The Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1867.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

Hon. George Sharswood,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The news from Washington is of the most interesting character. The correspondence between the President and Grant, relating to the removal of Sheridan, is published. Grant protests against the removal with much earnestness, saying it is impolitic and that Sheridan has carried out the object of Congress in passing the amended reconstruction act. The President replies, meeting Grant's assertions, and making out a pretty strong case for his side. Thomas is sick and Hancock has been ordered by the President to command in Louisiana. To this Grant is again said to have objected, on the ground that Hancock is needed in the West, and a rupture between him and the President seems imminent. Rumors of Cabinet changes obtain currency one day to be contradicted the next. It is now asserted that several of the Cabinet will soon retire. The substance of all appears to amount to this: that the President has resolved that his Administration shall harmonize, and that in all cases where he possesses authority none but conservative officers shall be selected.

RADICAL SKETCHES OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, of Pittsburgh, is widely known as a female political writer of some merit, who has, for many years, earned a support by contributing to the press of the country. Her literary acquirements and thorough Radicalism have secured for her a place on the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh Commercial, the most extensively circulated paper of its party in the city, to which the piquant productions of her pen lend additional interest. Previous to this engagement Mrs. Swisshelm was a regular correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository, and in her dealing with State politics dealt out her criticisms upon prominent public men in a spirit of independence rarely met with. Among those who came under her special dislike was Judge Williams, the present Radical candidate for the Supreme Bench, who had just about that time been suggested for the position. For two or three weeks in succession she directed her batteries upon him with extreme severity, ridiculing his pretensions, doubting his honesty, and arguing against the policy of making him the Radical candidate; until the editor of the Repository was compelled to interfere, lest his paper should lose party prestige. As a specimen of what Mrs. S. thought of the Judge, we quote the subjoined extract.

"It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburgh bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of respectable mediocrity could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench. In '41 and '42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. He who was since Judge Lowry, was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student, a point of law; and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation, heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other, and the going over and symplifying the case by the teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, *ever*, EVER would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, he learn a good deal of law, and I think by proceedings, which was well established and lucidly explained, had been carefully understand it, and wonderfully simplified, he could to the best of his knowledge, accordingly. When he comes to a new field of intellection, the saints have compassion on the poor man. What a time he and the blundering—and why A man of active brains would not be most valuable if whole; and if the Republican party of Pennsylvania have no better material out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W., or H. W., or W. something Williams, of Pittsburgh, they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted."

The Pittsburgh Post, in publishing the above scorching criticism, adds: "In this connection we cannot avoid quoting the well deserved tribute to Judge Sharswood, printed in the Pittsburgh Gazette the day after his nomination. It is from the pen of Hon. F. B. Penniman, the editor of that paper, and a gentleman whose long residence in the eastern part of the State, gave him ample opportunities to become acquainted with the public estimate of Judge Sharswood. We ask a comparison between it and the sketch of Judge Williams, by the lady editor of the Commercial:

"In nominating Judge Sharswood as their candidate for the Supreme bench, the Democrats have made a wise selection for themselves during the progress of the canvass, and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he shall be elected. He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and large and varied experience. His reputation as a man is unblemished. Indeed, he is a consistent and honored office bearer in the Presbyterian church. As a magistrate a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him."

"This, coming from as intense a Radical paper as the Pittsburgh Gazette, is about as strong an endorsement of the eminent fitness and ability of our candidate as we care for, from that source."

THE Harrisburg Telegraph copies the platform of the Berks county Democracy, and under the heading of "Secesh Resolutions," proceeds to denounce it as the essence of treason and teeming with everything that is unpatriotic and vile. One of the planks to which the Telegraph takes special exception is the following:

Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

It turns out, upon investigation, that this resolution is a verbatim copy of the main plank in the Radical platform adopted at Chicago in 1860, on which Abraham Lincoln was first elected President of the United States. The Telegraph editor probably feels a little silly by this time.

THE Harrisburg Patriot gives us the encouraging information that reports from both the eastern and western sections of the State are highly favorable to the election of Judge Sharswood. In the central portion his prospects are particularly bright, and the Patriot feels quite sure that unless there should occur some great and unlikely adversity between this time and October, he will be successful by a handsome majority.

OVER forty thousand Republican voters of Philadelphia supported Judge Sharswood for his present position when running on the regular Democratic ticket. He was considered sound on all constitutional questions and no man or paper of any character ever spoke of him except in terms of praise. He will be elected upon his character and record, which are not to be damaged by the penny whistles of the Radical press.

THE Buffalo Courier says that Sheridan is the youngest man ever mentioned for the Presidency, but thinks that he will be old enough before he gets it.

NEGRO DOMINATION IN THE SOUTH.

The registration of voters in Louisiana gives to the blacks a recorded majority of over forty thousand, and as none but registered voters are to be admitted to the elections for the State reorganization, the blacks, counting all the registered whites against them, will have the State by forty thousand majority—for we may safely assume that all will go to the polls. But as they will be supported and managed by a considerable number, say from fifteen to twenty thousand Radical whites, they will probably carry through the reconstruction elections of Louisiana by fifty, sixty or seventy-five thousand majority. This, if Sheridan's registration is to be adhered to, is a simple matter of arithmetic; for the Tennessee election establishes the essential fact that the Southern blacks are *en masse* with the Republican party and with its extremest Radicals. In Virginia, shorn of the new State of West Virginia, there is, perhaps, allowing for the losses of the war, an aggregate population of eight hundred and fifty thousand, of which the whites have a majority of about one hundred and fifty thousand. But under the rebel disfranchisements of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and universal negro suffrage, and with the disgust of many of the whites, the Radicals boast that they are sure of the State, according to the books of registration, by some thirty thousand majority. We dare say, too, that they are not very wide of the mark in their calculations. They are equally sanguine of securing North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas, with the solid negro vote. As for South Carolina, with its aggregate population of seven hundred thousand, made up of four hundred thousand blacks against three hundred thousand whites, the case is clear that as reconstruction is now going on, the blacks will assume complete and absolute possession of the State, and will have the power, if they choose to exercise it, of making a Legislature of black men exclusively, and of electing an unmixed negro delegation to Congress—Senate and House.

All the evidence before us touching the reconstruction programme of Congress shows that if carried out according to the laws as applied by the commanders of the five military districts, the whole ten of the States involved in this ordeal will be at their mercy. We are called to meet the question of the probable consequences of this negro supremacy. The return of twenty, thirty or forty negro Senators and Representatives to Congress is but an item among the results which may be reasonably anticipated in consequence of this. The consequences of negro ascendancy in the Legislatures are most to be feared when we consider the unsettled balances as slaves which these Southern blacks will be apt to enforce against their late white masters. Some very significant hints in this direction have already been thrown out in the resolutions of the negro reconstruction meetings of South Carolina. We know, too, that those Northern white Radical stumpers in the South, who have most broadly suggested the possible application from Congress of "Old Thad Stevens'" panacea of confiscation, have excited the liveliest enthusiasm among the blacks. Is it any wonder, then, that leading Southern men counsel the policy of quiet submission to their present military government indefinitely as preferable to this reconstruction and restoration scheme, which will place the State absolutely under the control of the blacks? There is no security, and there are a thousand dangers, in the Radical programme, which now distinctly foreshadows the placing of the late governing whites of the South under the political control and subject to the caprices and revenges of the black race, relieved but yesterday from the moral darkness, oppressions, wrongs and disabilities of African slavery. These dangers are so menacing that they must be appreciated by thinking Northern men.

In the course of an able speech recently delivered in Ohio by the Hon. G. H. Pendleton, that gentleman stated that the expenditure of the United States for the year 1866 "was one hundred millions more than that of England, and one hundred and eighty millions more than that of France. The greatest expenditure of England during the Napoleonic wars, when even Russia was stimulated by her subsidies—when large armies were kept in Spain and on the Continent, never reached one hundred millions of pounds—less than five hundred millions of dollars. England has thirty-six thousand millions. The United States have sixteen thousand millions. With less than two-fifths of the taxable property, our people pay largely more taxes."

Why are the expenses of the nation kept at their present high figure? The war being over, why cannot the disbursements be put upon a peace footing? The answer is, the party in authority will not agree to such a proposition. They are scheming for a continuation of political power, and in order to make that a certainty have refused to allow the Southern States to resume their old constitutional relations with the Federal government. Ten States are governed as military provinces, and the army stationed within their borders must be supported out of the earnings of the people. In addition to that the Freedmen's Bureau is feeding thousands of idle, worthless negroes, who should be compelled to work for the maintenance of themselves and their families. This item of public expenditure will reach millions of dollars each year. Then again, the expense of putting the new governments of the unrepresented States in operation is heavy. Registers are appointed in all parts of the South, whose expenses are paid, and there are also other leaks of a similar character, out of which the public money is running in a steady and increasing stream. These are a few of the reasons why our taxes are so exhorbitant, but they are far from being all. In addition to the huge sums foolishly squandered to keep the South under the heel of Radical tyranny by military force, a tendency to extravagance in public expenditures has sprung up which is absolutely appalling to every man who soberly reflects over the situation of the country. Vast appropriations are made for every imaginable purpose, apparently without the least consideration, and often with an utter indifference to the advice of our most thoughtful and trustworthy statesman. It cannot be that this course can much longer be pursued without serious National danger. The time has come when safety dictates that a halt must be ordered, and the people have it in their power to decide whether it shall be immediate, or postponed until disaster forces it upon us.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The soldiers and sailors who have taken up their residence in Richmond since the war ended ought to be good judges of what is needed in that section of the country. They can hardly be accused of being disloyal. At a meeting recently held by them the Republican Convention, so-called, which was composed of a wild crowd of several thousand negroes and a few score of mean office-seeking whites, was very strongly denounced in an admirable series of resolutions. The tenor of some of the speeches was remarkable. Lieutenant Colonel Merrill said:

"That he would rather take by the hand a Confederate soldier who fought from honest intentions in a wrong cause, if he honestly accepted the situation, than the so-called Virginia loyalist—even if he does have a newspaper—who voted for the ordinance of secession, and thereby put the former into service against his will.

"Colonel Egbert said he was not in favor of keeping in office those renegade Virginians who voted for secession and then went North as Union shrickers, in preference to men who had perilled their lives in defence of their country."

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE GERMANS.

One of our exchanges asserts, and dares a denial of its allegation, that but a short time since an eminent Pennsylvania Radical, no less a person than Ex-Governor Curtin, made use of the following language:

"A *Dutchman* is not like another person; *he has two skulls*, and in order to *get an idea into his head*, you must *break one of his skulls*."

This is mighty cool, considering that Curtin owed his election, on both occasions, to the German vote, but it is no more than might be expected from a man who was an active Know-Nothing. Curtin is not the only Radical who has the assurance to openly insult the German element. Horace Greeley, in speaking of some portions of Ohio, says:

"Several counties were settled years ago by a *school-hating, rum-loving breed of Pennsylvania Dutch*."

A Massachusetts paper terms the nomination of Henry Williams for the Supreme Court, "an acknowledgment on the part of the *stolid Dutch* elements of the *superiority of New England men*." It calls Pennsylvania a *poor, ignorant, stupid old Dutch State*, and presumes that "the next crop of Dutch voters will be as completely 'Yankeeized' as it is possible to effect out of such unpromising material." The Radicals evidently think they can get along without the German vote in future, or they would be more guarded in their expressions. When it was necessary for party success that they should receive German support, they were all milk and honey to that element, but having, as they suppose, fixed their party beyond the risk of overthrow, they are now disclosing their real feeling towards them. The gross insults and unjust legislation to which our German citizens have been subjected, will be remembered by them at the polls. A party which sets the ignorant negroes of the South above one of the most intelligent, orderly and useful classes of our foreign-born citizens, deserves the contempt of every white man in the land.

THE fall trade in the large cities opens briskly. Merchants are already thronging the hotels, and all the leading wholesale houses are doing far more business than they expected to do for several weeks to come. The chief members of leading firms are being hurriedly recalled from their summer haunts, and telegraphic messages to manufacturers to add largely to their orders are very frequent. All Western and Southern advices are to the effect that the immense crops will lead to large consumption of goods this coming fall and winter. The Southern people cannot help themselves; if they have any crop they must buy, as they are absolutely bare of goods. Nor are the stocks in the West large. There was enforced economy last winter and spring, and the absolutely necessary trade will be a large trade. All the indications point to an early marketing of the wheat crop to take advantage of high prices, so as to buy needful goods.

Still it would be well for producers and merchants to bear in mind that when bare necessities are satisfied, consumers will insist upon lower prices; and this consideration may check trade in the midst of the season. Farmers who have marketed their wheat, oats, barley, and hay at prices from one-third to one-half less than they received up to this summer will not be disposed to pay the old prices for groceries and dry goods. A large trade can be done this coming year, but only on condition of lower and still lower prices.

THADDEUS STEVENS is becoming more and more feeble every day. He had intended to visit Bedford this season, but was compelled to abandon the idea on account of ill health. He is not confined to his bed, but is compelled to keep the house by reason of his increasing infirmity. An intimate friend of his thinks it doubtful whether he will be able to reach Washington again.

IN OHIO, the prospects of the Democracy are said to be very flattering. The question of negro suffrage is directly before the people, and neither party evades the issue. The Democrats, it is thought, will carry the Legislature, even should they fail on Governor,—but Judge Thurman is making a splendid canvass, and his friends are confident of a successful issue to the campaign.

Court Proceedings.

The regular August term of the Criminal Court commenced on Monday, at 10 o'clock, Associate Law Judge Vincent presiding. The charge to the Grand Jury contained nothing of special importance, except the portion in which special attention was called to the act of Assembly making it their duty to report saloons kept open after 12 o'clock at night, and cases of selling liquor to persons of intemperate habits, etc. The following are the cases disposed of:

Chas. W. Burdick, deserting his wife and children. The testimony proved that defendant had not maintained his family since March last. Ordered to pay his wife $40 per month until a satisfactory home had been provided for the family, and give a bond of $1,000 for faithful performance of decree.

In the case of William Salm for assault and battery, and C. Varney for obtaining goods under false pretences, a nolle prosequi was entered upon defendants paying the costs.

Christopher Faunce, who lived in connubial chains for seven or eight years, and then deserted his wife, was called upon to answer therefor, and the case being a clear one against him, he was required to enter into a recognizance for $500, and to pay $15 per month for his wife's support until such time as rescinded by the court, and to pay the costs of the suit.

Peter Nellis, charged with violation of the liquor law, plead guilty, and was fined $50 for use of Girard School District, $5 for the Law Library and costs.

Mrs. Collins, charged by Mrs. Hurley with using threatening language, etc., was sent to jail in default of payment of costs and the finding of a surety to keep the peace.

James Maloney, indictment for criminal negligence. Verdict not guilty and defendant to pay the costs.

Mary Ann Silver, Jaquin Silver and Frank Silver, larceny. Nolle prosequi entered and defendants discharged.

Fred. Wanisgaus, rape. Nolle prosequi entered upon payment of costs by defendant.

George Allen, indicted for fornication and bastardy, was found guilty.

Lee Oliver, indicted for assault with intent to commit rape on Miss Kent, at Waterford, proved that he was at home in bed at the time the offence was committed, and the jury found him not guilty.

James Horrigan, indicted for assault and battery on Cornelius Connelly. The testimony showed that Pierce and Connelly got into a fight in Horrigan's saloon at Corry, and that the latter exercised his right of parting them, and sent the prosecutor off the premises. Verdict of not guilty and each party to pay half the costs.

Michael Ehrett, selling liquor. Nolle prosequi entered upon payment of costs.

Jacob Gabell and Frederick Kuhn, larceny, two indictments. Plead guilty, and remanded for sentence.

Jas. Phillips, recognizance of defendant forfeited.

Frank Bailey, larceny—stealing a sett of harness. Plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, costs of prosecution and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Moses Oppenheimer and Levi Oppenheimer, larceny. Not a true bill and defendants discharged.

William Landry and James Hutchinson, assault and battery. Recognizances of Wm. Landry and James Depew, the prosecutors, forfeited.

Henry Sprague, Seth Sprague, Edward Sprague and Stillman McMillan, riot. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, G. W. Murray, to pay the costs.

Frederick Jones. Horse stealing. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and to undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for one year.

Mrs. Mary Collins. Assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutrix, Mrs. Mary Hurley, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. S. B. Benson. Assault and battery. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, Oscar Hitchcock, to pay the costs.

William Stancliff, Leonard Stancliff and Winfield Stancliff. Assault and battery. Not a true bill in the cases of Leonard or Winfield Stancliff. Verdict of guilty against William, and sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

John Bittles. Malicious mischief. Not a true bill, and the prosecutor, John Taylor, to pay the costs.

L. B. Clark. Compounding a felony. Not a true bill, and the county to pay the costs.

Elihu Hinkston. Larceny. Not a true bill.

Our report closes with the proceedings up to Wednesday morning.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There are eight papers in the United States edited by colored men.

The anti-prohibitionists are organizing secret political societies in Massachusetts.

The negro voters registered in Louisiana outnumber the whites by about thirty-eight thousand.

In Cleveland a negro baby fell out of a window and nearly killed a gentleman who was passing along the street.

A whirlwind struck a ton of hay at Hennniker, N. H., last week, and that is the last that was seen of it.

A Pittsfield, Mass., woman wore $30,000 worth of diamonds at a wedding party lately. Her husband was a quartermaster of the loyal stripe.

It is said Prentice hasn't witten much of anything for the Louisville Journal for a year and a half. Once in a while he tries his 'prentice hand on a paragraph.

Philadelphia has 96,683 manufacturing operations, whose gross earnings amount annually to $135,969,767.

Out West a sensitive young maiden, last week, poisoned herself because her sweetheart went to the circus with another female.

There is an editor in Minnesota who weighs 642 pounds. His name is Frank Dagget, and he derives sustenance from the Wabashaw Herald.

The Boston Transcript tells as a fact, a story of a maid servant who cut off a large part of the mane of her master's valuable horse to make herself a *chignon*.

The Detroit papers have fought the Printers' Union and conquered. They now propose to get along without the help of the Union.

A horrible monstrosity has appeared in Louisville—a pig with a human face. It lived thirty-six hours, and cried like a child and grunted like a pig while alive.

It is said that out of nine editors of a Vicksburg paper five were shot or stabbed, one was severely wounded, one died of yellow fever, and one had a prison experience.

From April 1 to August 1, fifty-eight sovereigns and princess-royal paid their respects in person to Louis Napoleon. Fifteen years ago he was a snob and *parvenu* in royal eyes. Nothing succeeds like success.

A case of courtship of forty-five years standing is reported at East Lynne, Mass. The gentleman has paid his visits on each alternate Sunday evening.

A wife in Flint, Mich., was recently sold for one dollar, and the Globe, of that place, laments that a fair and comely woman is discounted $50 below the price of a good cow.

Elias Howe, Jr., the sewing machine man, is reported to be under the care of a female practitioner who has done him more good than any of the regular faculty.

The Hon. George C. Gorman, the Republican candidate for Governor of California, was a newspaper carrier in New London, Conn., when a boy, and so obtained means to pay his schooling.

In Saybrook, Conn., the other day, a fireman started an engine, and not knowing how to stop or reverse it, jumped off, and the engine plunged into the river.

The population of China is about four hundred millions; that of Japan forty millions more. These two countries contain nearly half the population of the globe.

An old woman died in Milwaukee the other day, whose disease completely baffled the skill of the physicians. Upon opening her stomach a number of large crabs, alive and active, were found.

The following is a list of the prices paid by Mr. Robert Bonner for his celebrated horses: Dexter, $50,000; Pocahontas, $35,000; Auburn Horse, $13,000; Peerless, $5,000; Flathush Maid, $5,000; Lantern, $5,000; Lady Palmer, $5,000; total, $118,000.

Ellis Jones was shot by his young son in Peoria, Mahaska Co., Iowa, on Tuesday night. It is supposed that the boy was instigated to shoot by his brother, the brothers who wanted to enjoy his property.

The publishers of the Fall River (Mass.) News are sharp fellows. They recently tracked a delinquent showman way to Chicago, confronted him with the bill he had a long time ago contracted at their office, and he was forced to pay it before proceeding with the show.

The distance from New York to San Francisco, by way of Chicago, is three thousand three hundred miles. If a train should run at the rate of twenty miles an hour, including stoppages—which is, perhaps, the average rate on railroads in this country—it would require a little less than seven days to accomplish the distance.

An animal six inches long, with scales like a fish, has been removed from the stomach of a young lady in Jefferson, O., but another living object, as large as a man's fist, remains and cannot be removed without an incision in the body of the woman. This object sometimes comes to the woman's throat and almost strangles her.

A society has been formed at Munich for the collection of cigar ends. An appeal is to be addressed to all smokers in Bavaria to give their cigar ends to the society instead of throwing them away, it being intended to apply the proceeds arising from their sale to the clothing of poor children. It is calculated that upwards of £500,000 a year may be obtained by this means.

A young gentleman of Virginia has contrived a new way to kill time—a little pastime which he calls "fly-loo." This game, according to a Lynchburg paper, may be played by any reasonable number of persons. The players' names are written on a piece of paper, and a lump of sugar on each. Then begins the eager excitement of waiting for a fly to light, and when it does so, the name of the player under which the sugar has attracted the fly has to treat all round.

The room in which Lincoln died is left as nearly as it was at that time as possible. The family occupying the house have been much troubled with visitors to see the place. They keep in their possession the pillow on which he died, which is all stained with his life-blood; also two pillow cases, on one of which are portions of the brain that exuded from the wound—the other is deeply saturated with blood.

The Wisconsin papers tell of a gentle zephyr which passed through the town of Mondovia the other day: "It swept nearly everything in its path for a space of from eight to ten rods in width, twisting trees from one to two feet in diameter, in two, and carrying the tops some distance. The bodies of large trees were distinctly seen at the height of one hundred feet in the air, tossed and whirled about with tremendous force."

Here is the latest St. Louis romance: The son of a wealthy banker in St. Louis fell in love with a shoemaker's daughter, but as the governor objected to the party, Charles took $3,000 of the old gentleman's funds one day eloped with the girl to Bellevue and married her there. Old gentleman followed, found the pair, told Charles to return the money left of the $3,000 after paying wedding expenses, and then take his wife home and attend to business again. And Charles did.

A jailor at Donaldsonville, La., who had buried his wife in the early part of May, married again in three or four weeks afterward. This so shocked the moral sense of the community that a public meeting was called, and a procession formed and marched to his residence and took him out. After being marched out of his dooryard to the tune of the Dead March, with lighted candles on each side of him, the procession formed, music in front, the latter consisting of old cans, horns, tin pans, and a large bell, carried on the shoulders of two of the party, which was tolled continually, while cries of mirth and jollity tended to enliven the scene. After traversing the principal streets and thoroughly arousing everybody in town who was not engaged in it, they proceeded to the final act, it now being near the hour of midnight. After forming properly, the procession moved to the grave yard, where the joke was finished by his kneeling down at the grave and asking pardon of his late wife's spirit, after which the party proceeded to a saloon, and taking a drink at his expense, he was permitted to rejoin his new made wife—this being the third marriage bond he has entered into.

A wealthy German named Creverling, of Bloomsburg, Perry county, was married on the 3d inst. to a wealthy widow named Harvey, their ages being about sixty years, respectively, at Constantine, Mich. Since then one Ozias E. French, also aged about sixty, has instituted a suit of breach of promise against Mrs. Creverling, and she is under $1,500 bonds to answer. French claims that Mrs. Harvey that was and himself had made preparation for their wedding soon after the 4th of July, and now he claims $5,000 damages for the cruel laceration of his heart.

The case of Gen. Henry M. Naglee, of San Francisco, illustrates the danger of a rich man falling into the snare of a crafty and unprincipled woman. The General is a very wealthy widower. Some two years since suit was brought against him in San Francisco, by Mary L. Schell, claiming $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. It was notoriously understood that the plaintiff was a discarded mistress, who, all other measures failing, had taken this course to extort black mail. Of course, to this end the publicity of the love letters she had received from the General was important to her, but the San Francisco press promptly sided with Gen. Naglee, and refused in advance to publish them. This delayed and rather demoralized the prosecution. The letters were very "spicy." Would Gen. Naglee buy them? Fifty thousand—twenty thousand—ten thousand? No bid! Then they should be printed anyhow. So the designing Mary made a combination with some job printers to issue the letters in pamphlet form, when, just in the nick of time, Gen. Naglee clapped on an injunction and captured the letters in bulk. The General's pluck is better than his morals.

The Pall Mall Gazette tells the following romantic cat story. Since "*Puss in Boots*," we have had nothing to equal it:

"A man named Amey was charged at Marlborough street police court yesterday, with assaulting his wife. The only point of interest in the case was the way in which the woman was saved from further ill-treatment. Her husband knocked her down, jumped on her, and throwing himself on her seized her by the throat, and attempted to strangle her, but while she lay on the ground screaming, a favorite cat named Topsy suddenly sprang on her husband and fastened her claws in his eyes and her teeth in his face. Her husband could not tear the cat away, and he was obliged to implore her to take it from him to save his life. The husband got a month's hard labor. The report does not say whether the worthy magistrate ordered Topsy to have a treat at the expense of the poor-box.

ONE of our correspondents is filled with an original idea so brilliant that we make haste to make room for the communication in which he embodies his discovery:

ODIN, ILLS., August 14, 1867.

"EDS. COM:—Herewith I enclose you a plan whereby Edwin M. Stanton may become President of these United States. Such a bit of poetic justice would gurtill the heart of every loyal man throughout the land. Let Cameron resign; let the Governor of Pennsylvania appoint Stanton to fill the vacancy. Wade can resign his position in the Senate. Elect Stanton presiding officer. The House can present impeachment papers against Johnson. Let the Senate oust him—Stanton becomes President. Cameron can be reappointed, and Wade re-elected as presiding officer of the Senate. Justice is satisfied!—the nation triumphant!"—*Cin. Commercial.*

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.—This is the fifth volume of the handsome and popular "Diamond Edition" of Dickens' Works, and in style and appearance it is an exact copy of the four elegant little volumes that preceded it. Martin Chuzzlewit is of unusual interest to American readers, as it was written soon after Dickens visited this country, and contains the result of his observations. On its first appearance it aroused great indignation in the United States by the severity of its satire. Aside from the prejudice which once existed against this novel, and which is evidently wearing away, it possesses a fund of humor, pathos and entertainment. As for this edition, its pocket convenience, its clear type and exceedingly attractive appearance *throughout, have already made it a favorite* and most deservingly so. The price of the illustrated edition is only $1.50; of the plain $1.25. Either can be procured of the booksellers, or will be sent post-paid by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.—There is perhaps no institution of learning in this country so widely known and so extensively patronized as the Iron City College of this city. The records of the college show an attendance during the past ten years, of upwards of fifteen thousand students, representatives of thirty-three States. Young men come thousands of miles, and from the remotest parts of the country, to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the system of practical actual business training which has given this such a pre-eminence over all similar institutions throughout the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

THE Phrenological Journal for September contains portraits and characters of Hon. R. D. Connolly, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Thos. Binney, distinguished orators and authors; Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Hoge, Sanitary workmen in Read, Mrs. G. W. Wyllys; True and False Marriages; Memory; Conscientiousness, its True Functions; Our Religion; Gradations of Intellect; The Races of Man, their Origin; Queen Elizabeth; Toggery; A New Steamer, Spirit of the Age; Central Park and the New Boulevard—illustrated. An interesting number, 30 cents, or $3.00 a year. R. S. Wells, Editor, 389 Broadway, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1867.

MR. T. COOK—*Dear Sir:* I know of no other way of expressing my feelings to you than to take my pen and say I am very glad that I ever entered your college. I feel as though I could not have spent my money anywhere to as good advantage. I am now reaping the fruits of eight weeks labor, and I would say to all young men who wish a thorough commercial education, go to Cook's Commercial College, Erie, Pa. Long may you live to give that thorough instruction which I, with many of the boys, received.

Yours truly, A STUDENT.

THE Radical candidates for the Presidency are increasing in numbers. We now have Chase, Colfax, Butler, Ashley, Phillips, Stanton, Sheridan, Schenck, Hoff, Sickles, Pope and Geary. But General Grant is no longer thought of by the howling Pharisees. They don't like his taking Stanton's place in Andrew Johnson's Cabinet.

Democratic Co. Convention.

The Democratic voters of Erie county, and all others who believe that the war was waged to maintain the Union and not for its destruction; who are opposed to the unconstitutional and tyrannical measures of the faction in power for preserving its partizan predominance; who regard with just alarm the spirit of frightful extravagance and outrageous corruption which has prevailed in the administration of the Government during the last six years; and who desire a speedy settlement of our civil difficulties, on a basis of justice, fraternity and true Republican equality, bringing with it a return of National harmony, business prosperity and individual happiness;—are requested to meet at their accustomed places for holding primary elections, on *Saturday, September 14th*, 1867, and choose the number of persons to which they are respectively entitled, as delegates to a Convention to be held in the Court House, in the city of Erie, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1867, at 2 *o'clock, p. m.*, for the selection of a county ticket to be supported at the coming election.

The several Election Districts are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Erie, 1st District	2	LeBœuff	3
Erie, 2d District	2	Waterford Tp.	3
Erie, 3d District	2	Waterford Borough	2
Erie, 4th District	2	Greene	3
South Erie Borough	2	Summit	3
East Mill Creek	3	McKean	3
West Mill Creek	3	Middleboro	1
Harbor Creek	4	Washington	3
North East Tp.	3	Edinboro	2
North East Borough	2	Franklin	2
Greenfield	2	Elk Creek	3
Venango	3	Conneaut	3
Wattsburg	1	Albion	2
Amity	3	Springfield	4
Wayne	3	Girard Township	3
Concord	3	Girard Borough	2
Corry	4	Lockport	3
Union Township	3	Fairview	3
Union Mills	2		

By order of the County Committee.

BENJ'N WHITMAN, Chairman.

W. W. LYLE, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

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

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not active they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the house as much as possible, and all the Rockaway fresh air most good, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and maintain well.

fbd w. ow. 1 yr.

New Advertisements.

☞ Advertisements, to secure insertion, must be handed in by 8 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the advertiser, unless ordered for a specified time.

Proposals for Sewers.

PROPOSALS will be received up to Monday, Sept. 16th, for the construction of a Sewer in Fourth street, from Peach street to the canal, 400 feet long, 10 foot cut, 12 inch tile.

Also, a Sewer in 15th street, from Sassafras to Peach, 650 feet long, 10 foot cut, 12 inch tile.

H. C. SHANNON,
M. HARTLEB,
J. EICHENLAUB, Jr.,
J. O. BAKER,
Street Committee.

G. W. F. SHERWIN, City Engineer.
au29-2w.

LOST COW.

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber on East Ninth st., Erie city, near the tannery, on Saturday, August 24th, a good sized Red Cow, having quite large clear white horns. She is fine looking and about 8 years old. Any person furnishing information of her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

J. J. FUESZLER.

Phillida Pierce, by her next friend, Adolphus Prindle, vs. Jonathan Pierce.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Erie Co., No. 6, November Term, 1867. Divorce.

NOTICE—The undersigned, appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above entitled case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on the 12th of September, 1867, at his office in Harbor Creek, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

au22-2w. JAMES CHAMBERS.

ERIE ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this Institution will open on

MONDAY, SEPT. 2, 1867,

With the following named teachers:

Principal, JOSHUA R. TITZEL, A. M.

Assistant Principal, Miss EMMA DITTO.

Terms of Tuition per quarter of ten weeks:

For Common English branches.....$5 00
For Latin and Greek, and the higher English studies.....$8 00

By order of the Board of Trustees.

au22-1w A. H. CAUGHEY, Sec'y.

Warrant in Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 23d day of August, 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, against the estate of M. Chaplin, of Erie, in the county of Erie, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Erie, before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the third day of October, A. D., 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Per G. P. DAVIS, Dept. U. S. Marshal.
au23-1w.

Warrant in Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 23d day of August, A. D., 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Parlon Bennett, of Mill Creek, in the county of Erie, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; That the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him and for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Erie, before S. E. Woodruff, Register, on the 17th day of October, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Per G. P. DAVIS, Dept. U. S. Marshal.
au29-4w.

Warrant in Bankruptcy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of H. H. Lockwood, of Corry, in the county of Erie, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to him, for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Erie, before S. E. Woodruff, Register, on the 10th day of October, A. D., 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal for said District.

Per G. P. DAVIS, Dept. U. S. Marshal.
au29-4w.

A National Enterprise!

GREAT COMMERCIAL REFORM

IN THE TEA TRADE!

A Saving of from 50