, a period of reflection sets in, and they never fail to repay with awful retribution the authors of their misfortunes. Such has been the sad experience of this people, and such is now the pressing necessity which constrains them to withhold their further countenance from the organization which has led them into these deplorable troubles. The history of the Radical party is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

It has organized legislative bodies in which ten States of the Union were without representation, and compelled their people to obey enactments which they had no part in making.

It has refused assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary to the public good.

It has deprived us of the fruits of the late so much blood and treasure, by preventing the return of the Southern States to the Union, after they had complied with the requirements of the Constitution.

It has put at bold defiance the organic law of the land, and set up its will in the place of the Constitution.

It has abolished a Republican form of Government in ten of these States, and placed them under the charge of five military commanders, whose authority is unlimited in their respective districts.

It is at this time employing large armies of soldiers to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy of a civilized nation.

It has endeavored to prevent the population of these States by creating an alarming condition of affairs in their midst, and rendering property insecure.

It has made judges dependent on its will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

It has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass the people and eat out their substance.

It has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of the legislatures.

It has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

It has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by its laws; giving its assent to acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among the people.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For enacting tariff laws so onerous in their nature as to cut off a large portion of our trade with other parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on the Southern people without their consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury.

For destroying our business, making neighbor distrust neighbor, and causing general gloom and financial depression.

For substituting a depreciated paper currency for the valuable gold and silver coinage of the country.

For interfering with the freedom of speech, of opinion, of the press and of religion.

It has adopted measures to perpetuate its power by depriving two-thirds of the Southern people of the right of suffrage, and placing the control of those States in the hands of a couple of millions of easily led, ignorant and fanatical blacks.

It has conducted the Government in so extravagant manner as to make our public debt more than twice what it had ought to have been.

It has continued year after year to add to our burdens until they have become too heavy to sustain.

It has kept up an immense standing army at an enormous expense to the nation, when none was required.

It has more than doubled the cost of living, and destroyed for a half century to come, the happiness and prosperity of the poor and middle classes.

It has deprived our Southern brethren of the opportunity to recuperate from the injuries caused by the war; retarded Northern capital from going thither; destroyed our trade with that section; and kept alive the flames of discord and passion.

It has infringed upon the prerogatives of two of the most important branches of the Government, and virtually left the Executive and Judiciary without any authority except what it chooses to bestow.

It has made of Congress a mere political cabal, which wrongfully deprives States of their duly elected representatives, nullifies the Constitution at the behests of faction, overawes the President, usurps the Executive power of the nation, votes money out of the public treasury with unparalleled recklessness, and by its debauchery, corruption and perfidy has disgraced us in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

It threatens to depose the President of the United States for performing his legal requirements, and stands ready to embroil the nation in another civil war to gratify its insatiate spirit of hate and lust of office.

It is even now, conspiring to add to these acts of infamy in advancing still a step further, and trampling upon the dearest rights of the several States, by the passage of a law granting suffrage to the negro race throughout the whole North, without consulting the wishes of the people, and in some instances at least against their recorded verdict.

In every stage of these outrages and oppressions, the Union-loving masses have protested in the most explicit and convincing terms; their repeated protests have been only answered by additional aggressions. A party the character of which is thus marked by every act which may define tyranny is unfit to control the destinies of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in arguments addressed to the Radical masses. We have warned them continually of the danger to the public liberty. We have pointed to the facts of history, and proved that no nation governed as ours has been the last five years could long retain the respect of its own people or that of the world. We have shown them that the system of lavish expenditure and shocking corruption that has prevailed must eventually lead to overwhelming taxation, and the creation of a debt that would hang like a blight upon ourselves and our posterity. We have reminded them that we once had a written Constitution; that its provisions are obligatory upon each officer and citizen; that their deeds of despotism violate it in every feature. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, conjured them by the recollections of a common kindred, abjured them by the inspirations of the past and the hopes of the future, to disavow these usurpations and wrongs, and aid us in bringing back the Government to its old time purity and economy. They have been alike deaf to the voice of justice, of argument and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which compels us to hold them to a strict responsibility for the wickedness of their chosen leaders, and until they experience a repentance manifested by good works refuse to allow them a further share in the snug offices of the nation.

We, therefore, the freedom-loving and sovereign people of America, in common patriotism united, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, and valuing the happiness and prosperity of the country above all selfish personal or partizan interests, do, in the name and by the authority vested in us, declare that the Radical party has failed to fulfill its promises; that it has been a cheat and a scandal upon the very name of liberty from the day of its inception down to the last hour of its existence; that it has done more to destroy confidence in a Republican form of government than all of earth's crowned despots combined; that it is by bold, but insidious steps, carrying us forward to the brink of anarchy; that it is totally unworthy of future confidence, and that we will hereafter neither give it our votes nor support, direct or indirect, whether it calls itself Republican, Union, Free Soil, Know Nothing, Anti-Mason, Federal, or any of the aliases by which it has sought to mask its real object and delude the too confiding masses. And for the support of this determination, with a firm reliance upon the indeniable truth of our indictment, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

HOW TO PAY OFF THE DEBT.

The [illegible] threatens soon to absorb all other questions, and is an element which must seriously disturb political calculations. The heavy taxation to which the people are subjected is daily becoming more oppressive, and all sorts of expedients are suggested as measures of relief. Among the latest ideas put afloat is the following novel one, embodied in a petition which is now having a large circulation in the West:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent: That a large portion of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States are now due; that a great portion of them are held by National banks and other similar institutions, as a basis for their circulation, thus causing the government to pay interests upon the circulation it gives to the people; that the interest thus paid is the largest weight upon the people of the country, and prevents the speedy reduction of the National debt.

That these bonds were bought at par with legal tender notes, and should be paid at par with legal tender notes; that the circulation of the country is not sufficient for the business thereof, particularly if the National bank-notes were withdrawn.

We therefore respectfully petition for the passage of a law authorizing the immediate issue of legal tender notes sufficient to pay off and redeem all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States that are now redeemable at the pleasure of the government, and that said obligations be declared to bear interest no longer than the offer of the government to redeem them in said legal tender notes; and also that provisions be made to thus redeem all such obligations of the United States as fast as they become redeemable.

THE press of the country is almost unanimous in denouncing the killing of Maximilian by the Mexicans. It is looked upon as a wanton and needless piece of cruelty, which is not justified by anything he did, or by any necessity on the part of the Mexican Government. In Europe the intelligence created a feeling of indignation which was well nigh universal. The Government of England, it is stated, will recall the British Legation, and withdraw from diplomatic relations with the administration of Juarez. That of France has sent out an order suspending all functions of the French Consul in the Republic. The French Chambers denounce the execution as a crime against civilization. All festivities in Paris were abandoned, and in every European Capitol demonstrations of mourning took place. The N. Y. Times comments upon the execution as follows:

"The murder of Maximilian, which is but one of the scores of murders that mark their triumph, looks ill for the Republican Government of Mexico. It deprives it of all sympathy from other nations, and brings upon it the distrust, the scorn and the hatred of them all. And it shows that it is no national triumph that has been achieved, it is no victory of principle prevailing over faction, and finding its consummation in the development of a generous and kindly patriotic sentiment. It is simply a triumph of faction, —low in its aims, never more venomous than in its success, and violent and cruel just in proportion to the helplessness of its disabled victims. There is no hope of lasting peace for a party or a government which celebrates so signal a triumph by so signal a crime."

DEMOCRATIC JUDGES.

Ten years ago Judge Ludlow was nominated upon the Democratic ticket and elected to preside over one of the principal courts in the city of Philadelphia. He has, during that time, won laurels that few men can boast of, for his fairness, uprightness and industry. By limitation his term of office would expire this fall, but the members of the Philadelphia bar, without respect to party, have united in recommending him as a candidate for re-election. The Ledger and even Forney's Press commend this action, and no candidate is likely to be presented in opposition to him. A similar compliment was paid to Judge Sharswood during the war. What stronger evidence than this could be presented of the fitness of the men whom Democrats select for high official positions?

THE pending political campaign in Pennsylvania is all important. It is the opening of the great Presidential contest for 1868. There is a saying which runs thus: "As Pennsylvania goes so goes the Union." We can carry Pennsylvania next year, if we carry it this fall. That we can carry it this fall by making a vigorous effort is absolutely certain. But we must work diligently and unceasingly, beginning early and not relaxing a single effort until the campaign closes. Shall we make sure of the victory which lies thus temptingly within our grasp? Let every Democrat and every Conservative voter, but swear to do his whole duty, and Radicalism will be forever buried in the Keystone State.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Anti-Slavery Standard, writing from Virginia with an evident understanding of the party machinery among the negroes, gives the Republican party fair warning of what is in reserve for them. The negro vote, he says, will decide the Presidential election. The negroes understand this perfectly and are laying their plans in accordance with it. "There are several negroes," says the writer, "fitted for the position of Vice-President, and that race claim that the second office in the nation shall be filled by a negro." The correspondent fully endorses their claim and wishes it distinctly understood that it must be conceded or the negro vote will be cast against the Republican party. The party he says, dare not refuse it, as its defeat, without the negro vote and the vote of Northern men who will back their claim, is certain. What will Senator Wade do in this contingency? He has pledged himself to "keep ahead" of the people on all questions of Radicalism, and here is one which demands his immediate attention. There are negroes who, we are satisfied, would preside over the Senate with quite as much dignity, intelligence and grace as Senator Wade himself does—but will he think so? Perhaps he can get the negroes to postpone this question until that of the "redistribution of property" is settled.

IMPEACHMENT.—Speaking of the present session of Congress, the Springfield Republican says that the impeachers have agreed to postpone their special hobby. "All they ask is another special session in October, when the subject shall be seriously considered and settled. There is no harm in letting down the impeachment movement in this easy-going way. The country has ceased to be alarmed or anxious about it, and if it will save the mortified pride of the leaders in it to put it out to dry nurse till October, nobody need seriously object. The life is out now—it will dry up and be blown away before fall."

THE Democrat who wants to be of service to his party and render practical aid in securing the triumph of his principles, can best succeed by subscribing for a sound local newspaper. There never was a time more necessary than now to secure a larger circulation for Democratic doctrines. The people want the truth; and the only source from which to derive it in its fairest and most interesting shape, is in the columns of manfully conducted home Union journals. Every family in the county should have the benefit of at least one energetic Democratic newspaper.

THE negroes in one of the wards in Richmond, Virginia, have decided on running a colored candidate for Mayor, and a Council ticket composed of three negroes and two white men. This is practical Radicalism cropping out. Once let the negroes understand that they can overmaster the whites at the polls, and it will not be long until they proceed to install men of their own color into office wherever they can do so.

A RICHMOND paper significantly asks if the South is to be beaten for Mr. Stanberry's opinion. Not at all. It is to be demonstrated [illegible] party schemes, and Mr. Stanberry's opinion is merely the pretext.

GEORGIA has built more than seventy cotton factories since the war. That kind of "reconstruction" is what the South needs, and we trust her people will see the advantage of such industrial efforts, and act accordingly.

THAD. STEVENS appeared in Congress on the first day of the session, feeble and tottering, leaning on a cane or crawling from desk to desk, apparently in the last stage of debility.

ARTEMUS WARD was accustomed to say, in his inimitable way, that at Oberlin College, Ohio, the negroes sit at the first table, and what they leave is cut up into hash for the white boarders.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Legal penalties have never suppressed drunkenness. Therefore, the wisest policy of the civil authority seems to be to permit, and yet control and restrain within the least injurious limits, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. No rights are impaired by the general discontinuance of the Sunday traffic, but the quiet and order of the community are greatly promoted. The closing of public bars from Saturday night to Monday morning is producing a beneficial effect in New York. An excise system, judiciously and firmly enforced, is about all, except mere police arrangements for the suppression of disorder, the law can do.

The appetite for stimulants is insatiable. After long restraint, the craving for intoxicating drinks renews its victims, and subjects them to an overthrow so complete that no one would suppose there had ever been a reform. Men in every age and clime have discovered and used some article of the kind. The plants that grow spontaneously around the savage, as well as the grain of husbandry, and the process of science, furnish abundant means of procuring what is so generally esteemed. Tea, coffee, tobacco, opium, alcohol, are the most common articles in civilized countries, but by no means comprise the list of forms and grades of the elements containing the stimulating principle.

So extensive is the demand for liquors that it is well known to procure no mean revenue to the State, whilst immense fortunes are made by the manufacture and sale of them. The revenue laws of the federal government impose a heavy tax upon the manufacture and the sale, and in all the States there prevails, with various modifications, what is known as the license system. Persons trading in these articles are subjected to a fee according to the kind of traffic—wholesale, retail or tavern, and a license costs more than one for the sale of any other articles. This may be considered as a sort of protest against the exclusive use of them, and an acknowledgement by legislators of the irresistible force of the appetite that creates the demand. The higher the price becomes, the greater is the adulteration, whilst the consumption is but slightly affected by quality or price. Indeed, all restrictive legislation has failed to control the demand. The Maine law has proved a failure. Evasion of such laws, accompanied with great rascality and lawlessness, but showing the strength of the popular appetite, are innumerable, and concealment, artifice and fraud are added to drunkenness and its associated crimes. This is true of the legislation of Massachusetts on the subject. Its prohibitory law has failed to accomplish the expected good. The testimony before the committee of the Legislature proves this. It is evaded by every possible device; convictions are impossible under it, and drunkenness, it is said, has been increased. Thus an attempt to attain by force of law a moral effect, attainable only through education, religion and morality, is shown to be a political blunder. Men cannot be enacted into goodness and self-denial. The appetite is never restrained by prohibition. On the contrary, there is a reactive and stubborn resistance to outward restraint which excites the inner craving just in proportion to the extent and severity of the restriction. A sense of injustice is conjured up to justify defiance of the authority enforcing the prohibition, and to encourage abuse, even, of the privilege permitted by the provisions of the law. Effective legislation never rises higher than public opinion. When this fails to support an enactment, whatever may be the mere political and financial results, the moral effects are always pernicious.

There is an illustration of this principle in the history of all the plans of temperance reform. Beginning with the simplest pledge of abstinence from certain articles of the grosser sort, the advocates of temperance proposed to achieve a more beneficial and complete result by excluding wines and all the milder stimulants. Even the use of alcoholic preparations in cooking was opposed as encouraging the traffic and indirectly feeding the appetite. Cold water armies sprang up on every hand. The enthusiasm of the kind-hearted was fanned into fanaticism, and the hopes of the credulous were excited to the highest pitch. The drinking usages of society were almost done away with. So overwhelming was public opinion and the force of perpetual agitation of the subject that few classes of the community ventured to manifest hostility to the movement. The tide of reformation swept on strongly, and became a power for partisans, who used it to move their political machinery, and found in it a new and available source of influence to secure positions and control legislation. Thus began the perversion of temperance societies and the decay of their earliest principles. Nothing is more common in reform movements than the reaction and disgust which extreme means beget in some minds who recede from the extinction of the party to resort to other and more stringent methods of action. When the temperance societies were once drawn into the whirl of politics, candidates for civil office were proposed, and from that time to the present there has been a palpable decline of interest in the public mind.

Let us discriminate. A temperance society is often a most useful association, and a valuable auxiliary to religion. Men may greatly promote, by such a system of voluntary co-operation, the reform of the inebriate, and aid by sympathy and oversight the young in resisting the temptations to vice. If, however, these societies are used to suggest and lobby legislative enactments, of which a large part of the community disapprove, opposing political agencies will be awakened against the organizations, and the result of the whole will be to awaken respect for their principles and honesty, as well as for their policy. The influence of temperance societies can be wielded best through the individuals composing them, and must be exerted mainly in forming a healthy public opinion. In fostering new temperance efforts it would be well not to overlook the mistakes and failures of the past. —*Oil City Register.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A SIRE Blondin, who calls herself Rosa Celeste, is going to walk across Niagara on a tight-rope.

SEVERAL propositions to make voters of boys eighteen years old have been made in the New York State Reform Convention.

SEVERAL New England cities forbade the use of fire-works on the Fourth, recollecting the Portland disaster last year.

A GERMAN barkeeper committed suicide in Cincinnati one day last week by taking a dose of opium. Cause—disappointment in love.

IN Boston, a few days ago, as a mother was nursing her infant at a fourth story window, it sprang from her arms and was dashed to death on the pavement below.

ATLANTA, Ga., burned by Gen. Sherman, is nearly rebuilt with substantial brick dwellings and stores, and has a $100,00 opera house almost completed.

A PARTY of Pittsburghers, representing a capital of $2,000,000, have commenced buying crude petroleum, for delivery at any time during 1868, at their option.

IN portions of Maine the Millerites had fixed upon the 12th of June as the dawn of the millennial period, and are much disappointed at things remaining as they were.

THE unusual sight of a man reading the Scriptures in the cars was observed upon one of the trains going into Boston last Tuesday morning.

THE rebel General Gordon has been visiting the Union General McAllister, of Trenton, New Jersey, and talking over "old times."

A FARMER in Papstown, Ill., hung himself last week, the day after his marriage to a beautiful young girl, because gossip said his wife had been a prostitute.

DURING the burning of the workshops of the Tennessee penitentiary, many of the convicts assisted in attempting to extinguish the flames, and none attempted to escape, although there was an opportunity to do so.

IN Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, a servant girl threw her employer's baby into the street while they were from home, then turned into the house and smashed the looking glasses, etc. Temporary insanity.

WHILE Samuel Gregory, a Delaware county, Pa., farmer, was mending a fence the other day, his old sow was chewing $1,700 of his greenbacks, which was in the pocket of his vest hanging on a bush near by. The latter job was most effectually and hopelessly done.

THERE are no signs of a speedy end to the Indian war. Five thousand Sioux forbid white men to enter their country, the Utes threaten new disturbances, and it is reported that Gen. Custer has been overpowered and killed.

A WIDOW lady has brought suit against a prominent physician of Nashville, Tenn., whom she charges with having killed her husband with an overdose of morphine. She lays her damages at $40,000. It isn't every woman that values her husband that highly.

A VERMONT newspaper prints the incredible story that a nineteen months old child at South Dorset, lately caught a green snake nearly two feet long, ate about three inches of its tail, bit it through the head, and came into the house with the squirming reptile still in its arms and the blood oozing from its mouth. The child's mouth was badly poisoned, but it received no other injury.

A NORWEGIAN woman dressed in homespun brief and limp, who, only seven weeks from her native land, arrived in Milwaukee one day last week, was seen two hours after with a bran new hoop skirt under her arm, just entering a car for Minnesota. It was her first trial of Yankee institutions, and illustrates the ruling passion.

AN Indianapolis letter says that the writer a few days ago, met an armless man in the depot there in faded army blue. Fourteen years ago he was worth $200,000. He fought and was wounded in the rebel army at Antietam; afterward he joined the Union army and lost his arm in Tennessee. Now he is dependent on public charity for a dinner.

A MATRIMONIALLY inclined couple in the rural districts of Indiana could not wait for the minister who was coming to marry them, and went out on the road to meet him, where, says a local paper, "they were united with the blue canopy of heaven overhead and a cornfield on either hand."

A RESOLUTION was introduced into the Connecticut Senate, ordering a portrait of the late Lincoln. Mr. Johnson, Dem., thought that the fact that President Lincoln was assassinated was no argument for placing his portrait in the Senate chamber, and suggested that President Taylor's portrait might as well be put up because he died of dysentery. The resolution was laid on the table.

A WELL known young man living in Highland, Ill., and connected very respectably, committed suicide last Monday. He had been on intimate terms with a young lady living in the same place, but an estrangement occurred. On Monday last he invited her to accompany him on an excursion, which she refused. He thereupon withdrew and shot himself through the head with a pistol, death ensuing instantly.

WARREN WOODARD, of Taunton, Mass., who lately committed suicide in Cleveland, Ohio, by throwing himself under a moving train, traces his troubles to an illicit amour with the wife of an army officer in his native town. Woodard fled on the return of the husband from the war, and has since been wandering about the country under fictitious names and half crazy with the remembrances of his love and his sin.

H. S. MONTANY lives in Detroit. He is an ardent young man, and professes an affection for Mary O. Acherson, who, however, rejects his suit. Montany twice offered himself, but was coldly refused, and the third time he attempted to swallow a quantity of laudanum, but was prevented. Then he came to Mary's home with a big carving knife and attempted to murder the girl, but he was arrested and lodged in jail, where he will have ample time to reflect upon his folly.

THE wife of a well-known citizen of Syracuse took a coach to go visiting a short distance from town the other day. On the same conveyance went a lawyer for the ostensible purpose of catching fish. The stage returned to Syracuse after dark, and lawyer and well-known citizen's wife alighted—the former greatly to his astonishment, coming in direct contact with a pistol held in the hand of his fellow traveler's husband. Pistol did not go off, but lawyer did, on the double quick, carrying with him his basket of fish and an unpunctured skin.

A FUNNY case came before a justice in Milwaukee the other day. A young woman who had accepted the attentions and civilities of a gentleman for some time, at length was married to somebody else, whereupon the deceived individual sued for a bill of $204.25, the amount he had paid in her behalf in taking her to concerts, operas, pic-nics, rides and ice cream saloons. As an offset he credited her with sundry kisses valued at $16.67 1-2; several squeezes of the hand, $3.37 1-2; an unreturned photograph and a ring, making in all a total of $37.65. He recovered the bill, the judge allowing the plaintiff the kisses at his own valuation.

THE Odd Fellows flourish apace in Pennsylvania. By the last annual report it appears that that jurisdiction embraced 498 lodges, 59,183 contributing members, and 9,479 past grands. Initiations last year summed up 9,505. There were 1,008 rejections, 1,977 were suspended, and 84 expelled. The number of deaths for the year were 595. The total receipts of the Order amounted to the respectable sum of $456,871.45. There was paid for the relief of 6,472 brothers $136,927.79, 620 widowed families received $13,551.34. The deceased brothers buried by the Order number 582. There was paid for burial of the dead $39,601.23. The total amount paid for relief was $190,080.30.

A Circus Sensation.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 6.]

The immense audience assembled under the canvass of Messrs. Thayer & Noyes at Falls Field, on Thursday evening, were treated to a performance which they had not anticipated, and which everybody present would willingly have foregone. The entertainment had passed off to the entire satisfaction of the spectators, and, as a crowning act the large cage containing two lions and two lionesses were drawn into the ring, when Mr. Charles White, the keeper, entered it to exhibit his control over the ferocious beasts. The animals are all full grown, young and active—in short, the best specimens of their species we ever saw—and one of the lions is remarkably wild and intractable. Mr. White, however, having full confidence in his power to control them, entered with entire fearlessness, and began to put the beasts through their paces. All proceeded well for a time, but at length one of the lions began to be fractious and disobedient, whereupon Mr. White struck him two or three blows with a whip. Suddenly the animal made a spring and seized Mr. White by the shoulder with his teeth, shaking him as a dog would a cat and finally throwing him on his back upon the floor of the cage. A thrill of horror passed through the assemblage of spectators. Ladies screamed and fainted; many people hastened to leave the establishment; some with terror-blanched countenances awaited in silence the result; and others rushed into the ring, vaguely and vainly hoping to rescue the adventurous lion tamer from the fate which apparently awaited him. Meanwhile Mr. White coolly awaited the issue. He was helpless for the moment, the lion, with both fore paws upon his breast, holding him down and retaining his shoulder with those terrible jaws. The angry growls of the ferocious beast were frightful and he was evidently determined to make the most of his opportunity. Mr. Noyes, one of the proprietors of the circus, happened fortunately to be near, and seizing an iron bar dashed the end of it against the lion's head with such force that the animal was surprised into relaxing his hold. In an instant Mr. White had regained his feet, and his control over the occupants of the cage. With a few well directed blows of his whip he re-asserted his supremacy, and the recently victorious king of beasts was reduced to submission. It would naturally be supposed that after such an experience Mr. White would be disposed to part company with his dangerous companions as soon as possible, but he is not made of the material to yield a point. He was terribly injured, the teeth of the lion having penetrated his shoulder deeply and lacerated the flesh in a shocking manner, besides crushing the bones so as to render the left arm almost useless. Despite his sufferings and the obvious ill will of the lion, he proceeded with the performance to the end. Luckily the rage of the other lion and lionesses had not been excited, and he had only one real enemy to fear. He compelled the savage animals to go through with their acts as usual, and concluded by feeding them a quantity of raw beef, handing the meat in pieces to each animal in turn. He then quietly left the cage, and not till then was any one made aware of the serious character of his hurt. Mr. White did not faint away, as one of our cotemporaries asserts, unless he did so after leaving the arena. He was conveyed to the National Hotel in a carriage, and now lies in a critical condition. He is under the care of Dr. Whitbeck, who has reduced the fractured bones, and hopes to restore the patient to a comparatively sound condition. In a previous encounter with the same lion, Mr. White was dreadfully lacerated in the breast by the claws of the powerful beast. The animal is of a peculiarly sullen disposition, and has compelled his keeper to discipline him vigorously on a number of occasions.

SOME of our cotemporaries seem to think that the triumph of their cause depended, like the fate of Jericho, upon the amount of noise made—in these days of refinement and luxury, an article of real intrinsic merit is soon appreciated; hence the unbounded and unparalleled success of the Plantation Bitters.

This remedy has ever and always been found reliable. As a gentle stimulant and tonic appetizer it cannot be excelled. It is no doubt a sovereign remedy for stomachic disorders—for dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and in stimulating a healthy appetite.

MANGOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. jy4-2w.

THE State Normal School at Edinboro is without doubt the best place for the young people of western Pennsylvania to obtain an education. Its advantages are surpassed by no similar institution known to us. The State assists those intending to become teachers. Circulars will be sent to all applicants. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa. *Erie Weekly Gazette.*

WHAT A PRACTICAL BANKER SAYS.—I consider the addition of the Actual Business and Practical Banking department to the course of study pursued at the Iron City College, a very great improvement, something that must prove of the greatest benefit to every person who intends to devote himself to business of any kind. The system of banking there adopted is eminently practical being essentially the same as that adopted in this bank. C. H. RIGGS,
Cash. 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE would call especial attention to the fine Smith's American Organ, containing two banks of keys and fourteen stops, which was used at the musical convention, to assist in supporting the chorus. At the concerts, the deep sub-bass notes were plainly manifest above the 300 voices in the grand Hallelujah chorus, while in the accompaniment of the solo, "He was despised," the touching effects of the tremolo, with the soft stops, was strikingly exhibited.—*Burlington Sentinel.*

THE latest New York sensation is a suit brought by a beautiful quadroon against a wealthy gentleman, of the bachelor persuasion, in whose household she resided. No breach of promise is complained of, the intent being, on the contrary, to saddle him, not with the paternity of a saddle-colored child, but with that of one black enough to have been begotten by Erebus, the ace of spades, or the king of terrors—or by all of them combined for that matter.

MARRIED.

REED—LAMB—In this city, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. L. L. Lamb, by Rev. Geo. F Cain, Mr. Henry M. Reed, to Miss Issa A. Lamb, both of Erie.

DIED.

HUNT—On the 28th ult., in Greenfield township, Hattie Elizabeth Hunt, of Inflammatory Remittant Fever, aged 3 years and 3 months.

ERIE PRICES CURRENT.

Flour, Wh.,	$16@18	Butter, lb.,	18
Win.,	14 1-2@15 1-2	Lard, lb.,	12@14
Spring,	11@12	Cheese, lb.,	12 1-2
Rye,	8@8 1-2.	Tallow, lb.,	9@10
Wheat, Wh.,		Eggs, doz.,	22
Wheat, A.,	2 50@2 60	Hams, lb.,	14@15
Wheat, S.,	2 30	Shoulders, lb.,	10@11
Bran,		Dr'd App., lb.,	10
Feed,		Peaches, par'd,	38@40
Corn,	93@95	Peaches, unp.,	17@18
Oats,	75@78	Green Peas,	1 00
Potatoes,	75	Strawberries, qt.,	10
		Wool,	35@40

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef, live weight,	6 1-2@7 1-2.	Veal, l. w., cwt.,	6@7
Mutton, cwt.,	5@6	Pork, "	8@10

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MANDRAKE PILLS.

A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are compounded of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please call for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills," and observe that the two likenesses of the Doctor are on the Government stamp—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other in his present health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price, 25 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Authors Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 104 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E.