The Grie Observer.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1867.

A DISPATCH from California savs the Democratic majority in that State exceeds 3,000. The vote is light.

MORE VICTORIES.

On Wednesday of last week an election for municipal officers was held in Baltimore. and resulted, as is usually the case now-adays, in a magnificent Democratic triumph. This result possesses more significance from the fact that during the war, when the city was ruled by bayonets, and two-thirds of its voters disfranchised or intimidated, the Radicals held complete, and, as they supposed, permanent possession of its government. Their majority for several years was in the neighborhood of 3,000, in a poll of 8,000, the entire Democratic vote being only about 2,500. Now, the political complexion is thoroughly revolutionized, and out of 23,000 ballots cast, 18,500 are Democratic, and only the comparatively meagre number of 4,500 Radical-a majority for the Union and Constitution of 14,000. This vote indicates a majority of 80,000 in the State of Maryland, at the election in November.

In West Virginia, too, the Democratic ball is rolling onward, and sweeping Radicalism down as it goes along. At the election last week the Democratic counties increased their majorities largely, several of the Radical ones were revolutionized, and it is altogether probable that the great Democratic "groundswell," has extended over the State. It only needs that a Legislature shall be chosen that will submit a Constitutional amendment to the people, relieving the disfranchised majority from their disabilities, to render West Virginia one of the most reliable Democratic States in the Union

THE LITTLE JOKER.

The much disputed question as to what po sition Gen. Grant occupies politically, is likely soon to be authoritatively settled, judging originated for the express purpose of defeatby the developments of the present week- ing the white men's candidates. Up to the Since Monday we have had no less than three statements on the subject, each equally "reli. contested the field with much vigor, and able," and each heartily commended to the belief of the public. The first is from the they retired from the scene, thinking there Tribune's Washington correspondent, and is was no further need of their labors. In the

as follows: NOW YOU SEE IT.

"A Southern editor, who has for some time dvocating the election of Gen. Grant as President, came to the city last week for the purpose of learning directly from the Gener-al his political standing. He obtained an in-terview with Gen. Grant, and informed the latter that many of his friends who were sup-porting him as the embodiment of patriotismand as the pet representative of the truly con-servative men of the country, had been alarmed at the position in which Mr. Wash-burn had placed him in his Galena speech; that if Mr. Washburn correctly stated Gen. Grant's political opinions, he (Grant) was as much a Radical sany of them, and belonged to the Radical party: The editor says that Gen. Grant replied to this that he was not a party man, never had been of any political party, and perhaps should never be; that he voted for Buchanan for President, but had not dorn much weiting ginge because of a mat the impression he derived from the conversation was that Gen. Grant will not accept a nomination to the Presidency from the Radi-cals proper, but that he would accept the nomination as the representative of the Con-servative men. The editor has taken notes the conversation, and proposes to print of 409 in the city, and the only wonder them in his newspaper."

On Tuesday appeared the following in the -dispatches to the Associated Rress :

NOW YOU DON'T SEE IT. "The 'Southern editor' who proposes to

THE FARCE IN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA.

been perpetrated since the day when Louis Napoleon, by his famous coup de clut, with the aid of bullets and bayonets, changed the Republican government of France into a monarchy of the most despoite class.— tas gentlemen until we discover differently. monarchy of the most despotic class .- as gentlemen until we discover differently. In Virginia, the State had been so district- and shall be guided by this rule in our inter-

spect

ed that had the Conservative, citizens course with our new neighbors. possessed a majority of fifty thousand it would have been nearly impossible for them to have selected their just proportion of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The negroes, as in Louisiana and Tennessee, all belonged to the Loyal League, and were drilled therein to cast their votes, almost unanimously, for the Radical ticket, while the white citizens who had not been disfranchisplace. ed were just as unanimous in supporting the ed were just as unanimous in supporting the Ix the Fortieth Congress, soon to meet, Conservative. In Richmond, on the evening and whose session is to be continuous for its

of the first and second days, the Conserva-tives had a majority, when the polls were or dered to be kept open through the night, in order to be kept open through the scale to be and the night of the second days. order to bring out all the negroes who could be raked and scraped for miles around; to turn the scales. Even this plan did not suc-'ceed in overbalancing the conservative majority, when the polls were again opened on the third day, and by desperate labor the

Radical candidates were elected, with the connivance of the United States army officers and Freedmen's Bureau agents in the city. Of the five thousand or more votes cast in Richmond, the telegraph informs us, only some fifty white men voted the Radical ticket, all the balance of its supporters being negroes. The contest throughout the State was literally one between the races. The

> blacks everywhere gave their preference to the candidate of their own color, wherever one was running, and in every instance where two of their party tickets were in the field supported the most radical. The third day's opening of the polls in Richmond was a trick,

close of the second day's voting, they had when the result was announced in their favor meantime, the Radical leaders, by represen-

tations that the whole of their vote had not been cast, induced Gen. Scofield to re-open the polls, in three wards, but subsequently, for causes best known to himself, he closed two of them, leaving the voting to be all done at one. "Here," the telegram says, "the negroes rushed en masse, and the excitement rose to the highest pitch. The streets became blockaded, and nothing but the terror of the bayonet maintained order. Disturbances' occurred frequently, which were promptly quelled by the application of cold

steel, quite unpalatable to the new citizens. The whites became terror-stricken, and were driven away from the polls, and at once the scale became turned. At 8 P. M. the voting still continued in the Third Ward, on the not done much voting since because of unset-tled residence. The editor further says that relinquished all hope, and are entirely crestfallen and extremely indignant at what they consider an outrage." It will surprise no one to learn that by means like these, the Radicals succeeded in obtaining a majority

is that it was not ten times that number. The returns from the State indicate the election of thirty Conservatives and sixty Radi-

cals. Eighteen of the latter are negroes. The total vote polled is 164,198. Of this vote publish his interview with Gen Grant, is the editor of the Atlanta Era, who, a year ago, nominated Gen, Grant for President. It be-against it, the majority for a convention be-104,289 were for a convention and 59,180 nominated Gen. Grant for Fresuent. At 65 ing difficult for him to convince his readers ing 45,109; 89,533 negroes voted for the con-that Grant is not a Radical, he sought this in-vention, and 629 against it; 15,756 whites terview and now says that he can show he is not. Gen. Dent, of Gen. Grant's staff, denies neervative influential and wealth.

"Our city cotemporaries, especially the If there is an American citizen who can read the accounts of the elections in Virginia and Georgia without feeling his blood boil with indignation, he must be too far steeped in fanaticism to be deserving of a freeman's privilege. A more complete farce, or a great-er outrage upon liberal institutions, has not been perpetrated since the day when Louis Napoleon, by his famous coup de that, with

fore them, newspapers, such as the New York Tribune and Forney's two dailies, are found-exculpating the black murderers and villing. ing and abusing the white population of Bal-POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. A DESPERATE riot between whites and ne A DESPENDITE flow of the second secon It seems to be pretty well understood that the Republicans will hold their Presidential Nominating Convention at Chicago, in June. A free interchange of views among the mem-bers of the Executive Committee shows en white man disturbed the darkies, who all once adjourned and repaired to another por-

tion of the town, where a number of young white men were holding a debating society and attacked the whites with sudden and that a majority are in favor of that time and desperato fury, killing a Mr. Hunrucut, and wounding a number of others. A military force was immediately ordered up from Anderson and the negroes were scattered. This is another horrible incident, among the hundreds, of the practical workings of Radical "reconstruction." Nothing but outrage and bloodshad can be expected for the future from a "policy" which aims at arraying the ne-groes against the native whites in deadly hos-The editor of the Athens Watchman, in publishing by request a "Union Republican ticket" for the Twenty-seventh District, com-

tility. posed of the courties of Clarke, Walton, and Newton, Ga., says there are not twenty-seven white men in the district who will own-up to below due to the the set HORACE GREELEY, Thurlow Weed and other sore-heads are attempting to patch up a temporary peace in the Radical ranks, in

belonging to that.party. JAS. M. SCOVEL, of New Jersey, one of the JAL M. BOVEL, of New Jersey, one of the leading Radicals of that State, has written a letter in which he reiterates the Republican platform to be negro suffrage; and that the party must either sink or swim on that basis. The prominent Radicals elsewhere have near-ly all taken the same position.

Radicalism. ENGINEER George F. Sawyer, of the Navy, is publicly reprimanded in an order from Secretary Welles for declaring that President Johnson "had violated his pledges to the people, and ought to be impeached." The Secretary says: "Whatever latitude of de-nunciation or abuse civilians may choose to indulge in, with regard to the authorities of the government, officers of the Navy can claim no such privilege, even under the plea-that they have a right to express their opin-ions on political subjects.

Most of our readers are aware that anoth-er election was held in California this month. Returns have been received from 34 counties and the figures make certain the election of Royal T. Spragne, Democrat, for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of John Currey, Republican, the present incumbent, and of O. P. Fitzgerald, Democrat, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, in place of John Swett, Republican incumbent. We have no details of the vote, but it is doubtless much smaller than that for Governor last month. Henceforth California is a staunch Democrat

WENDELL PHILLIPS is very much exorcis-ed over the recent elections. He has issued through the columns of the Anti-Slavery through the columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard, a manifesto to his Republican fol-lowers, in which he denounces the people of Ohio as "selfish," and savs Pennsylvania is "always in the market." "What shall we do?" exclaims this madman, and he answers himself by laying down a programme for the Jacobins, the principal features of which are thus expressed: "Impeach the traitor of the White House." "Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage." "Throttle the President." "Teach men to forget Ohio and Pennsylva-nia in the blaze of a fiercer onset." Such is

year ! It is a startling and significant ad-mission that the War Department under WITHIN a few days past the country has can Senate say that Stanton must be retained there, in the face of such a damning fact as revealed by this statement, made by a Re-publican journal? Let a reply be made.

Some of Its Beauties Exemplified.

THE FIRST DISTURBANCE.

with a conservative ticket, terrified by the bawling veice of the mob, thought best to beat a retreat. Up Main street he ran, towards

The prominent Radicals elsewhere have nearly all taken the same position. A DEMOCRAFT of Ohio came all the way from Chill, in South America, to vote at the results of the elections next month. If they from Chill, in South America, to vote at the same position. A DEMOCRAFT of Ohio came all the way from Chill, in South America, to vote at the same position. A DEMOCRAFT of Ohio came all the way from Chill, in South America, to vote at the same position. A DEMOCRAFT of Ohio came all the way from Chill, in South America, to vote at the same position. The promocratic grant's friends assort that he many from Chill, in South America, to vote at the same position. The result at the recent elections. Turk Rads of Pittsburgh were startled the police the following inscription: "1801– Bords of the Radgel at the recent elections. Turk Rads of Pittsburgh were startled the other morning with the view of a halter dangling from a lamp-post, to which was at the che following inscription: "1801– Bords of the Rads, "Several negro worshipper stoches are exceedingly angry at this unpleasant reminder of their own doings, six years ago, and they hurried off to the may or's office for advice. In the meantime, bits years, ago, and they hurried off to the may is they hard not been held, by attract the generate the conspiracy. The main effort will be fearfully mistaken. We indulge in no threats, we make none, but merely intime the way with little carend the assistance arrived. The federal cavalry did not hesitate to draw two votes so as to defeat Judge Sharswood. Perhaps these gentlemen imagine they hard not been held, but they cond the command of Brevet Lieurice States inforts, under the coorned the ugly comblem of the they hard not been held, but they cond the they add the they hard not been held, but they cond and they hard he they

commences its annual session on the first Monday in December, his request is reason-able, and, we presume, will be acceded to. So we may consider it settled that the trial will commence on the 13th prox., and that the Chief Justice will preside.

THE unparalleled and unprincipled black-guard, Brownlow, has been elected United States Senator from Tennessee. He will be a fitting associate for the Radicals who already occupy seats in that body, and will be an especial object of admiration for the ne-groes who crowd the galleries. Another farce of an election will now be held for Governor, in case Brownlow does not intend to run both offices together, which is quite probahle.

THE Chase men sncer at the attempts made by certain Republican journals to bring out Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate for President. The Columbus (Ohio) Journal

counties show a falling off of 674 in the total rote, and of 2,620 in the Republican rote, whilst the Democrats gain 1,945 votes. There are ninety-nine counties in Iowa, and re-turns, official and unofficial, from seventy-Onto and Pennsylvania will probably have two of them give Merrill, Republican, a ma-jority of 25,724 for Governor, as compared with 35,412 Republican majority in those ively times with contested elections. In each counties at the election last year

waters ER 1 take my water abroad, now many poor, miscrable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stom-ach, energy to the torpid-liver, s joy to the peryone system nervous system, and strength to the muscles It is an admirable regenerator of nature wasted or neglected functional powers in e ther man or woman. It gently excites an pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereo every man may be his own physician. MAONOLIA WATER .- A delightful toil -superior to Cologne and at half th nrice.

OF

----GILLETT-PHELPS-In Waterford, on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Hollister, H. G. O. Gil lett, of Cleveland, O., to Miss Estelle daughter of Lucius Phelps. No cards. RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

How the Negroes Enjoy their "God-Given Rights."

The Richmond Dispatch comes to us full of accounts of riots among the colored people during the election of Tuesday, from which we extract the following:

At about half-nast 9 o'clock in the mornin a colored man (Davis) started up the steps of the old Market Hall, (First Ward polls.) withthe old Market Hall, (First Ward polls.) with-out intimating to any one what ticket he in-tended to vote. Presently some one whis-pered that the man was going to vote for the ticked headed by the name of Colonel John-son. In a moment the crowd caught the whisper, and passing, it from man to man, there was an outcry of "Kill that rascal! Hus-tle him out! He is going to vote the rebel ticket." The report was true, and the poor fellow who find dared to approach the polls with a conservative ticket, terrified by the

beat a retreat. Up Main street he ran, towards ination to the Vice Presidency for Governor Fenton or Senator Morgan. Greeley's Radi-cal clique will continue to work for Chase, but Grant can get the nomination if he can be induced to accept it. This, however, de-pends on contingencies. Among them the results of the elections next month. If they go Democratic, Grant's friends assert that he will abandon all pretensions. His alleged Conservatism is obnoxious to out-spoken Radicals, but they would take him as the

Has in store the largest stock of Furs ever of fered in Eric. Will sell Furs of his own man facture, by the single set, as low as Easter manufacturers. Will sell by the dozen. H also Furs of Eastern manufacture at prices low as defore the war, altogether making splendid stock of goods, from the Cooney to 6 ble, and Boyal Eremine. Has Robes of eve kind, and a large stock of "nobby" styles Hats and Caps. Call and see him. No char ior showing goods. or showing goods. A GREAT WASTE

out of the way with little ceremony. The orders of the Colonel were quick and deci-sive. The soldiers deployed as skirmishers matched and counter-marched, and finally at the point of bristling bayonets, cleared the They leave their money at home, thereby pro-noting and encouraging home industries and enterprises. streets. The police then secured their prison-ers, and carried them to the cage at a double-quick, while the military kept back the clamorous crowd. Meantime, the unwitting

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
WHENE'ER I take my walks abroad, how	New Adbertisements.	ftew Abbertigements.
many poor, miserable Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy, if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stom-	COAL! COAL! COAL!	in the second
ach, energy to the torpid-liver, s joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A HANDSOME
wasted or neglected functional powers in ei- ther man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof,	The place to lay in your Winter's supply of Coal is at	
every man may be his own physician.	Saltsman & Co.'s Yards,	
MAONOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price. oot81-21.	At the Corner of Peach and 12th Siz, and at the corner of Sassafras and 13th Siz,	
MARRIED.		Opportunity for the Ladles of Ericand me
GILLETT-PHELPS-In Waterford, on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Hollister, H. G. O. Gil- lett, of Cleveland, O., to Miss Estelle, daughter of Lucius Phelps. No cards.	Cost of all kinds constantly on hand, at the lowes figures.	to secure bargains at the Two $\operatorname{Hops}_{\mathbb{R}^3_2}$
REFEREN-HAVE-On the 24th inst., by Rev.	· ``	GEO. B. MERRILL & CO., No. & BEED IL
A. G. Laurie, Mr. Allen Blethen, of this city, to Miss Mary R. Hayt, of North Spring- field.	Nut, Bituminons, from \$2.50 to \$3.50.	in Dry Goods, Cloakings, Trimmings ani7
DIED. ROUINSON-On board steamer. at Cairo, Ill., on the 28th ult., Isaac S. Robinson, of	Large Lamp, do., from \$4.50 to \$5.50,	Goods, A husband should say hours:
Mississippi, formerly of this city. The de- ceased was the son of Hon. Lyman Robin- son, of Wattsburg.	And all other Coals in proportion.	
		· · · ·
Aew Abbertisements.	Br Dealers supplied by the Car Load, at a liberal reduction. ocil-6in.	
Advertisements, to secure insertion, must be handed in by 8 oclock on Wednesday after- noon. All advertisements will be continued at the expense of the advertiser, unless ordered for a specified time.	District Court of the United States, For the Western Dist. of Pa. In the matter of William D. Miller, Bankrupt. Western District of Pennsylvania, st:	WIFE
Prices to Correspond with the Times.	In the matter of william D, shifter, testas up. Western District of Pennsylvania, sc: A Warrant, in Bankruptcy has been issued regainst the catale of William D, Miller, of Vor- ry, in the county of Eric, and State of Penn- sylvania, in said District, adjudged a konk-	
HATS, CAPS AND FURS!	ry, in the county of rice and shue of reality sylvania, in said District, adjudged a bank- rupt upon petition of his creditors, and the the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any prop- erty by him are forbidden by haw. A meet- erty by him are forbidden by haw.	
JAMES II. SMYTII,	ing of the cromore of the said tanking	
Successor to 8, Smyth, No. 525 French St., (east side of the Park.) Has in store the largest stock of Furs ever of-	Assignces of his estate, will be held at a Court of Rankruptcy, to be holden at Erie, in said	that she can purchase at the lowest pro-
Has in store the largest stock of Furs ever of- fered in Eric. Will sell Furs of his own manu- facture, by the single set, as low as Eastern manufacturers. Will sell by the dozen. Has also Furs of Eastern manufacture at prices as low as infore the war, altogether making a	of said District. THOS. A. ROWLEY.	articles bought will be
low as thefore the war, altogether making a splendid stock of goods, from the Cooney to Ha- ble, and Royal Eremine. Has Robes of every	Warrant in Bankruptcy.	
kind, and a large stock of "nobby" styles of Hats and Caps. Call and see him. No charge for showing goods.	THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 20th day of Oct., 1857, a Warrant in Bankruptey was issued out of the District Court of the Uni- ted States, for the Western District of Penn's,	F • • .
A GREAT WASTE	against the estate of Henry Keith, of Spring-	

GUARANTEE

as represented, and to give sat

ey refunded. The fact is well known

against the estate of Henry Keith, of Spring-field, in the Conny of Erie, in said district, sai-judged a bankruption his own petition; that the mayment **gs** any debts and slellvery of any pro-perty, belonging to such hankrupt, to him or for him, are forbidden by hav; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assistent of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankrupt-cy, to be holden at the office of S. E. Woodruff, in Girard, Erie Co., Ph., hefore S. E. Woodruff, in Girard, Erie Co., Ph., hefore S. E. Woodruff, in Girard, Erie Co., Ph., hefore S. E. Woodruff, or the 18th day of December, A. D., 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS A. ROWLEY, oc31-by. U. S. Marshal for said District. Executor's Notice.

EXECUTOR'A NOTICE. I ETTERN TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Eliab Perkins, decd, late of Wayne town-ship, Erie county, P.a., having lwcn granted to the undersigned; Notice is hereby given to all indeptied to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them on or before the ist of January next for settlement. AMOS HEATH. EDWARD A. PERKINS, Executors.



cause of the disturbance made a successful retreat, and has not since been heard of.

retreat, and has not since been heard of. ALMOST A BLOODY RIOT. The first disturbance of any kind that oc-curred in the Third Ward took place about half-past 2 o'clock, and but for the timely appearance of a squad of cavalry would have resulted in a bloody riot. It appears that a respectable negro named Ed. Kennedy voted for Mr. Franklin Sterns (the moderate Re-publican candidate from Henrico) at the Bacona Quarter mecinct. Afterwards, he

TIME AND MONEY! me people go to New York to buy their TEA-when by purchasing them from BURTON & GRIFFITH, Corner of Peach and 16th Sts., They can save five cents per pound in exprese charges, &c. 2. They can get as good or BETTER Teas for the same money They can always have the privilege of returning it, and receive their money back, if the Tea does not suit.

his story about his interview with the General. The interview, he says, lasted only about two minutes, and no conversation on politics took place. This last authentic version having been

allowed to take its course, we have on Wednesday the following Washington telegram to the World:

NOW IT APPEARS AGAIN.

"During Gen. Grant's absence from the city, some of his friends are emphatically de-nying the correctness of the interview which Mr. Bard, the editor of the Atlanta New Era, had with him relative to political parties and the Presidency, alluded to in last night's despatches. As notes were taken of the conver station, the editor in question proposes to pub-lish his own account of it, all denials to the

contrary notwithstanding." After these reliable versions, there can b no further question as to Grant's present po- In Savannah the votes of many negroes who litical standing. He is both a Democrat and did not reside in the State were recorded, Radical, and may be relied upon confidently and a Boston mulatto named Bradley is electo sustain the principles of each organization.

Ir extreme doctrines will win the way to Radical favor, the new daily is determined to secure it. In its issue of Monday we find the following remarkable expressions :

"Our Democratic friends continue to expectorate freely about the 'Constitution.' It is the old, old dodge—the plea of despots, the bugaboo of hirelings. Why, it may be ne-cessary to go quite outside the Constitution for means to preserve the Constitution. When we serve Liberty most we best obey the Con-ctinuion " stitution !"

Wonderful, indeed! To talk about the Constitution is "the plea of despots, the bugaboo of hirelings !" This, we presume, is the genuine, orthodox, "true Republicanism." which our cotemporary was established to advocate. We cannot help but believe that the mind which can advance doctrines like the above knows very little about either the "Constitution" or "Liberty."

THE President of the United States has recommended Thursday, November 28, to be observed "throughout the Republic as a day of National thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of nations" for His goodness and loving kindness during the year- In all parts of the country this day should be religiously kept. We hope the Governors of the several States will recommend the same day, so that from one end of the land to the other we may be enabled to witness the solemn spectacle of a whole nation bowing with one accord in humble thankfulness before the the Crawford county system of making nom. Supreme Ruler of all.

NUMBER of Republican journals in Northern Pennsylvania are suggesting ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow as a proper candi-date for Vice President.—N. Y. Tribune. The Tribune has either been erroneously informed, or attaches a different meaning to informed, or attaches a different meaning to the word "number" from what we do. The only paper that we know of, which supports the ex-speaker's pretensions, is the Titusville

Herald, and though it is a very sprightly sheet, we are not aware that it comprises "a number of Republican journals in Northern Pennsylvania."--

THE N.Y. Tribune of a late date, closed our party and its nominal antagonist shall the result will be much like the Scott canvass in 1852, and are quite resigned to the dispensation." In plainer words, if the Radical party does not come out flat-footed for negro suffrage, and take up an out-spoken representative of that doctrine, the Tribune is perfectly willing to see it defeated.

As Ohio Democrat got even with a Radical who was feebly crowing over the meagre majority for Governor, by informing him that they could have that officer, as nearly his

majority for Governor, by mean an interpretation of the business was to pardon men out of the penitentiary, and that the Radicals had much more need of his services than the Democrate. The Governor of Ohio has no veto, and in gaining the Legislature, the Democracy have gained nearly everything worth having in the Ruckeve State.

nia in the blaze of a fiercer onset." Such is the banquet to which the Radical leaders inliest State in the South is thus thrown entirely under the control of the negroes, and her vite the people ! able men; whose reputation is part of the

common, fame of the country, are thrust aside, to give place to the Hunnicutts, Scofields, and others of the same class, who are disgrace to their race.

State the complexion of the Legislature is at variance with the popular majority. In Ohio, the election of the Governor will be contest-ed, on the ground that he was cleated by fraudulent negro votes, and there is a strong probability that the Democratic Legislature will see his way clear to declaring Judge The few scattering reports which we have from Georgia, show that the election there was almost a repetition of the Virginia farce. will see its way clear to declaring Judge Thurman legally elected Governor. Some of The Conservative whites, however, refrained The Conservative whites, however, refrained from voting, knowing the uselessness of so doing, and left the whole thing to be run by the negroes and their score of debauched white leaders. The Convention, under such circumstances, is of course decided upon, and its members will nearly all be Radicals. In Savannah the votes of many negroes who sition members among themselves. Such is the tendency of politicians, and never was there a better show for a batch of contested elections than at present in Pennsylvania and ted a delegate to the Convention. Hosts of

Ohio. negroes cast their ballots whose names were A LETTER written from Mississippi to the A LETTER written from Mississippi to the N.Y. Post (Radical), and republished by the N.Y. Tribune (Radical), says that the negro In Georgia, as in Virginia, the negro is mas-ter of the day, and henceforth, while Radi-calism holds sway at Washington, the white men of the South are to be kept under the heels of a race whom nearly two-thirds of the States of the North have pronounced un-fit to be entrusted with a share in their local Government.

Government. (twenty thousand in majority) controlled by five men, and they not of the best? Can the Every intelligent and reflecting citizen who South be "reconstructed" property under such a despicable oligarchy? Can the coun-try be reclaimed from impending bankrupt-cy and ruin through representatives sent to Congress by such a vote controlled by such men? reads this record will easily discern what is in the future if the Radical experiment of reconstruction continues to go on unchecked. It will be contrary to the whole history of the Caucasian race if the white men of the South submit to be tamely domineered over by the ig-THE official vote of Ohio has been received. Contrary to the general impression, the norant, half civilized and brutal beings whom a fanatical Congress has attempted to ele-

compare as follows : Radical, 1865,

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number of nearly or quite 42,000 votes. The Re

selves on the Democratic side.

Radical, 1867,

Increase.

vate to the full dignity of "manhood." A war of races is as certain to ensue as the coming of to-morrow's eve, and when it does occur it will be the most cruel and desperate recorded in the world's adnals. The picture. s too shocking to contemplate, but such as t is, it owes its whole character to the wicked, unpatriotic and unconstitutional attempt of the Radical majority, in Congress to perpetuate its party power at the expense of the best interests of the nation.

THE Radicals have suddenly been smitten with an amazing fancy for what is known as inations. In two or three of their strongest

counties it has lately been adopted, and the current seems to be in favor of its general acceptance. The Titusville Herald, in commenting upon the popularity of the system elsewhere, states what we all in this section know to be the truth, when it says :

the primary meeting is on even greater im-portance than the general election. The can-vass begins several months carlier than was customary under the delegate system, the people are everywhere "stirred up" by war-ring factions, and the contest within the par-tic factions.

ring increases, and the contest within the par-ty is invariably characterized by all the ani-mostiles which usually obtain between the opposing political parties. The prejudices thus engendered soldom pass away with the an editorial paragraph in this language: "If occasion. The party becomes "a house di-our party and its nominal antarconiet shall vided against itself." stand substantially on the same platform in the next Presidential struggle we foresee that the result will be much like the Section 2010 and there have been personal animosities engendered by its operations within the ranks of our own by its operations within the ranks of our own party, which will never pass away. But the system is evidently more popular with the masses than that of conventions. If the vo-ting could be confined exclusively to the le-gal Republican voters, so as to secure a full, fair and honest choice of candidates, without the intervention of that class of persons who trade and traffic in primary meetings and

trade and traffic in primary meetings and conventions, it would be less liable to abuses. But to accomplish this it would require a yearly registration, and involve even greater labor than is incident at a general election."

The Poor Tax Question Again.

EDITOR OF ERIE OBSERVER-I notice that EDITOR OF ERIE ORSERVER—I notice that in your last week's paper you call attention to the fearfully rapid increase of our "County" Poor Tax," and expenditures. It is to be hoped that the "Press" of the county, with-out regard to "party politics," will continue to ventilate this matter until there is a reform in the management of the "pauper depart-ment" of Eric County. To show the extravagance of our county's

To show the extravagance of our county's To show the extravagance of our county's expenditures it is only necessary to notice that according to the U. S. census of 1860, (see page 50, Miscellaneous Statistics,) the en-tire poor tax of the State of Penna, for that year, was \$367,610, to a population of 2,966. 115, which was twelve cents, and three mills to each inhabitant of the State. This amount

included all expenditures for purchase of grounds and the erection of new buildings. grounds and the erection of new buildings. The expenditures for support of poor alone, in this county for 1867, is given by the cor-respondent of the Gazette at not less than \$25,500, to which add the amount paid to in-sane hospitals, for the support of insune poor, which was last year \$1,410, (and may be more this year,) and you have \$26,910. The population of Eric County in 1860 was 49,433, to which add for increase 90 for cent and to which add for increase, 20 per cent, and you make the present number 59,318, which shows an expenditure of *forty-fice* cents and three mills to each inhabitant, almost four times the average of the State in 1860, which inter included all new buildings and real es-tots purchased while our is for it unrease. tate purchased, whilst ours is for "support

Take this estimate for 1868, for "support of Take this estimate for 1868, for "support of poor," (and here I might say that every esti-mate for four years past has fallen short of meeting the expenses,) \$35,000, and you find that it is over fifty-nine cents to each inhabi-tant of the county, almost five times the av-erage of the State for 1860. Add to this the proposed tax of \$75,000, for building pur-poses, and you have the sum of one dollar, eighty-three cents and seven mills of a poor vote was a large one, showing an increase of 69,603, as compared with the vote cast for Governor in 1865. Of this the Radicals have 17.872, and the Democrats 41,781. The figure 108.730 cighty-three cents and seven mills of a poor tax to each one of the inhabitants of Erie 216,672

17,871 county, ngainst a State average of twelve 171,057 cents and three mills in 1860. 312,788 Need anything more be said to arouse the 312,788

attention of tax-payers and voters to this sub-41,731 ject? It is said that several of the officers Since last year the Republicar vote has Since last year the Republicar vote has has increased 30,000. Since 1805 the Demo-ratic vote has increased to the enormous their respective positions profitable? their respective positions profitable? EAST MILL CREEK.

Important to Teachers.

number of nearly of daite 42,000 votes. The ic-publicans have been beaten, not by their voters absenting themselves from the election, but because 14,000 of their number, having be-come convinced that the Republican policy on the negro and on the bonds was wrong, deserted their standard and voted directly `ERIE, Oct. 27, 1867. ERIE, Oct. 27, 1867. Mn. EDITOR:-Will you please announce that at the recent meeting of the Erie County Teachers' Institute, held at Waterford during the week ending Oct. 27th, the following per-sons were, duly elected as the County Com-mittee to present configurate to an ender the county Comdescried their standard and voted directly the Democratic ticket, which they have hith-erto opposed. This of itself made a chance, in the State of 28,000 votes, or nearly two-thirds of the Republican majority of last year. The remainder of the change was made up of the young men-new voters-who have almost unanimously ranged them-celves on the Democratic side sons were duly elected as the County Com-mittee on permanent certificates, in sccor-dance with an Act of the Legislature ap-proved April 9th, 1867; Messra Fred, Hook-er, Corry; G. A. Langley, Edinboro; W. H. Armstrong, North East; W. R. Gray, Har-borcreek; and Miss C. M. Luther, Fairview. The committee have passed the following res-olutions.

WHILE the declaration of President John-son that he will not yield his office excepting in obedience to the forms of law and the Con-stitution, oppresses the digestion of his Rad-ical defamers, Gen. Sherman's opinion on im-peachment, as obtained from reliable sources, may set up better on their stomachs. Gen olutions: 1. That no notice shall be taken of any application for certificates under said Act, unless they be presented in proper form and signed by the proper boards of directors. 2. That no member of the committee shall sign any application until the person applying shall have passed a satisfactory examination before a majority of said committee. 3. That there shall be an examination of amplication before Monday and States. ms: may set uo better on their stomachs. Gen-eral Sherman said that such an attempt would be clearly revolutionary and should be resisted by the President with all the means within his control. This declaration was made to those who had a right to know his views and may have surgested the propriet applicants held at Belle Valley, on Monday and Tuesday, April 9th and 10th, 1868, being the two days preceding the annual meeting of the Teachers Institute, to be held at that

inade to those who had a right to know his views, and may have suggested the propriety of his return to assume command in this Department. A correspondent of the Pitts-burgh Post says: "Such, also, was the sub-stance of an opinion expressed by General Grant, when approached on the subject during the last session of Congress, by the Chairman of the House Military Committee. Mr. Schenck declared to his friends that be-fore taking any extreme action in the premiplace. Applications for certificates under said Act will be received by members of the controli-test at any time previous to April 10th, 1668. W. R. GRAY, Sec'y. FRED. HOOKER, Ch'n.

Stanton and Grant.

Mr. Schenck declared to his friends that be-fore taking any extreme action in the premi-ses, the opinion of Gen. Grant should be ob-tained, and he volunteered to procure it. When the subject was mentioned, Gen. Grant promptly responded, in substance, that any attempt to suspend the President before trial and conviction, would be in violation of the Constitution. This reply of the Command-ing General encoded any suther proceedings. EDITOR OBSERVER-I wish to call your st-ention to the following statement made in the Buffalo Express of the 28th inst.: "Grant has cut down War Department ex-

Is thirty-five counties in. Indiana the De-mocracy have made gains on the vote of 1860 ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It is reply of the Command-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings at the time. It may be well in this connec-ing General arrested any further proceedings in to repeat that President Johnson will that the Democrats would have been victori-ous.

city police who dispersed the boys, but will-out making an arrest, they being too fleet-foot-ed. The negro men who had followed the boys, seeing this, kept on up Grace street to Jefferson street, and turned down in order to meet Kennedy at the intersection of Broad street and Brook avenue, knowing that was the route he would have to take to reach his home. Kennedy quictly walked to Broad street, and then diagonally across it to Broad street, and then diagonally across it to Brook avenue. By this time the negroos had also reached Broad street, and on seeing him yelled out, "There is the traitor now." "Kill him !" "Seize him !" and rushed toward him. A negro named Winston Jackson was the first to reach Kennedy, and it is asserted. drew a slung-slot to strike him. At this moment Captain Epps and Mr. Kennedy, of the city police, came up and arrested Jackson, while Kennedy (the colored man) was take charge of by a number of white men, who placed him in a wagon and rapidly drove him out of danger. Juckson, on being ar-rested, made the most desperate efforts to escape, at the same time appealing in the most frantic manner to the negroes to rescue him. The negroes at first did not seem disposed to The negroes at first did not seem disposed to interiere; but when a number of negro women rushed out of the houses in the vicini-ty, and urged them on by cries of "Rescue him !" "The police are killing him !" "They will murder him !" "My God, they will mur-der him !" " Colored men, to the rescue !" &c., a general rush was made by them, and the prisoners would undoubtedly have been taken from the police, and they hadly beaten, perhaps shauchtered, but at this critical moperhaps slaughtered, but at this critical mo-ment a squad of cavalry dashed up Broad street from the direction of Buchanan Spring, whirled around into Brook avenue, and charged through the abricking, infuriated mass of negro men and women at a gallop, scattering them right and left, but without injuring any one. The negroes at first were much confused at the new turn of affairs, and wede no fourthes demonstration for about a made no further demonstration for about a minute ! after the lapse of which, they made minute: after the lapse of which, they made another effort to get at the police and the prisoner. The members of the squadron im-mediately turned, drew and presented their pistols, and ordered the crowd to disperse. They shrunk back, gave one frightened look at the death-dealing muzzles, another at the determined countenances of the cavalrymen, and quickly sought places of shelter, some and quickly sought places of shelter, some getting behind the barrels on the sidewalks in front of the groceries, others went into the stores, while much the larger number fled in haste from the field. The police then carried their prisoner to the station-house at the cor-ner of Marshal street and Brock avenue, only

a few paces distant from the scene of the disturbance. The prisoner resisted and yelled loudly for assistance, but of no avail. He was taken into the station-house. The cavalry then left, and the negroes, who a few moments before had made themselvs scarce, now collected in large numbers around the station-house, but did nothing save making The affair just related, happening some dis-tance from the polls, occasioned very little if any excitement there and the voting was quietly proceeded with, no disturbance what-ever occurring until just before the close. Then a colored man (whose name we were unable to learn) voted the Conservative ticket. This was announced, and the negroes became-excited, and immediately rushed towards the unoffending man, and were about to maltreat him when he was seized by some gentlemen, placed in a carriage, and driven off before the now infuriated mob could get hold of him. They pursued the carriage a short distance, but finding they could not overtake it, returned, muttering direst vengeance upon the next colored man who voted the Conservative ticket and upon the white men who defended him.

PHILADELPHIA covered herself with glory by feeding the soldiers who went to the late

war from all parts of the North and West, and now an association of Philadelphians, not "weary in well doing," have organized a scheme to shelter and educate the orphans of scheme to shelter and educate the orphans of the same brave men who were welcomed there in those troublous times. Riverside, New Jersey, is the site of their Institute, and the funds for its endowment are being raised by the Washington Library Company of Philadelphia, by the sale of stock at one dol-lar per share. With each share a handsome steel engraving is given at the time of pur-chase: and as a further inducement all are chase; and, as a further inducement, all are entitled to one of the \$300,000 worth of pres-ents, to be fairly distributed to the stockhold. ers; or, in other words, for every share of stock held a present is guaranteed. One present to be given away is worth \$40,000. Read advertisement.

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