The Grie Observer THURSDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1867. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. George Sharswood. OF PHILADELPHIA.

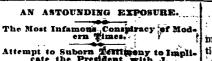
On our first page this week appears an article purporting to be copied from the Salem (Mass.) Journal, in which sneering allusion is made to the German population of Pennsyl vania. It has been going the rounds of the press for some weeks, without contradiction. but we perceive that its authenticity is now denied, it being alleged that no such paper as the Journal is published at Salem. Whether the whole matter is bogus, or the article has been credited to the wrong source, we cannot say, but think the latter to be the most likely explanation. If it is a mere invention, originated for campaign purposes, its author is deserving of the most bitter execration Such petty acts of partizan trickery have become altogether too common of late, and the journalists of either party, which encourage them, must possess a very limited regard for the responsibility that attaches to their posi-

HOW TO MAKE THE UNION PER-MANENT.

We suppose the chief advantages of the Union to be these two,-security against foreign aggression, and freedom of internal commerce. Historically, we know these to have been the two main objects which led to its formation, nor can we conceive of any considerable evils that would result from its dissolution if we would be exempted from the danger of foreign wars and obstructive trade regulations. All who share these views respecting the chief ends for which the Union exists, must in consistency admit that the policy and measures of the Federal Government should be adapted to their attainment in the simplest and most inexpensive man-

Now, the first and paramount object of the Union-cheap national defence against foreign aggression-requires that the people of all sections of the country shall be well-affected towards the national government. It is easy to prove that without this cementing and harmonizing good will there can be no solid national strength. We are at all times subject to the usual contingencies of national life, of which foreign wars are among the most common. The moment hostilities break out, our foreign enemy will take advantage ot any large disaffection among our people, and, by stirring up new rebellions within our borders, will prolong the contest and render it doubtful whother we close it without los ing a part of our territory. A short-sighted policy, which cannot rise to a comprehensive view of the larger national exigencies, and does not see an inch before its nose, may esteem it a light thing to embitter and exaspeate a great, proud, and powerful section of the country, instead of promptly healing the wounds and reconciling the alienation caused by the civil war. But, though a policy of passion and exasperation may be popular for the moment, all right-judging minds must see that the chronic hatred which it tends to foster, that the embittered feeling towards the North as insolent, despotic oppressors which the Republican policy causes to dwell, like a stinging scorpion, in Southern minds, must cut the sinews and prostrate the strength of the nation in a foreign war. As soon as such a war breaks out, our enemy will offer to the South relief from a hated yoke. The Repub-lican party, by ifs unjust treatment of that section, is doing its utmost to have such of-

changed, and the South reconciled, we shall



Attempt to Suborn Tentineny to Impli-cate the President with J. Wilkes Booth tional Committee, alluding to the rejoicings of the Radical press over the result in Ten-The daily papers of Saturday last connessee, truthfully says if "furnishes cause of mortification and regret, rather than of boast-

tained a document prepared by Hon. John ing and hope. The men elected may call M. Binckley, acting Attorney General of the themselves Republicans, but they owe their United States, during the illness of Attorney triumph to agencies in direct conflict with General Stanbery, in which he transmits to the principles and the policy by which alone the President the papers in the matter of the the party should be estimated. The shame-

application of Charles A. Dunham, alias San. | less partisanship with which the work of disfranchisement has been carried out-the vile ford Conover, for pardon. Conover was conperversion of power which rendered onposivicted in the Court of the District of Columtion impotent-and the wholesale exclusion bia for perjury before the Judiciary Commitof tried and trusted white Unionists for no tee of the House, in swearing to a false statement before the Committee implicating Jefother reason than their hostility to the ferson Davis and other leading Confederates Brownlow faction-are not more violative of with the plot to assassinate President Lincoln, the, philosophy of republican government On conviction he was sentenced to ten year than of the well-settled principles of the Reimprisonment in the N. Y. Penitentiary. He-

publican party." To show the fraudulent nature of this was one of the foremost witnesses in the trial of the assassination conspirators, and seems election in Tennessee, the Harrisburg Patriot cites the following figures :... The white popfor some time before his imprisonment to ulation of that State is about 826,782-equal have made his living by false swearing, suborning witnesses, and acting asithe. man to a voting force of 165,635. (The poll for Friday of Stanton, Holt & Co. As soon as President, in 1860, was 145,333.) The Brownhe found himself caught, he endeavored low faction have disfranchised fully seven to secure a pardon. Finding all other tenths of the legal voters, (about 115,745) and efforts unavailing, he at length sent a allowed but three-tenths (49,600) the right of communication to the President exposing the suffrage. The negro population is 283,000chemes of the latter's chemies to secure his giving a voting force of about 50,600. Near-

impeachment, and begging that on the ly all of these Brownlow and his faction received, which, added to about 13,000 of the strength of the exposure, he should be released. Instead of pardoning him, Mr. John- white voters, gave a total of 69,000 cast for him. The remaining white vote, about 36,son sent the papers to the acting Attorney General, who arranged them properly, and 000, was cast for Mr. Etheridge-leaving they were then given to the public. The rev- Brownlow a majority of about \$3,600. This may be more plainly stated thus : elations they make are the most extraordina-Brownlow's white vote - 13,000 ry which have appeared in American history, Brownlow's negro vote •. 56,600 and have sent a thrill of indignation through

the heart of every honest man in the country, Etheridge's white vote - -They show that Judge Advocate General

Holt, A. G. Riddle, a member of Congress from Ohio, James H. Ashley, the notorious Had the whole legal white vote been impeacher, Benjamin F. Butler, and others, polled, the case would have stood as fol were concerned in one of the vilest plots lows :

hat has ever disgraced any nation, ancient Etheridge's present vote - - 36,000, or modern, savage or civilized. The con-Etheridge's disfranchised vote 115,000. Brownlow's white and negro poll 69,600 spiracy was formed to procure the pardon by

the President of Conover, and his restoration to the rights of citizenship, thereby making him a competent witness before any court in the land. Ashley, Holt, Butler and Riddle no right under the sun to vote-the lawful certified that he was a worthy object for exvoters of Tennessee never having decided to ecutive clemency, and sent letters to the give them the ballot-Etheridge's majority, President favoring Conover's pardon. In at a fair election, would have reached 138. consideration of their services in his behalf, 000 !

Conover was to testify to the following 'utrocious falsehoods, his evidence being supported by that of other witnesses, drilled to their part in the villainous perjury by the conspiring Congressmen : First—That Booth was familiar and inti-mate with Vice President Johnson, prior to

the assassination. Second—The Vice President corresponded witnesses in all were examined. It has been the assassmanon. Second—The Vice President corresponded with Booth. Third-That the placing of Atzerodt in the Kirk wood House, on the night of the as-sassination, was an intended victim, and thus Johnson was an intended victim, and thus an expensive affair for the government. The cost of the trial will exceed \$100,000. There

receive \$1.25 per day, and five cents per mile distract all suspicion of his conniving at the murder of President Lincoln. Fourth—That Booth had stated to bis most traveling expenses. The jurors alone get intimate friends in New York, that in killing Lincoln he was acting with the knowledge of Iohnsór

This testimony was to be used in the first it is understood Judge Pierrepont gets \$10, place to educate public sentiment up to the 000 for his fees. Col. Foster, a New York inneachment point, and in the second to pro- lawyer, who assisted in working up the case, cure the President's conviction by Congress The proof is of the most convincing kind. Letters are given from Holt, Ashley, Butler and Riddle to the President, asking for Con-Government paid the, defendant's witnesses over's pardon, and the latter testifies that he as well as those of the prosecution. There had engaged in case of his release to procure has been no end to perjury on the part of the testimony wanted. Several witnesses had witnesses both for the prosecution and de been put in training previous to his convic- fence, and to the tricks resorted to on both tion, and it was the evidence of one of these sides; and the result is that there is still that was published in the Dispatch some | doubt in many minds whether young Surratt fers accepted. Unless this insane policy is weeks ago. The prisoner states that up to is guilty of the crime with which he is charg-

a short period before making the exposure he | cd, and more yet whether the Military Com-

see the enemy, in our first foreign war, prom- had felt sure that the labors of Holt, Ashley, mission did substantial justice in the killing ising the South independence as the price of Butler and Riddle would secure his pardon, of Mrs. Surratt. but that finding their attempts unsuccessful he has ventured upon this plan, as a last resort. He makes a clean breast of the entire matter, gives the substance of the testimony he was expected to procure, details visits from the conspirators to his cell, while in Washington, shows how some of the withes-ses had been engaged, and points out the means that had been adopted to make the scheme successful. Could anything more satanle—anything breathing more studic—anything breathing more studic—anything breathing more studic—anything breathing more truly the spirit of hell itself —be devised than this scheme to an immortality of infamy? In this plot we have the explana-tion of all the dark hints thrown out in Con-gress, by Butler, Åshley, Chandler and oth-ers, connecting the President with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the president with the previous state of the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the previous state of the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the previous state of the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the previous state the clies of the president with the assas-sination. They were merely preliminary, to mereated the previous state of th Washington, shows how some of the witnes-Radicals propose? What do their Convenand navies is the subjugation of sections of gress, by Buller, Ashley, Chandler and oth- Looking at it in this light, the Republican our own country. It is a policy of alienation, ers, connecting the President with the asas- papers talk of very fittle else than the negro sination. . They were merely preliminary, to and his rights ! They seem to forget entirely prepare she public mind for the perfured | that this was originally a white man's govstatements of Conover, ' to be thrown before ernment, and that it continued to be so from the public as soon as the President had been its organization down to the period when a induced to pardon, and thereby certify to his sectional party was entrusted with the reins credibility as a witness. The Assistant Atof power. torney General, in presenting this exposure of the conspiracy to the President, says: Tur Johnstown Democrat, which is edited "I beg leave to express the profound sen-sibility with which I find myself obliged to bring to the serious notice of the President of the United States accusations and papers which must occasion him painful embarrass. by a gallant soldier, notices the whereabouts of our pretentions and self-important Governor. Itsays: " Governor Geary and Secretary Jordan are at Cresson. The Governor's much worn down by his arduons labors in granting par-dons to convicted scoundrels in different parts of the State. It is to be hoped that old asso-ciations connected with the Bortage railroad may re-invigorate hin." ment. They expose prominent members of the Legislature of the Union to the shoeking suspicion of having conspired with a con-victed perjurer for a stupendous imposition —first upon the House of Representatives, then upon the people and the Senate of the United States, for the purpose of effecting · ; ·

THE TEXNESSEE ELECTION. The N. Y. Times, edited by Henry J. Raymond, late Chairman of the Republican Na-

have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manufact our commerce is suffering, the enterprise of our people is repressed and business inerecte

erests languish ; The revenues of the government are less than its interests and expenses, and the finan, cial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt;

They plot the destruction of our form of

They plot the destruction of our form of government, by destruction of our form of the Executive, attempting the independence in the Executive, attempting to subordinate in the legislative branch; "Robbing the public of sovereign power; they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our lib; erties, for lyranny may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual." Unblushing corruption stalks thro' every denartment of the government under their department of the government under their

control. For these and kindred wrongs we arraign them, and as the representative of antagon-ism to each of them, we present to you our

George Sharswood—a Pennsylvanian, spar-George Sharswood—a Pennsylvanian, spar-of pure morals, a profound thinker, a sound Jawyer and a jurist of national reputation. It has been the rule of his official conduct to vield obedienca to written law, and mithe party necessity nor corrupting influences can sway him from his duty to fearlessly pro-

Sway nim from mis unity or rearressly pro-claim it. His opponent, Henry W.; Williams, is a native of New England and is comparatively unknown to our people. Prior to his nomi-nation he was said to be a worthy gentleman and an able lawyer. He has accepted a nomination prom a historr hy which he is

nomination upon a platform by which he is pledged "TO PLACE THE SUPARME COURT IN HARMONY WITH THE POLITICAL OFFICIES OF THE MAJORITY OF THE 'FEOTLE." This de-stroys his independence and "holds the Judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and inevitably tempts him to sacrifice his integrity; to become the meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of instice obsellent to the dictives of politic 69,600 36.000

f justice obedient to the dictates of politi-The independent and fearless judge pro-

tects your life, your liberty and your proper-ty. With which of these men will you trust ty. Wi them?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

them? DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA: We call on you to organize in every sec-tion of the State. Act for yourselves, prompt-ly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and "treason in peace may prove more dead-ly than treason in peace may prove more dead-ly town. Fully of every man. Canrasy your to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds. MUST PREVAIL. By order of the Democratic State Commit-tec. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman. Chairman. Entre, August 11, 1807. EDITON ENTE ORSERVER:-Dear Sir :---EDITON ENTE ORSERVER:-Dear Sir :---mainterest in his productions. The adjacent palace ourper minst fure on the manufacturer. His business is legitimate . The public have an interest in his productions. The adjacent palace ourper minst fure on the manufacturer. His dustresso Etheridge's white majority - - 81,400 Without counting the negroes-who have THE trial of John H. Surratt has termina ted, as everybody supposed it would, in the disagreement of the jury, eight standing for acquittal, and four for conviction. It lasted

Entro. Entro. Entro. EDFTON ENTE ONSERVER: - Dear Sir :-Will you have the kindness to publish the following answer to the charges made in the annexed article from last Saturdays Dispatch ugainst myself and the German Spectatof. In doing so, you will greatly oblige me. The Dispatch says : were 173 witnesses examined for the prosecution and 109 for the defense. These

In doing so, you will greatly oblige me. The Dispatch says: "It will be remembered that we did not endorse the election of Governor Geary, and that among other reasons which we gave in explanation of our dissistisfaction, we men-tioned his visit to a lager beer drink in this city, and the absurd toast he there gave ut-terance to. To counteract this statement of ours—which was every word of it truth—the editor of the German Spectator, of this city. ours-which was every word of it truth-the editor of the German Spectator, of this city, was induced to send a letter to Harrishurg, over his own signature, which was published, emphatically denying the charge. But through some singular influence, not alto-gether unaccountable in these days of profit and policy, he is induced, in a late number of his paper, to charge Geary with the same Inconsistency, hypocrisy, and incompetency nconsistency, hypocrisy, and incompetency which we charged him with soon after his We have no fault to find with this election. gentleman, but wonder that his denial of our charge against Geary should so soon escape

THE RADICAL PANACEA. The people of the United States are weigh-ed down with a burlen of debt and taxation that has no parallel in the history of the world. And what measures of relief do the Radicals propose? What do their Conven-Spectator denied the charges that Governor Geary had been drinking the lager and mak-ing that toast. Nothing of the kind was ever undertaken by me. I considered it my dnty, as President of the Liedertafel Club, whose private guest Governor Geary was at that time, to contradict the alleged absurd words on that occasion charged upon him, and which were calculated to make him ap-gest fidiculous throughout the State. No pear ridiculous throughout the State. No body present at the hall-at least I have heard of none, and took great pains to inquire—except the caltor of the Dispatch, heard Governor Genry say, "it was the whole sentiment of his heart, that the Germans loved their beer, the French their wine, and Irish their potatoes." The mere tonst was river without the absurd preamble as a Joke. At that time it wasn't either "policy" nor profitable for the Dispatch to blow its horn for secret and proscriptive Leagues, and de-nounce a man because he took a glass of loger. The conversion came later, and with lager. The conversion came later, and with it, the denouncing of Governor Geary for committing that crime. With the German' Republican friends of the Governor it is a different matter. He betrayed them when he gave his assurances that no proscriptice or problibitory laws betrayed them when he gavd. his assurances that no proscriptive or prohibitory laws would get his sanction. The readiness with which he broke this promise and signed these laws, and especially his late course, when he addressed a convention of Good Templars in Harrisburg, saying; that he hadn't Hrank a drop of spirituous beverage, since his seventh year, and, also, that the associations now be-ing formed against the secret lodges of tem-perance men, were base and abomitable. perance, men, were base and abominable, the Germans found out they were badly "sold" by him. This could not be foreseen, and it does not follow at all that it is inconsistent on the part of the undersigned, be cause he censures the Governor for the course he now takes. The allusion of the Dia-patch that policy or "profit" are the motives that induce me to take this course, are not only a base but a ridiculous slander. It would undoubtedly be more profitable for me (this you are cartainly where of) if I had adopted the course of the Dispatch in the matter of that profist from Messra, Smith, Carver, Nick; Becket and others, in reply to a most willform article in that more affect Carver, Niczi Becker and others, in reply to a most villifying article in that paper viz: kept silent. But this course I did not see either politic or fair. Yours respectfully, E 20 Srugzytokust, Publisher German Spectator. "THE perfument light Steals through the mist of alabaster lamps, And every air is heavy with the hreath Of orange flowers that bloom I the midst of roses."

the total to four hundred millions. Twenty-five millions come annially from your carn-ings to pay the interests thereon. In 1860, your State government cost you four hun-dred and two thousand dollars, whilst in 1860, it cost you six hundred and sity-nine thousand dollars? whilst in The pressure of these enhancing bur-then and the suicidal policy of Commerce in and the importance of the lord thousand dollars? An Interesting and Important Decision. ing our porches or drying our clothes. This

issues involved, has led to a general desire that the opinion should be published : A OFINION AND DECREE OF THE COURT.

This impossible to misunderstand the law, as applicable to the subject of reanglaint in this case. After four handred years of uni-form adjudications on the subject, it would be intolerable pointiny to clo sufficiently for prove that a man has a right to build and oc-equpy a house of his own fand without laser ruption or hindrance from any one, and to breathe the pure, air, of heaven unpoismed by noxious vapors and unmixed with offen-sive ingredients.

sive ingredients.

If centuries of judicial decisions have set-thed anything, it is that the common elements of nature—air, light and water, in their pu-rity, are the common property of all. No corruptions of their quality and no interrup-tions in their use are permitted by one to the prejudice of their enjoyment by another. No man's light must be darkened. No man's water inst he diverted of corrupted and the water must be diverted of corrupted, and no man's air must be imprograted with noxious vapors or deleterious admixtures. These are fundamental principles, true in the abstract, and familiar and universal as the decalogue. Yet all these rights are in a measure rela-

the house.

mony and omitting much of the details, is a brief of the evidence offered to sustain the

uspicion of untruthfulness or want of can-

dor. The evidence on the part of the respond-

The peculiar situation of the mill, its loca-cation on low ground, its low chimney, its north-westerly direction and close proximity to the residences of the complainants, are the circumstances that render it so peculiarly obsories

bonoxious. Some discomforts must be endured as com

ensation for the conveniences of city life

lo public interest deserves protection and

encouragement more than manufacturing in-dustry. I yield to none m my friendship for

productive labor or in contempt for the snoh ery that undervalues it. When the world get

casional. The respondents have shown a commend

able disposition in their efforts to diminish the **ey**il. But little further sacrifice on their

3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 3,000 4,000 4,000

Yet all these rights are in a measure rela-tive, made so by the necessities of social life in cities and thickly settled communities. The difficulty/coosists in the application of the rules in a manner consistent with the rights of all. How much atmosphere has a man a right to have preserved in its purity for his use? Theoretically the maxim is "Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad coclum." Doubtless his right to pure air is coextensive with his freehold. Yet his remedy by action either at law or in equity would be restricted by it." This, with some other corroborating testi-

with his freehold. Yet his remety by action either at law or in equity would be restricted to the redress of grievances affecting directly and injuriously either his person or property. Thus a useful manufactory was enjoined be-cause it emitted an effluvia destructive to the vegetation on the complainant's land. Some occupations and manufactories necessarily corrupt the atmosphere. Several trades and even a pig pen have been judicially declared unisances are as within the limits of Philacomplainant's bill. It comes from witnesses known to the Court and community as per-sons of high standing, superior intelligence, with the best opportunities of knowing the facts about which they testify, and beyond all

ents tends to disprove the frequency of the nuisance complained of, and of the preva lence of westerly and north-westerly winds misances per a within the limits of Phila-lelphia city, Others are declared so only then, from their location, they interfere with that improvements had been made calculated to diminish the volume of snoke emitted from the mill chimney, the value of the mill to themselves and, the commanity, the length of time it had been tolerated without comthe health or comfort of their neighbors. y lajunction at the complaint of private in ividuals. Practically, a man can only maintain his

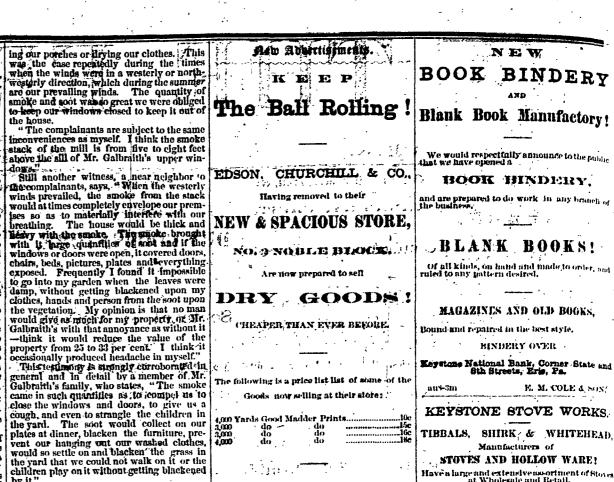
plaint, and the absence of any depreciating effect it had upon the value of the surround-ing property. The personal annoyance in-flicted by the smoke upon the complainants, when it does envelope them, is not contro-rested or dispersed. verted or disproved. Is its continuance consistent with their right to enjoy the common blessing of pure air to breathe and live in t Does its existence air to breathe and hye in r Does as existence during admitted periods interfere with their enjoyment of good.health or their comfort able occupancy of their houses and premises It can hardly be claimed that the evidence leaves any room for doubt or speculation on

an interest in his productions. The adjacent palace-owner must forego his personal pre-delictions for more fashionable neighbors or agreeable occupations in his vicinage. Things merely disagreeable must be borne. But none of his elementary rights must be invaded. However offensive to his sight or taste the

by the provided of the signal of the second of the pig sty or bone boiling may be, it is domnum abaque injuria. He is remediless. He must avoid looking that way. But whenever his right to the enjoyment of good health, pure air and water, and to exemption from unreasonable noises at unrea-sonable hours, is interrupted, then the law

ery that undervalues it. When the world gets too populous to accommodate all it will be time enough to consider the question of pref-erence. At present the law awards to all equally their rights of person and property. Yielding to this rule of equal rights I cannot find authority in law for saying a thing which fills the atmosphere that others have a right to live in with smoke and offensive odors, stiffes the breath, produces nausea and headache, drives children from their playgrounds and men from their gardens, prevents the drying of clothes and the ventilation of houses, darkens the sunlight and converts pleasant residences into prison houses in dogdays, and sonable hours, is interrupted, then the law will hear and heed the complaint. While mills and manufactories are legal and pecessary, it is neither legal nor necessa-ry that they be so located as to interfere with the rights of others in the enjoyment of their darkens the sumight and converse pleasant residences into prison houses in dógdays, and defiles carpets, curtains and dinner plates with deposits of soot and dirt, is not a nui-sance, even though such results are but oc-contant. possessions. When, therefore, they create noises that

prevent sleep, or taint the atmosphere with vapors prejudicial to health or nauseous to the smell, or fill it with a suudge that depreciates its use for every purpose, they mench on the rights of those affected there-



STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE! Have a large and extensive assortment of Stores at Wholesale and Retail. BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS. THE IRON GATE, Is a first class Conl Cook Stove, with or without Reservoir, for hard or soft coal, or wood, and is 4,000 Yards 4-4 Brown. do 44 do heavy do 44 do heavy do Fine Brown 4-1. do do do 40 4-1. do do do 40 3-do Blenchel 4-4. do do 72...... do do 72..... BETTER THAN THE STEWART STOVE We also Manufacture the WHITE SHEAF AND NEW ERA. Both low oven Coal Cook Moves—with woo grutes—can be used either for wood or coal. THE FOREST OAK! We still manufacture this celebrated low oven Stave for wood—with or without reservoir. All Wool Delaines Cheun THE MENTOR. THE MENTOR, A low oven Stove for wood, This is a new stove of brautiful design, and now for sale-together with a lurge assoriment of Elevated Oven Cook Parlor Cook, for wood or coal, and Parlor and Office Stoves, for wood or coal, and the stoves, for w DOMESTIC FLANNEL DEPARTMENT. Red, White, Blue, Buff, &c. Opera Flannels DISPATCH BINDERY HOSIERY DEPARTMENT AND A full line of fadies', Misses' and Children's lose. The gentlemen are also provided for in his department. Blank Book Manufactory 10 East Park, Erie, Pa. DRESS GOODS. We take pleasure in announcing to the public hat we have secured the services of A full line of all the various styles and makes of Dress Goods, and we endeavor to suit the most fastidious in this line. We show our goods with great pleasure without charge. MR. J. A. ASHBY. A most complete and thorough workman, to take charge of our A large line of French and Domestic Ging-hams very cheap. Tweeds and Jeans, for boys' wear, cheaper than any other parties. Call and see them.

Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory ! Mr. Ashiby has for several years been engaged in Penteu's Blank Book Establishment, in Buffalo, and has no superior in the business, other valuable assistants have been engaged, so that work from this department Hoop Skirts in all Styles and Sizes. WILL BE UNSURPASSED ! ; In all that pertains to good stock, superior to rarding and superb finish. feb2167-11. YANKEE NOTIONS. EAGLE FOUNDRY. A full line of all kinds, such as Thread, Pins, Peach Street, above the Buffale-Road, ERIE, PA. HENRY, BRYANT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALITIES. PARLOR, COOK AND OFFICE STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, THE CELEBRATED CURTIS PLOW!

And all kinds of Iron Castings.

Every Stove sold by us is warranted to gav-satisfaction. Kettles, Sleigh Shoes, Sad Irons, &c., on hand and manufactured to order. Plows and Plow Points of superior make and durabil-ty always on hand. A call and a fair trial of our articles is all we ask. mr263-tf. HENRY, ERYANT & CO.

\$1,384 for salary, and their carriage bill amounts to \$730. Beside the salary to be paid to the District Attorney and Assistant, also gets a good round sum for his services To all this must be added the salaries of the Judges, officers and attendants at Court. The

peration. The Democratic policy of conciliation, therefore, so far from looking to an obsolete past, is founded upon statesmanlike

forecast of the exigencies of the future. Such dangers as we have pointed out may he treated with derision; but they are none the less real because fools cannot, and fanatics will not, see them. It will not be the first time that true predictions of real dangers have been derided by the same persons. When, ten years ago, the Democratic party forctold alienation and civil war as the certain consequence of the crusade against Southern institutions, the Republican party scouted the idea of danger. The Republican policy rests upon the foolish assumption that the only use we shall ever hereafter have for armies our own country. It is a policy of alienation, division and national weakness. Unless it is abandoned, we are nursing hosts of reinforcements for the enemy in the first foreign war. The Democratic party justly despises a policy which has no foresight of ordinary national exigencies, and derives its whole aliment from revengeful passions and domineer ing insolence.

STANTON SUSPENDED.

We have the gratifying news from Washington that the President, on Monday forenoon, sent a communication to the Hon. E. M. Stanton, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and instructing him to transfer all records, books, &c., in his custody to Gen. U. S. Grant. The Secretary was at the same time informed that Gen. Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim.* A communication was at the sume hour sent to Gan Grant anthorizing. I need not say with the same hour sent to Gen. Grant authorizing him to act as Secretary ad interim and directing him at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of that office. Shortly after noon, Mr. Stanton sent. a reply to the President, in which he denied that without the consent of the Senate and without legal cause, the Executive had any right under the Constitution and laws to suspend him from office. Inasmuch, however, as the General Commanding the armies of the United States had notified him that he had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, the Secretary concluded that he had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force. Gen. Grant has, therefore, assumed charge of the Department of War, and appeared at a meeting of the Cabinet held on Monday for the purpose of considering certain questions connected with the territory recently acquired from Russia.

The New York Leader says that "Stanton reminds one of the obstinate suitor who was _asked by his sweetheart to resign his pretensions. He answered by leaving her boudoin and going into the parlor. Asked by her pa rents to withdraw, he answered by descending to the kitchen. Told by the cook that he was a nuisance; he rejoined by departing into the back yard, from whence he was speedily expelled by the policeman. And upon this latter official asking him what he meant by conduct so unworthy of a gentleman, finally said, 'that he never pretended to be anything of that sort." î

THE following, from the New York Express, is slightly personal on Stanton : Mr. Plethora, who is at the Springs, finding that his man Jeems-left in charge of the fine town mansion-was inclined to carry out his own views, instead of his master's, addressed the following note to the latter : "As I no longer need your services, you

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

what astonishment mankind would hear it charged that a scheme so abominable was heightened still by the peculiar wickedness of attempting to induce the intended victim himself, through appeals to his clemency, to qualify, by a pardon, with a consequent competency to act and testify, the principal in-

GEN. SICKLES has notified Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, that the session of the Legisfor your suffrages. The Republican party, has controlled the government for slx years, and we accuse it lature of that State, which, by adjournment,

was to be held during the present month, is postponed until further orders. Gen. Sickles has also suspended jury trials in North Carolina, pending a revision of the jury lists. If all the military commanders in the South were like Sickles and Sheridan, they would soon make a worse than Poland of that section of the Republic. And yet these men are

the South and naked, unrelieved, military despotism. 51414

strument of the imposture

A LEADING Radical journal in Minnesot thus alludes to the Germans of St. Louis: "The German beer-guzzlers of St. Louis, redolent of Limberger cheese, and restive for noisy parade and the brazen clang of cymbals and bass-drums in their deserted beer-gardens, utter the same how1 of 'Puritan intolerance !" When the Germans swelled the ranks of the Northern armies they were "patriots;" when they oppose Radical despotism they are "beer-guzzlers" and "stupid Dutch.

.

THE New York Nation is inclined to think that the romance of American slavery has not been exhausted by Hildrefh and Mrs. Stowe, but that it will support a host of novelists for many years to come." Where-

ری

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS;) DEMOGRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS; he CLEANFIELD, PA., Angust 7, 1867. To the People of Pennsyleania : The Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them and to the Re-public; prond of its years, its fridinghts and its herism in diseases

public; private of its years, its irrainplisand its heroism in disseter, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frawns, of corrupt appliances and of succes-sive defeats, its numbers have steadily in-creased; again presents to yourits candidate

before you, because : In the sacred name of Union, it has per-

In the sacred name of Union, that per-petuated disunion; In the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery; It fass vlokted the plainfest principles of free government, broken the written Consti-tution, and only yielded obedience to the be-bests of parts

tion of the Republic. And yet these men are the special favorites of the party in power, and the Chief Magistrate of the nation is menaced with impeachment if he dares to interpose his authority between the people of the South and naked, unrelieved military

Congress assumes the right to say that ne-groes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of

The negroit is by law, finds the equal of the white man in all public places, and au-thorized to hold office and sit of juries in the Capital; The destinies of ten States, and of ten millions of whith coefficient are by Con-

the following note to the latter: "As I no longer need your services, you Will please quirup thonse. P" To which Jeens, forwarded the following answer: "Sir+You may not need my services, but I have notified and services in the collars and services which I his voge, and besechingly, say, "Do dry of ware distance which is to go to the point to field services for the grant of the grant services will were distances will please and need your money. So I shall not duit until your neighbors have de-tide dupon the matter. Jeens, if they had the courage and the old plantation. There is a chance for him to go to the sport of the grant services in the grant services in the grant services in the grant services will how services to field with the services of the grant services will service to the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the grant services will be and the proving and the proving are invited will be a meeting for he did plantation. There is a chance for him to go to the point to get benefit of grant services and to the grant services and the proving and the grant services and the grant services and the proving and the grant services and the grant

imench on the rights of those affected there-by. Just here is where the line must be drawn. At this point they become nuisances. The difficulty exists in the location of this line. When once ascertained, no lawyer doubts as to the rights and remedies of the parties. Both private and public interests may suffer. Such are the necessities of our social organiza-tion. The rights of private property must be protected. This principle lies at the founda-tion of our civil institutions. As to what constitutes a private nuisance, we have, perliaps, as good a definition as else-where, in Adams' Equily, page 210: "A private nuisance is an act done, unac-companied by an act of trespass, which caus-rest soustantial prejudice to the heredita-ments, corpored of incorporeal, of another,"

ments, corporeal or incorporeal, of another," for remedy of which, as is stated in the next page, "there is a jurisdiction in equity to en-join, if the fact of nuisance be admitted or established, whenever the nature of the injuestablished, whenever the nature of the inju-ry is such that it cannot be adequately com-pensated by damages or will decasion a con-stantly recurring grievance." In Catlin vs Valentic, 9, page 575, Chan-cellor Walworth says. "To constitute a nui-sance it is not necessify that the noxious trade or business should endanger the health of the neighborhood. It is sufficient if it pro-dness that which is offensive to the senses

duces that which is offensive to the sense and which renders the enjoyment of life or property uncomfortable." See also Brady vs. Weeks, 3 Barbours Rep. 157, for a re-iteration

of the same sentiment. These rulings in hoe terba have been adopted as the law of the State, and are made the foundation for relief in equity by injunction. 2 Parsons 100, Smith vs. Cummings, Legal Intel., Vol. 29, No. 421. 3 Ch. 392, Dennis vs. Eckhardt, in which case Justice Thompson remarks, "A Chancellor does not wait till noisome trades and unwholesome gasses kill somebody before he proceeds to restrain."

Other modern decisions in several of the States have adopted the rule, that to create a nuisance it is not necessary the smells produced should be unwholesome, but only that they render the enjoyment of tho, plaintiff's

duced should be unwholesome, but only turns they render the enjoyment of the plaintiff's property uncomfortable and unpleasant by making the atmosphere nauseous and offer-tre, 1st District 2 Waterford Tp. Brie, 2d District 2 Waterford Tp. sive. It only remains in this case to see whether the evidence brings the defendants within the prohibitory operation of the rules given us Erie or our gu for our guidance. All the principal facts alleged in complain-ants' bill, as to the ownership, occupancy and relative position of both parties, and the use of biummous coal for fuel in the flouring East Mill Creek West Mill Creek Harbor Creek North East Tp. mill by the defendants, is admitted in their answer or by evidence and that at certain peri-Greenfield Venango Wattsburg

ods the volume of smoke and soot emitted from their smoke stack overshadows and settles down upon the premises of the plain-Amity Wayne tiffs: Whether this occurs to such extent as to Concord Corry Union Township constitute a nuisance 'according to the defi-nitions given must be determined from the evidence. One winters on the part of the complain-Union Mills

nots testifies that " there were times qui quent during the past spring, summer and fall when smoke from the smoke stack of the

mill settled down upon the moke stack of the mill settled down upon the neighboring hould producing a great deal of filth and a very disagreeable odor, so that we were obliged to slut our houses and could not use them.

them. "The odor produced a diagreeable sensa-tion and a sickness, a nausea and a tendency to the headache and shortness of breath. "Several times clothes hung out to dry had

T the midst of roses." Such was the flowery haid filled with fiel? To Drake discovered the chief ingredients of his wonderful Tonic Medicine—Plantation Bitters—the enchanted tropical island of St. Croix. The Plantation Bitters, combining all the midstig rower open for airing, the sinoke entered whatever the was apposed to is; so us to be more than the medicinal and tonic viriaes of the heal-ing and life-sustaining products of that favor-ed clime, are, without doubt, the World's Great Remedy for Dyspepsia, Low Spirits and all other stomache difficulties. MAOSOLIA WATER—A delightful tollet auto-22t INTERESTING TO GRAFE GROWERS—The Lake Shore Grouper Growers' Association will "There are flowers' Association will

how it shall be done, whether by a change of heat, the elevation of the chimney stack, the application of machinery to condense the moke or by removal of the mill to a differ-EDSON, CHURCHILL & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, 699 Broadway, N. Y., July 17, 1867. OFFICIAL PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices just received by mail, enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing machines was awarded to Ellas Howe, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr. Howe received the addi-tional award of the Cross of the Legion of Hon-or, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows: eff forbidding the respondents, their agents, servants and employees using bituminous fuel in the furnace of the engine in the mill referred to, when the wind is blowing from a west or north-westerly direction, or so as to arry the smoke and soot emitted from their chimney over and upon the premises occu-pied by the complainants, until such altera tions are made as in the judgment of the Court will render its use innoxious, and de

Howe MACHINE. "Co-operateuis Ellas Howe, Jr., promoteur de pour la machine a bou-la machine a-courte.—ionniere. M e da ill e Medaille d'or." Cendants pay the costs. Let a decree be drawn and filed accordingly. Per Curium. The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELLAS Hows. Jr., fabricant de machines a-coudre, ex-posant;" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. Elias Howe, Jr., maker of sewing ma-chines, exhibiting."

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic voters of Eric county, and The Democratic voters of Eric county, and all others who believe that the war was waged to maintain the Uplon and not for its destruction; who are opposed to the un-constitutional and tyrannical measures of the faction in power for preserving its partizan predominance; who regard with just alarm the spirit of frightful extravagance and out-throus committee which has measured in the rigeous corruption which has prevailed in the administration of the Government during the last six years; and who desire a speed settlement of our civil difficulties, on a basi somebody before the proceeds to restrain." "The loss of health and sheep, the enjoyment of quiet and repose and the comforts of home cannot be restored or compensated in mon-ey," and are, therefore, proper subjects for pro-tection by injunction. This ruling is quoted and adopted by the author in Hilliard or Hijunctions, page 259, Other modern decisions in several of the i in the cive of Erie on MONDA V SEPTEM.

in the city of Erie, on MONDAY, SEPTEM BER 16TH, 1867, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for the selection of a county ticket to be supported

2 Waterford Borough 2 Greene 2 Summit 4th District outh Erie Borough 8 McKean 3 Middlebor 4 Washington 3 Edinboro North East Borough 2 Franklin 2 Elk Creck 3 Conneant 3 Conneaut 1 Albion 3 Springfield 3 Girurd Township 3 Girard Borough 4 Lockport 3 Fairview

By order of the County Committee. BENJ'N WHITMAN,

W. W. LYLE, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY

burg

...

DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES. TO CUBE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the inter will hash. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleanerd and an appelle created for good wholesome tood, which, by these medicines will be disaded property, and good besithy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCE'S MANDRAKE PILLS as well as modicipal, and, by using the three remains good, wholesome bleed made, which will rept all decome. If justificity will take these medicine incord-ing to directions, Commungtion very irroquently in its has stage yields readily to their action. Take the Alle frequently, to cleanse the liver and somach. It for the second seco indextry, and an expension transfittation and or the Ful-panels formy we set as the result of segme projectly and allar any irritation. Then all that is required to, perform a phrasement card in, so present taking sold. Engring about the resum or much as phulling, and all the reduct food-of succet, prone, and, is fast, anything the uppetid crafter ; but he particular and matched weik. [The way may 1 re-

B. FAULKNER M.D. SUBBRON & HOROPATHIO PHYSICIAN, 82 French Street, Erie, PA.

Jac. SELDEN.

myy g-on HORSE BLANKETS: Belling at Reduced Bates, by decis-tr.

- From this it will be seen that the meda awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "But tonhole Machine," and not for the Sewing Ma chine, Crockery, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Bed Room Sets, Dinner and Tes Sets, Knives, Forki, Tea Spoons, Looking Glasses, Lamps, Globes, Chimneys, dc. Miss Sopha Jones, Agent, 602 FRENCH STREET. FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS! ERIE, PA 1y25-3w. Embracing some of the most beautiful ever brought to this market. Those who wish to buy at a bargain will find it to their interest to call. He guarantees to sell PHILADELPHIA & ERTE RAIL ROAD. 20 PER CENT. BELOW SUMMER TIME TABLE. ough and Direct Ronte between Philadel-phia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williams-port, and the any other house in the city. JONES & LYTLE. GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA. WARREN L. ROSS. ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS Di all Night Trains.

Brown and Bleached Muslins, Prints and De

Corner of State and Eighth Streets,

#? Don't forget the place.

No. 10 East Park Place, ON and after MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as follows : WESTWARD. Would respectfully call the attention of the pub-lic to their large stock of CLOTHING, CLOTHS, HATS, CAPS, WESTWARD. Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at 7500 p. m. and arrives at Eric at 458 p. m. Eric Express leaves Philadelphia at 1200 m., and arrives at Ericat 9:55 a. m. Warren Accommodation leaves Warren at 320 p. m., Corry at 453 p. m., and arrives at Eric at 655 p. m. FASTWARD And Gents' Furnishing Goods, To which they are daily adding new attractions and which, combined with the experience of

Mr, James Lytle, EASTWARD. EASTWARD.
Mail Train Leaves Eric at 10:25 a.m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:00 a.m.
Eric Express leaves Eric at 1:00 p. m.
Eric at Philadelphia at 1:00 p. m.
Warren Acconinodation kaves Eric at 7:50 a.m., and arrives at Warren at 11:05 a.m.
Mail and Express connect with all trains on the Warren & Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphiast 1:200 m., arrive at drvines ton at 6:0 a.m., and Oll City at 6:3 a.m., arrive at drvines ton at 6:0 a.m., and Oll City at 6:45 a.m. Who has been in the trade about thirty-five years, and Mr. G. B. Keene. "THE GREAT AMERICAN TAILOR,"

Who has seen about twenty-five years of "serv-fed" in this and Eastern cities, they hope will prove sufficient inducement to give them a fair shars of public pstronage. Q. W. LYTLE All trains on the Warren & Franklin Railway Mil trains on the Warren & Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleumi Centre. Bargaage CHECKED FILHOUGH.

1867

C. W. LYTLE, DANIEL JONES 172567-12 °е, . BOUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER, Gen'l Superintendent, BLANK BOOKS.

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS,

CASH BOOKS, RECORDS, DOCKETS, ETC., ETC.,

In every style of Binding, and at the

. ALSO.

CAUGHEY & M'CBEARY'S,

DEALERS IN

No. 11 North Park Row.

ERIE. PA.

VERY LOWEST PRICES! The Grand Trunk Ballway and Royal Mail Line of Steamers, with their connection in the States, will issue .

3111

EXCURSION TICKETS Book, Magazine, Music,

From Niagara Falls, via, Lake Ontario or Grand Trunk Railway and its connections, (passing the "Thousand Islands" and the "Rapids of the -81. Lawrence" by daylight, to New York, Ros-ton, Saratoga, Portland, Toronto, Montreal Quebec, Providence, Newport, And other Binding done in the best style and very cheap, at WHITE MOUNTAINS. LAKE GEORGE

EXCURSIONS

FOR THE SUMMER OF 1867

---- LAKE CHAMPLAIN, &C., &C.

jy18'67-tf.

1867.

These routes, by the Lakes, the St. Lawrence through the Canadas, the Eastern and Middle States, are among the most pleasant, traversing a region abounding in beguithele senser, with a refrahing and invigorating atmacephere. This ets upout intil Nov. 1st, available by rail of steamer. Bates little more than JOHN GENSHEIMER & SON.

Clothing and Gent's Furnishing Goods HALF THE USUAL FARE. CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET. Meals and birth included between Toronto

nd Montreal. SP For tickets or any information concern-ing these routes, apply to FLAWER & BABCOCK, je20-2m. Wright's Block, Eric, Pa. Mary Ferguson, by her in the Court of Com-azit friend, John Heat-No. 81 Nov. Term. 15, Divorce.

g these routes, apply to g the routes, apply the rout

WATERFORD ACADEMY.

TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of this venerable institution will open TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1867, under the direction of

CROCKERY STORE,

ISAAC ROSENWEIG, SEN.,

Has opened a new store of the above descrip-tion at his old stand, near the South West corner of State street and the Park, where he invite-his old customers and the public generally to give him a call. Constantly on hand a gene-ral assoriment of

SUCCESSORS TO

my2767-1y

514 STATE STREET.

C. B. WATERS, Principal, SARA A. GREEN, Preceptress,

Assisted by competent Teachers,

A Teachers' Class will be formed, and all de-strous can have the benefit of the Teachers' In-stitute, to be held at Waterford in October next. We are determined to make the coming term a prosperous one. For particulars address the Trincipal. NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL