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THE SOUTH UNDER RADICAL RULE.

A more significant indication of the condition to which the Radical policy has reduced the Southern portion of our country cannot be found than the report of Gen. Gillem, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Alabama, to Gen. Ord, commanding officer of the district. He says the blacks do not adhere to their contracts; that they are shiftless, lazy and impudent; that thousands of them are reduced to the verge of starvation; that signs of revolution, spoilation and rapine are rapidly increasing; and that unless the aid and authority of the Government are extended at once, the present winter will exhibit scenes of horror beyond comparison. In response to this report, Gen. Ord has issued an order requiring Gen. Gillem to proceed to Washington and lay the facts before the President forthwith. He is directed to notify the Executive of the "absolute necessity, of some provision being made by the Government to feed the freedmen and avert the war of races in such sections as are without food." The immense number of negroes who will not work, depending upon the Bureau for support, has also compelled the General to issue another order to the following effect:

"Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading colored men, and take such other measures as may be necessary, to give general publication of the fact, that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their own support during the coming year, and to go to work upon the best terms that can be procured, even should it furnish a support only, and thus prevent their becoming a bur-den to the Government. All freedmen who can, but will not, earn a livelihood when employment can be procured, will lay them-selves liable to arrest and punishment as vagrants.". From Louisiana, the same sad story reach-

es us by every mail. The Tribune's Washington telegrams say the "Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana reports to the Freedmen's Bureau-that the number of laborers of all classes, male and female, is stated to be 294,-000; and the aged and helpless of both sexes. Military Division. 190,000 in that State." In other words, over half the negroes in Louisiana are unable to provide themselves with the means of existence, and unless the Government steps to their relief will perish from hunger in a land where the means of securing food are easier than in any other part of the Union. The people of the North must furnish them their source of subsistence, and, although the taxes to provide it come directly out of the pockets of the business and monied classes, they must inevitably be paid by the farmer the whole and laborer. At a time when it is as much as most persons in the North can do to supply the necessities of their own families, the knowledge of such a state of facts will be apt to be received with sensations the reverse of agreeable.

We ask the careful consideration of the reflecting public to these statements. They are not made at random, for political effect. but are based on the official documents of those who have the most interest in keeping them concealed. The Radical press take special pains to avoid their publication, or if they do print them, place them in such a shape and position that they attract the attention of very few of their readers. Bad as the circumstances now are, under Radical policy they must continue to is one vast poor house, sustained at the expense of the tax payers and working classes of the Northern States.

## A'STARTLING FACT.

A friend has just called our attention to a feature in the report of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, which does not apnear to have attracted general notice, and is deserving the careful consideration of every person in the country. From the statistics given by Mr. McCulloch, it appears that, he has increased the interest paying debt of the other portions of non-interest paving indebtedness. He has reduced the legal-tender cirwhich difference of \$282,000,000 adds to the interest paying debt and reduces the currency, making it more difficult to pay taxes, and increasing the value of bonds. We are aware that the Radical party, as a mass, endorse this financial policy, but it seems as if they must do so more from want of reflection over its results than from any hearty besome plausible objections against the probacks, but how any sensible person can believe for a moment that it is good statesmanship to convert the non-interest paying and unsettled debt of the country into interest paying bonds, at a time when there is a general complaint of the scarcity of currency, and the public taxation is already more than the people can bear, is one of the protoundest mysteries of the age. How long the country can endure such financiering, each require very deep ethical knowledge to comprehend that there is no injustice in continuing an inflation under which a debt was contracted until it is paid, and that payment in the kind borrowed, is natural, honorable and implied unless the bond stipulates other-

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES. The cost of the useless investigating committees, which have been multiplied to an almost unlimited extent by the Radical rump Congresz-is enormous. Could the whole sum this wasted be figured up, it would star-tle the tax-payers. It is amounced that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has presented to outdo the other in growling at the Treasa bill of \$150,000 for summoning witnesses a bill of \$150,000 for summoning witnesses dury gate. The one purpose in view with the during the past year. If it cost that much to summon them, what did the fees of the wit-House smooth and plain for the Republican during the past year. If it cost that much to nesses and other expenses amount to? It has come to pass that investigating committees are appointed on the niost trivolous pretences. One has been traveling round New England to ascertain the truth of certain charges made by the showman Barnum. Another has spent weeks in Kentucky, looking up all the signs of the times indicate to be in charges of disloyalty- against the members store for them. Their bewilderment and deelect, all of which they found to be false. There have been two or three committees to faken into consideration that they are called investigate Maryland affairs, and so we might upon to fight the Democratic party which has go on enumerating them by the score. This is one of those new dodges by which the tax- path to the White House will be a hard one payers are swindled out of millions of money. The people have constituted themselves an Investigating Committee, and they intend to bring all these rascals to the bar of public opinion. It will not cost \$150,000 to summon witnesses to convict them, and at the Congressional elections, which take place next fall, honest men will be returned in place of the corrupt swindlers who seem to think it their chief duty to plunder the public treasury.

Ove of the first duties of Congress is to lessen taxation by every means in its power selves. If everyone who has a "contempt" for of the former. Senator Lowry will take side consistent with the maintenance of the public | Congress should be arrested, there would not | with the Cameronians, and Messrs. Stranscredit. To this end it should close up the be clerical force in Washington sufficient to han and Rea, our representatives, will, in all business of Reconstruction as rapidly as pos- record their names, before the expiration of likelihood, array themselves under the Cur-

FUN FOR THE BOYS, BUT DEATH TO

A number of journals have been at the Philadelphia Age, that "military governments lated to carry conviction with it: are always expensive. France pays heavily for her armed rule, and Russia and Prussia expend millions upon millions to support their immense armies. The South is now, divided into military provinces, and we are beginning to feel the cost of such an experiment. Not only is the North deprived of the business and trade of the ten unrepresented States; not only are manufactories idle, mills stopped, the fires of furnaces extinguished, and workingmen asking for employment, but taxes are increasing, imposts augmenting, and the cost of all articles advancing on ac-

A statement of some of the items in the appropriation bill to supply deficiencies in the execution of the 'military reconstruction' laws, and for the service of the Quartermaster's Department, will enable the tax-payers to see how their money is expended. The following are the items in the second deficiency bill, now before Congress:

ple one cent. The simply thrown away, for the greenback currency is much better than the blueback, being a legal tender for debts, which the National bank notes are not. No one need re-

For reconstruction expenses in the 1st Military District, Reconstruction expenses in the 2d Military District, Reconstruction expenses in the 3d Military District, Reconstruction expenses in the 4th Military District, -150,000Reconstruction expenses in the 5th Military District,

Making in all. - € \$657,000 As there has already been appropriated \$1,500,000 for objects specified in the above schedule, the whole amount which the white men of the North are called upon to pay for farces called elections in the ten subjugated States, is \$2,157,000. This is paying dear for breaking up all civil rule and authority in the South, and reducing the people to the condition described by Gen. Gillem, in his report to the Commanding General of the Fourth

In the second deficiency bill the following items also appear. To supply deficiencies in the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868:

For regular supplies, For incidental expenses, For purchasing cavalry and ar-tillery horses, 400,000 For transportation of army, 7.350,000 Making in all the sum of \$8,850,000

12,657,000 A large portion of the last deficiencies is for army transportation, and keeping black eral Meade to relieve braggadocia Pope in and white troops in the South to uphold a the Third District; and General Wager system intended to place the negroes in the ascendant in that section, and make them the nolitical allies of the Radicals at the coming Presidential election.

the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, has re- | dence of the President's determination to ported on hand asked and for additional ap- usurp the legislative functions of Congress. propriations, as follows:

\$6,513,985,55 On hand. Total, - . \$10,350,765 55

And here are some of his items of expenditures as he presented them in detail: Salaries of assistant commissionalaries of clerks. 82,700 Stationery and printing,

bsistence stores. fedical department, Transportation. school superintendents, Buildings for schools and asylums, Telegraphing and postage, -

To all these expenses, enormous and crushing as they are, must be added a fair proportion of the regular appropriations for the army; for, if the Southern States were allowed to govern themselves, as the other States of the Union are governed, the milination from \$1,100,000,000, as it stood in tary force could be reduced fully one-half.— March, 1865, to \$2,300,000,000, as he reports One hundred and thirty millions are the estiit at present; thus adding \$72,000,000 in gold | mated expenses of the army under the presor \$100,000,000 in currency to the annual in | ent system, and as long as the South is terest. This has been done by funding green. | chained to the car of Northern fanaticism. backs and giving interest paying bonds for that sum will be continued if not increased. From these facts and figures, which are gathered from Radical sources, the people culation from \$684,000,000 to \$402,000,000, can readily see why they are so heavily taxed, where the public money goes, and what it costs to beggar the South and destroy the business of the North. The Radicals will not allow the Southern, States to be represented in Congress; they encourage the negroes in idleness and profligacy; they continue to increase the expenses of the nation by such action, and upon them the responsilief in its soundness or safety. There may be billity rests for the present condition of affairs, North and South. The President, in his last posed plan of paying off the debt in green- annual message to Congress, estimates the yearly cost of the military scheme now being carried out in the South- at two hundred millions of dollars. It will, doubtless, reach that figure. And what benefit does the country receive from the movement? Is the South more prosperous, happy and contented? Are even the negroes benefited? Is the North more flourishing now than when civil law reigned in the now disordered South? All these questions must be answered in the negcitizen can judge for himself. It does not affive. It costs money to beggar the South, and the bills for that job of Christian and humane work must be liquidated by the white workingmen of the North.

ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette savs: " Just at present every member of the Re publican party seems bent on saving it. There is a perfect panic on the subject. We must inflate the currency and have an easy money market during the next campaign or the people will shelve us—so say a large party. We must return to specie payments

nominee.1 The Radicals may as well give up their efforts to perpetuate their party, and commence for once doing something to save the country. No scheme that they can devise will prevent them from meeting the fate that moralization is certainly amusing, when it is so frequently been pronounced dead! The for any candidate of the Radicals-whether it be the say-nothing Grant or the say-toomuch Chase. The people have interests at stake which they know the policy of the Radicals is certain to destroy, and they will place no man in the Executive chair, be his record in other respects what it may, who does not stand up fairly, boldly and unequivocally upon the great issues of the day.

EX-LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TOM FORD is

FINANCIERING WITH A VEN-GEANCE.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which has sigpains to make some careful inquiries into the | nalized itself as one of the boldest and ablest cost to the people of the Radical mode of of the journals which are advocating the governing the South, and the facts and figures | payment of the Federal debt in greenbacks, they present are no less interesting than sig- thus tersely sums up the objections it lias to nificant and appalling. The mass of the the Radical system of Government financier-Northern people, in their anger at the mad- ing. Whatever may be thought of the Enness of the South in entering upon the re- quirer's greenback platform, it must be conbellion, have been too eager to gratify their fessed by all that the clearness with which feeling of revenge to count its terrible cost it exposes the present system of managing to themselves. It is well remarked by the the public credit and revenues is well calcu-

1. Borrowing greenbacks for the Government when gold is at 250 or 280 premium, and then paying the lenders in gold, thus paying back two or three times as much money as they received.

2. Greenbacks are a legal tender to discharge debts contracted in gold by private charge debts contracted in gold by private citizens, but are not a legal tender to pay ob-

ligations that the Government contracted in reenbacks.

3. We have now a debt of \$400,000,000 or stopped, the fires of furnaces extinguished, \$500,000,000 in currency, hearing no interest ships rotting in the docks, and mechanics and costing the people nothing for its use. We have also a debt of \$2,000,000,000, which

bears an interest in gold at six per cent, or about nine per cent in currency. The Secre-tary of the Treasury, with the assent of a Radand the cost of all articles advancing on account of the revenue collected from the labor and industry of the people. Hosts of tax collectors traverse the land, peep into books, examine private accounts, and place the seal of official power upon all the fruits of honest industry. The people are taxed to the uttermost. What becomes of the money?"

The people are taxed to the uttermost. What becomes of the money? A sixteen hundred National banks are created to issue \$400,000 000 of bluebacks. 4. Sixteen numered National banks are created to issue \$400,000,000 of bluebacks as currency for the people. For this currency the banks get from the Government, who collect it in taxes, some \$24,000,000 a year. Now, the Government could issue the same amount of greenbacks, and not cost the peo

> ceive a National bank note for debt unles he chooses. Yet for their issue we are taxed half as much as it cost to run the whole Government a quarter of a century ago. 5. Another beauty of Republican financiering is that Government money is not good enough to pay Government debts, and that we have two kinds of money, one for the

people, but another and better one still for the bondholder. 6. As the great climax of the matter, we have an interest debt of more than \$2,000,000,000, and the holders of which do not pay one cent of State or local taxes upon it for the support of the Government that protects their lives, liberty and property. The aim of the Radicals is to make this debt a perpetual the Radicals is to make this debt a perpetua institution—a millstone, that shall hang up on the necks of the people, bearing them to the earth. Every sixteen years we are to pay enough in interest to discharge the principal, but the latter is to remain entirely undiminished, the source of fresh and a nually recurring burdens to come. This, we repeat, is the financial policy of the Radicals Is it possible that it will not, ere long, be swept away by the good sense and intelligence of the people?

A REW DEAL. President Johnson has done nothing since his induction into office that will commend him more to the conservative portion of the public than his recent order deposing the Radical military commanders, and substituting staunch Union loving and law sustaining officers in their places. It directs General McDowell to relieve General Ord in the command of the Fourth Military District; Gen-Swayne is ordered from his Freedmen's Bu reau duty to the command of his regiment the 45th Infantry. The removal of Pope and Swayne is denounced hitterly by the In addition to these items, Gen. Howard, Radicals, who claim it as corroborative evi-The Pittsburgh Post's Washington correspondent, whom we have always found the most reliable, says, however, that General was relieved at his own request. Gen. Gillem, who succeeds him temporarily, until the arrival of General McDowell, is a native of Tennessee, and a Conservative politically. Gen. Meade is in full accord with the President. Many Democrats express the opinion that the President means appressive action henceforth with Congress and believe he

will not allow the South to be Africanized, if it can be averted by Executive powers. Gen. Lorenzo Thomas will be restored to his old position of Adjutant General of the Army, from whence he was displaced some years since by Stanton, whose displeasure he had incurred. Bravo, Andy! The "second Jackson" begins to prove himself a worthy cessor to "old Hickory."

COUNTRY WHERE ALL MEN ARE

They have a government of mixed race n Mexico—such a government as Stevens summer and Greeley are striving to force up on this country. How it works there, it i vell to observe, and profit by the lessons presented. The following is contained in the last news from our sister Republic, where negroes and Indians are as good as white men, and where the blessed "colored" folks

all vote with the whites: "Robberies and murders are on the increase everywhere throughout the Republic; all the roads are unsafe, and even the people residing in the cities are compelled to watch all night with arms in their hands to drive all night with arms in their hands to drive off the bandits. A band of fifty entered the town of San Andres, and only owing to the supplication of a relation of the robber chief residing in the settlement, the robbers were prevented from sacking the place. No observed the settlement of the settlemen ject is too small for the robbers, they having stolen miles of telegraph wire, interrupting the working of the lines."

THE record of the year 1867 shows a glo rious work for the Democracy. Of the held in the year past the Democrats have carried ten. They carried but three the vear before. In these twenty States they have a popular majority of nearly one hundred thousand, and have made the unprecedented gain of nearly three hundred and sixty thousand votes. A change of sixteen thousand votes will, next year, give to the Democrats seven of the ten States which the Radicals have carried this year. The ten States which have gone Democratic this year cast one hundred and sixteen electoral otes. If we take from the list of Radical States, Ohio, which was carried for the Rad ical candidate for Governor by a small majority of illegal negro votes which may be as will bring back to these halls new faces thrown out by the legislature, the electoral and new names. It is idle to disguise the vote in the twenty States will stand thus: Democrats, one hundred and thirty-seven; Radicals fifty-six.

ANOTHER RADICAL FAILURE. The bill passed by Congress placing the negroes of the District of Columbia on a footing of political equality with the whites; has failed to become a law, owing to the fact that the adjournment of the two Houses for the holidays did not allow the President the requisite ten days to either approve the bill or return it with his objections. It is contended, however, by some of the Radical friends of the measure, that the bill has become a law through the President's neglect, and it is given out that Congress will proceed to act on that supposition. If so, and negroes are placed in official positions, the matter will undoubtedly be laid before the proper judicial tribunals and settled in a way to stop all

further caviling.

THE State Legislature will assemble at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, the seventh adds ironically that hereupon "every body day of January, in accordance with the seems intent on appropriating the surplus clause of the Constitution which requires it to meet on the "second Tuesday of January in each and every year." In both branches the Radicals have a decided majority, so that there will scarcely be any likelihood of a delay in organizing. The Cameron and Curtin factions threatened with arrest for "contempt" of will cach make a hard fight to secure the Congress. We feel guilty of that crime our officers, with the chances strongly in favor the term of that contemptible Rump. | tin standard.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES,

THE condition of affairs in the Southern States, superinduced by Radical legislation, has had much to do with closing up cotton, shoe and carriage factories North. They | 000 a year, but no Union! Our taxes amount have lost their best customers by the hopeless prostration of the large and fertile districts Union! Every family in the United States subjected to negro rule and the baneful effect of the reconstruction measures. Tracing effects to their cause, will enable the people of the North to comprehend this subject in of office holders, eating out the substance of all of its length and breadth, and, when it is once understood, we shall witness such a revolution as will sweep Radicalism entirely out of existence. There can be no arguing with hungry men, and even the "grand moral ideas" of Sumner and Wilson will not overcome the fact that their measures are destructive to the industry and prosperity of the country.

In a recent editorial, the Pittsburgh Advocate-the non-political organ of the workingmen-truthfully declares that-"If, eighteen months ago, the proper relations of all the States to the Union had been fully restored and the vexed 'Reconstruction' question satisfactorily settled, the Government would have been saved millions upon millions of dollars, a vast amount of taxation would have been averted, and the business of the country would to-day be in a flourishing instead of a prostrate condition. This prolonged 'Reconstruction' quarrel, gotten up, as it was, by designing politicians, both in and out of Congress, has affected injuriously every branch of trade, and well nigh brought ruin upon the laboring classes North, South East and West-a fact of which we have daily evidences in Pittsburgh and every other city in the Union."

In a sermon on Thanksgiving Day, in St. John's Church, Washington, the Rev. Dr. Porter, of South Carolina, took occasion to say that in his charge of Church Schools for the education of Freedmen, a large number of whom are being so educated in Charlesthe effort one thousand dollars, being, the to this. Reverend Instructor went on to say, nine from any one subscriber in Washington. This when the city was filled with Congressmen howling against Andrew Johnson as tives of those who assail him, and a proof beyond question as to who are the negro's true friends.

THE New York Sun, which has been in clined of late to wink at the reconstruction ideas of the Radicals, now avows itself tired of the obstructing and delays towards a more perfect union. Now, we are told:

"The North is blameable for the intemperate manner in which the extremists act upor ate manner in which the extremists act upon the question of reconstruction. Whatever the degree of culpability may be, however, it must be admitted that it would be better for both sides, and the country generally, if animosity were now dropped, and its place supplied by that excellent Christian maxim—Charity toward all; malice towards none. We have had enough of the past, let it now be forgotten. It can do no good to gaze up-on or brood over it, and the best policy is to and henceforth look only to the bright and happy future." draw a veil over its dark scenes, turn away

As the Radicals seem bent on making Gen. Grant their candidate for the Presidency, we trust they will bear in mind the following portion of his testimony before the Committee on the conduct of the war:

"Mr. Lincoln, prior to his assassination, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those governments. I was present once before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was werehating. Grant is said to have approved it. Gen. Ord action. I do not know that it was verbation the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through." After this, let us hear no more denuncia-

> tion of President Johnson's policy. THE Morning Post, a Radical paper

lately established in Philadelphia, is struggling hard to prevent Grant's nomination for the Presidency by that party. In one of its late issues it tells the following story, to show the probable course of its faction in case he becomes the nominee: "Just after the recent elections, a gentle-

"Just after the recent elections, a gentle-min was asked who he would support for the Presidency. "That question," said he, "reminds me of a story. A colored preacher in the midst of an animated discourse ex-claimed: 'Brederen, dare am but two ways; one am de broad way dat leads down to damnation, and de oder am de narrow way dat leads straight up to perdition.' Good Lord! exclaimed one of the Christians, 'if dats de case dis niggah takes for de woods.

"Trie Republican papers set up an awful howl at Mr. Pendleton because he suggested the propriety of paying the public debt in greenbacks and saving twenty-five millions taxes. Old Mr. Greeley screamed at the top of his cracked voice, "rascally," "repudiation," "villainy," &c., and has been echoed by papers of the same ilk here. He and they must have forgotten that the suggestion was not of "Copperhead" origin, but was advocated by Republican journals two year ago, and by Mr. Thad. Stevens in Congress who proposed to issue one hundred million of greenbac' s to pay compound interest note

falling due, which Democrats voted against. MR. SPEAKER COLFAX recently addressed a note to "My Dear Mr. Conway," in which he informed that indivdual that "the Radicals intend to take no steps backward." We are glad to hear it, provided Mr. Colfax speaks authoritatively for the Radical party. twenty States in which elections have been But if they don't contemplate any backward movement in view of the serious calamities which befel them during the present year, they certainly propose to "roost lower" in nominating as their Presidential candidate gentieman whose political opinions are in

volved in considerable mystery. In a report recently made by Senator Sherman, from the "Finance Committee," the following pointed language is used: "The vague and indefinite appropriations of money by Congress, growing out of the vast expenditures during the war, cannot longer be continued without utter destruction of the national credit, or such an increase of our taxes fact that the increase of our extraordinary expenses and weight of taxes have alarmed the people."

"A MECHANIC," who is out of employ, wants to know "why Congress ought not to establish a white treedmen's bureau in Pennsylvania as well as a black one at the South, for the supply of mechanics and others out North has done that the national bounty should be confined to the South alone? There are thousands of men in Pennsylvania out of employment, to-day-and if Congress ever takes the trouble to think of white people, the present furnishes a good opportunity for a display of its parental care.

THE aggregate Revenue of the United States is now less than five millions of dollars per week, or \$250,000,000 per annum The expenditures are over \$350,000,000 per annum. We are thus rushing toward a deficit of one hundred millions per annum! to the relief of their own peculiar interest."

We have galling taxes, but no Union! A THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE gigantic debt, but no Union! Negro supremacy in eleven of the States of the republic, A Terrible Winter in Prospect.

but no Union! Five military despots, but no [Correspondence N. Y. Heraid.] Union! A standing army costing \$130,000,has just made an extensive tour of Louisians, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, North Caroto a thousand millions a year, but there is no lins and South Carolina, represents the con-dition of the freedmen as heartrending in the extreme. In all the cotton districts of pays, upon an average, about two hundred dollars for taxes every year, to pay the interest on the public debt, and support the army the people, but there is no Union! "Givecover their nakedness. At most railway stations many colored children collect on the give-give!" clamor the swarm of pestilent arrival of the trains and enter into compet fanatics who have usurped the government. arrival of the translated swine and dogs for the bones thrown by passengers from the trains, while scores of lazy negroes collect but they do not give us the Union of our

THE Democratic gain in Illinois is simply immense. The election of November was merely for county treasurers and surveyors are much more destitute than under the old alave regime. In many counties of these States the forests are filled with armed negroes, who hunt game in the day time and make raids upon planters' stock at night. The reign of terror is general in Upper Louisiana, Lower Mississippi, and the cotton districts of Georgia and the Carolinas.

The destitution, however, is not confined to the blacks. Thousands of the white population have not a month's provisions ahead. but it shows a wonderful change from last year. In the sixty-eight counties, which have returned their votes, Logan had last year, as congressman at large, a majority of 45,781. Now the Radicals carry them by a bare majority of 5,585. This shows a gain which, if proportionate in the remaining thirty-four counties, will give a sound Democratic majority in the whole state.

WE are rapidly approaching the English condition in this country. The New York World asserts that there are just now fifty thousand people in New York out of work, with an inclement winter before them, and no means of subsistence but to beg, steal, or -starve; while the Jay Cookes and the rich speculators are vieing with each other in the extravagance of the entertainments they are giving to their patronizing friends.

fathers in return!

General Grant reported to the President six months after the war closed, that the people of the Southern States were all ready to resume their duties in the Union by reorganizing their State Governments. But the Radical papers that hope to catch the General for their party candidate refused to beton, he had called upon Mr. Johnson, and lieve any such thing, and have cried out the President had subscribed and paid to aid against such a reorganization from that day

It is stated that there are more removals hundred dollars more than that received for political reasons being made than the public have any knowledge. The President is determined to clean out the Augean stables before the coming campaign fairly opens the enemy of the colored race, is a crushing and will not allow this great official patroncommentary upon the liberality and the mo- age to be used in the interests of Radical

THE New York World advises Wendel Phillips to take a couple of blue pills, and a dose of rhubarb, and prepare to "vote for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency next fall."

"GOVERNMENT, to be free and safe," John Randolph used to say, "must consist of repre centatives having a common interest and ommon feeting with the represented,

Another Conversation. As reports of interviews with prominent nen are all the rage at present, one of our correspondents, in order to be in the fashion.

has furnished us the following: The following questions are supposed to have been asked a somewhat noted, would have been asked a somewhat noted, would be Congressman, a day or two ago. He was neither reclining, like his friend of the ruffled bosom, nor was he smoking a poor cigar but was standing upright with his well known cloak about him (not martial cloak, for he is not like Sir John Moore, a military hero) and would occasionally, as some inspiration would enter his brilliant mind, throw back the cape of said cloak over his shoulder:

Q. What do you think of the present po-litical condition of the country? Initial condition of the country?

A. I think it is wrong, all wrong; the people were wrong last fall; they are encouraging that base man, Andrew Johnson, to further outrages, and also preventing the South from being properly reconstructed.

Q. What would you consider a proper reconstruction of the Country with the Country with

construction of the South, or rather what dis-position would you wish the Southern peo-ple to display to show Congress that they wish to be reconstructed according to their A. Well, in the first place, I want them to

admit negro equality. Their not doing so is disloyal, to Congress. I want them to submit to all the actions of the Freedman's Bureau; I want them to act as if they felt of those enga sorry that they rebelled; that's what i want; will be enorm they should look up to our party with respect; neither should they call our dear Ben Butler a thief, nor a spoon stealer, nor a beast; they should also have quietly submitted to all the military orders of Sheridan and ther military governors.

Q. Do you think the President should be A. Impeached! why, certainly, long ago; not only impeached but hanged for his high crimes and misdementors against the Government, which is now the Congress; it was at one time the President that was the Govat one time the resource that we have the ernment, but we changed that rule; it is handler now to have Congress the Government, don't you see? If there was any enterprise in the young men of this country there is now for one of them a noble chance to become a martyr. If I were younger and had no family I myself would be the one to raise aloft the arm that would rid the coun-

try of such a villain.
Q. What do you think of the Freedman's A. The Bureau, I think, is a necessary piece of furniture; every freedman, I insist, must have one, and should also have the drawers well filled with provisions and wearing apparel. He is as yet not fit to make his

own living.
Q. But he votes?
A. Yes, yes, yes? that is another thing altogether, and so he should vote. Q. But the colored man here does no A. Well, no, but when I go to Congres

I am going to have that regulated.

Q. Who do you think should be nominated for next President? ed for next President?

A. Well, I don't exactly know; for my part I shall go for the man who upholds Congress every time; who goes in to the neck for punishing rebels; who also advocates confiscation; and keeping up the Freedman's Bureau prever; and particularly who promises to give me a good for office. ly who promises to give me a good fat office that's my man (at this juncture the cape is thrown back two or three times).

Q. Were you not a Democrat at one time?
A. Well, yes, I was when Buchanan was. Q. And how did you come to change? A. Well, you see, I applied for an office in the Navy, and was refused. I do not believe in any party that will not help me pe-cuniarily, and I tell you, quietly, that if this party don't do something for me soon I am

going back to my first love: so heln me

VERDICT OF THE JURY.-The Coroner's inquest into the cause of the late railroad disaster at Angola, after 11 days' investigation, concluded their labors at Buffalo, on Tuesday evening. The jury was composed of some of the most intelligent business men of the city. A thorough and searching investigation was made. Forty-two witnesses were examined, and the result of their inquiries is a verdict that the accident was caused by a bent axle of the Cleveland & Toledo car No. 21, the car that was burned, causing the wheel on that truck to drop into the wing rail, thus throwing the whole of that truck, and subsequently the whole car off the track, and that there were forty. aquest into the cause of the late milroad of work ?" He goes on and asks "what the causing the wheel on that truck to drop into car off the track, and that there were forty nersons in all killed thereby. The jury also recommend the adoption and enforcement of a more thorough system of guaging wheels of cars, so as to prevent an imperfect axle or wheel being made in the future. (Communicated 1

The Children's Christmas Festival, at the English Lutheran church, on Christmas eve, was a grand success; the church was comficit of one hundred millions per annum! pletely filled and many unable to obtain seats, Such is the confession of the Tribune, which adds ironically that hereupon "every holy green and a number of beautiful emblems were hung around the wall. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer; ther to the relief of their own peculiar interest."

A GEORGIA freedman, being asked who he voted for, said: "I doesn't zactly member his fust name, but nigh's I can get at it, dey called him Massa Convemption." He was then asked who that was. "Dunno," he said, "but dey say he's guine to take de place of the head man, if all the folks vote for him."

PRENTICE concludes that the great design of the Radical State Conventions in the South is to confine taxation to the whites and political power to the blacks.

The class emblems were presented to the Superintendent. We can only mention one—that of Charity class, Hiram L. Berst teacher, being a little girl feeding a wingless bee. How beautiful, how full of love! Rev. Mr. Cain made some happy remarks. The gifts to the scholars showed that much work is done in the school. The Superintendent presented an elegant copy of Webster's Dictionary to Rev. Mr. Simith, who replied with a few touching remarks thanking the givers for the kind remembrance. After the distribution of candy to the children the featival closed withsinging and the Lord's Prayer. Everything passed off in fine order and was indeed a rich treat to the children. the class emblems were presented to the

One of your travelling correspondents, who those States the great mass of the freedmen are not only on the point of starvation, but possess scarcely a sufficiency of clothing to Pa.

trains, while scores of lazy negroes context about the depots as spectators. In the corn growing districts the prospects of a famine are not so near, and whites and blacks are on friendly terms. He declares that the negroes are much more destitute than under the old

to the blacks. Thousands of the white population have not a month's provisions ahead, and no money with which to lay in a supply. Many planters, who were far seeing, provided a year's supply for their families, but the starving negroes have very generally pillaged their smoke houses and granuries and stripped them clean. His estimate of the number of persons (compiled from statistics collected by the Executives of the States and others) who will starve unless Congress proconected by the Executives of the States and others) who will starve unless Congress pro-vides some relief, is three millions, two-thirds of whom are negroes. This estimate em-braces Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. He has no estiof the other unreconstructed States Unless prompt action is taken to provide for the starving freedmen and whites, the pillaging of the whites will become general, the latter will resist, and a bloody conflict will be the result. Planters are generally alarmed and would leave the country could they raise the means to remove their families. Hund-

reds are offering their homes for a mere song. but can find no purchasers. Plantations that before the war commanded as high as flfy dollars per acre, can be purchased for five dollars per acre, so general is the terror that reigns and the desire of the owners to save their families from the outrages that are threatened by the negroes, unless aid comes from the government or the people of the On the way North he witnessed a striking

On the way North he witnessed a striking illustration of the effect of Radical teachings. At Greensboro, N. C., a party of negro emigrants entered the cars. In the party were two very pretty white girls. Investigation resulted in learning that they were the daughters of an English gold miner in Guilford county, N. C., and had voluntarily left their homes as the mistresses of two coal black negroes. They are destined to Vincennes, Ind., and Xenia, Ohio. Much indignation was manifested by the white passengers, and threats of lynching the negroes ers, and threats of lynching the negroes

The Louisville Democrat publishes an exract from a letter written to a confic-nan in that city, by one of the first minds in Georgia, and once one of the wealthiest men n that fine old State:

There is no money here. Cotton sells at ten cents, tax paid, and does not pay half the cost of production, and universal fraud to prevent the payment of debts is the consequence. We can hardly get food to eat; can-not sell property, or collect debts. God only can tell what is to be the result. The negro convention meets to day in Atlanta. In view of its action, all is distrust and uncertainty of its action, all is distrist and uncertainty. Mobs, insurrection and violence are impending. The entire community sleep with doors barred and guns loaded to protect itself from violence. The negro is destitute, suffering and insubordinate. He believes the whites have reduced the price of cotton for the purpose of starving him to death. Such are the teachings of the demons who think for him, and educate his passions up to violence and bloodshed, that certain ends may be achieved. bloodshed, that certain ends may be achieved. I would leave here, but have not money enough to enable me to move, and it is questionable if I have enough to remain where I am. The present is threatening, but the future is despair."

One of the editors of the Memphis Avalanche has just completed a three weeks' so-journ in Arkansas. He gives a gloomy pic-ture of the state of affairs in that State. He

The reports which have reached this city have not been exaggerated. Indeed the condition of the country is worse than represented. Gloom and despair pervade the minds of the entire farming population. The losses of those engaged in the culture of cotton will be engaged in the cutture of cotton will be enormous. But few will pay expenses. The losses this year are larger than those of last year. Planters are rapidly paying off and discharging their hands, being unable to feed them longer. The negro is completely demoralized. Most of them have largely overdrawn their wages; and having learned this fact, many of them have abandoned their employers; leaving the cotton still unpicked, and the result is, planters are compelled to employ others to pick their cotton, for which labor they have already paid. As so many planters will refuse to raise cotton next year, planters will refuse to raise cotton next year, housands of negroes will be thrown out of employment, and they will be forced to live by a regular system of pilfering and robbery. They have already commenced killing stock, stealing horses, plows and harness, with a view of setting up for themselves next year Game is abundant in Arkansas, and most of those who have abandoned their employer those who have abandoned their employers are living by hunting and fishing. All of them have a repeater or a gun, or both, but their great trouble seems to be in purchasing caps, powder and shot. Those who have stock or anything to steal, live in constant dread. The same state of affairs exists throughout the Southern States. What we saw and heard in Arkanasa can be seen in every section of the South."

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR THE BENEFIT of the Bankrupt Act.—It being provided by the 30th General Order in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court of the U.S., that—"In cases where the debtor has no means and makes proof to the satisfaction of the Court that he is unable to pay the costs prescribed by the act," &c., the Judge may in his dis-cretion direct that the fees and costs therein shall not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, required to be deposited by the applicant. I desire to inform all those who intend to avail themselves of the benefit of the above provision, that it cannot be expected to ap provision, that it cannot be expected to apply to the case of any petitioner who is of sufficient ability to employ an attorney at law to conduct the proceedings for him. That if such petitioner is incompetent to the lask of preparing his own petition and sche dules he may apply to the clerk of the un-dersigned, Henry Ball, Esq., at his office, (next door to the office of the undersigned) in Girard, who will prepare the requisite petition and schedules for the reasonable fee

of \$5 and costs of stationary. S. E. WOODRUFF. Register in Bankruptcy. Girard, Dec. 28th, 1867.

THE ATLANTIC .- Messes, Ticknor & Fields Nathaniel Hawthorne: The Old Masters in the Louvre, and Modern Art, by Eugene Ben-son: Geo. Silverman's Explanation, Part 1, by Charles Dickorn v Charles Dickens.

Good Stories.—Part 2 has just been issued by Ticknor & Fields, with the following attractive contents: The Metempschhosis, by Robert McNash, illustrated by 8. Eytinge, Jr., (the artist who illustrated the Diamond Dickens): The Uninvited; The Rellows Monday I was all illustrated in Contents of the Cont Ballows Mender of Lyons, illustrated by Geo. G. White; The Smallchange Family, illustrated by W. H. Davenport; The Scotsman's Tale, by Harriet Lee; The Blacksmiths of Holsby, illustrated by W. L. Sheppard; A Daviters Confession The State of The Blacksmiths of Holsby, illustrated by W. L. Sheppard; A Penitent Confession. These stories are not original, but are generally unfamiliar to the original, but are generally unlaminar to the present generation of readers. They are fresh, reliable, genuinely good stories; printed in clear, legible type, suitable for reading in cars and steamboats. The price is only fifty cents a number. All booksellers and newsdealers have them, or they can be procured operated directly from the publisher. cured postpaid directly from the publishers Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE Observer can be obtained every Fri lay morning at the following places: Canghey, McCreary & Co., Park Row. May & Sell, State street. Barlow & Bro., Corry.

MELLEN-STAPFORD—On New Year's even-ing, at the residence of O. B. Andrus, Esq., in McKean, by Rev. Jos. H. Pressley, Mr. Emmett Mellen to Miss Emma Stafford, MELLEN

both of this city. BERST-SAMPSON-On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. N. Reno, assisted by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. Hiram L. Berst, of Erie, to Miss Mary E. Sampson, of Girard.

OXER-WILLIAMS-On the 25th ult., by Rev J. L. Smith, Mr. Samuel G. Oxer to Miss Emma M. Williams, both of Eric county ROBINSON—AMES—On the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dillon Prosser, pastor of Simpson M. E. Church, Mr. James P. Robinson to Miss Mary Ames, daughter of E. J. Ames, Esq.,

of this city. Earnoff—Johnson—On Christmas evening anhoff —Johnson — on Christmas evening, at the residence of the bride's tather, by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. J. G. Earhoff, of Allegheny, Pa., lately of Erie, to Miss Mary T. Johnson, of this city.

WHITTELSEY—HUNT—On the 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Vance, at Belle Valley, Capt. E. L. Whittelsey to Miss Lottle Hunt. BURTON-FRISBEE-On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's parent's, near Nev Castle, Lawrence Co., by Rev. J. C. Aule Castle, Lawrence Co., by Rev. J. C. Ault, Mr. Thompson Burton, editor of the "Champlon," to Miss Jennie D. Frishee, all

Dem Advertigements.

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

Store for Rent. STORE now occupied by Southard & McCord, on State street, for rent. Apply to D. S. CLARK, 59 West Kourth Street

For Rent. A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE on Peach street, between 2d and 3d, at present occupied by Dr. Magill. Possession will be given on the list of April. Apply to Jas. C. Marshall, Esq., or to the owner, ja2-tf. MRS. N. FOGLEBACH.

Houses for Sale. Houses for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale two I Houses on Sixteenth street, in the rear of Hartleib's brick building, being among the most desirable places of residence in the city. The one is a two-story brick, in good order, fronting on Sixteenth street; the other a frame one and one-half story, fronting on Penn alley—both on the same lot. Easy terms, will be given. Inquire of PETER SCHAAF, State street, or of the understimed owner in West Mill Creek

he undersigned, owner, in West Mill Creek. ja2-tr. U. SCHLURAFF. Discharge in Bankruptey. Discharge in Bankrupicy.

In The District Couler of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Win. M. Arbuckle, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 18th day of January, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before 8. E. Woodruif, Esq., Register, at his office, in the city of Eric, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetlings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said act, will be held before the said Register, at the same time and place.

[Gerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

and place. S. C. McCA Clerk of U. S. District Court for ju2-2w. Discharge in Bankrupicy.

In the District Court of the Unuses States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Alvin Thayer, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of Match 21, 187, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under suid act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 2sl day of January, 1863, at 10 o'clock, a. m., before S. E. Woodruff, at his office, at Eric, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings o creditors of the said bankrupt, required by the 37th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be have before said Register, at the same time and place, S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District, ja2-2w. Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Discharge in Bankruptcy. Discharge in Bankruptey.

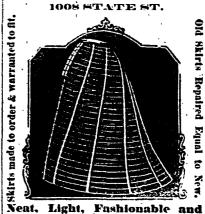
IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. M. Chapin, a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1887, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 18th day of January, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., before said Court, at Chambers, at the office of S. E. Woodruff, Esq. Register, in the city of Erie, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register at the same time by the 27th and 28th Sections of said Act; win be had before the said Register at the same time and place. S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk of U.S. District Court for said District.

MUSIC STORE:



years. . 815 State street, Eric, Pa. Z. SMITH.

Hoop Skirt & Corset Depot! AT THE New York Hoop Skirt Manufactory,



Cheap. A. F. COHEN & BRO, respectfully inform it ladies of Erle and surrounding country the they have on hand a large assortment of Hos Skirts, of all sizes and styles, of our own make and manufactured of the best flexible steel as material, which we will gunrantee equal to an in the market. Having had considerable expenses, we are confident of or tended to the business, we are confident of or in the market. Having had considerable experience in the business, we are confident of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. If any of our make will break within one year, they will be repaired, and no charges made.

Old fikirts repaired, altered and shaped as new. New Skirts made to order at the shortest notice. A splendid and large stock of all kinds of Corsets and Corset Sicels constantly kept on hand. Country merchants supplied at the very lowest-rates.

A. F. COHEN & BRO...

ja2-tf.

No. 1008 State street, Erie, Pa.

WAXTED. WANTED.

1,000 Men and Women, possessing good churacter, and energy, perseverance and intelligence, to act as canvassers for a series of New Engravings, Five Beautiful Ideal American Faces, engraved on stone in Paris by the most eminent Lithographers in the world. These faces, which are most heautiful and poetic conceptions, are designed to typify the best Ideal types of American Womanhood, representing their charities, devotion, sympathies, attachments and heroism. Are lithograph is in the highest style of the art, and is such as has rarely been equaled, and cannot be excelled. These portraits have received unequalled praise from the most eminent critics and prominent newspapers of the country, and they should adorn every household in the land. For particulars and descriptive circular, address ulars and descriptive circular, address L. D.-ROBINSON, dec20-2w. 46 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Assignee in Bankruptey.

Assignee in Bankrupicy.

In the District Court of the United States
for the Western District of Pennsylvania,
in the matter of Henry Keith, bankrupt. The
undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Keith, of
springfield Township, county of Eric and
State of Pennsylvania, within said district,
who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his
own petition, by the District Court of said district, dated at Eric, Pa., Dec. 13, A. D., 1857.

HENRY M. RIBLET, Assignee,
dec19-5w. No. 1823 Peach St., Eric, Pa. dec19-3w.

Mary J. Crowther, by her in the Court of next friend, Edward D. Common Pleas of Loomis, vs. Ianlah Crowther.

No. 40 Feb. Term, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given that testimony in the borough of North East, on January 11th, 1868, at 10 o'clock a.m., by virtue of appointment from the Court of Common Pleas, 122.2w. S. B. HAMMOND, Commissioner. HORSE BLANKETS!

Selling at Reduced Rates, by J. C. SELDEN DLANKS! BLANKS!—A complete assort-ment of every kind of Blanks needed by Attorneys, Justices. Constables and Business Men. for sale at the Observer office.

yoB FRINTING of every kind, in large or small quantities, plain or colored, done in the best style, and at moderate prices, at the Observer office.

Rem Abbertisements. 1324. Peach Street. 1324 THE BLOCKADE BAISED

BURTON & GRIFFITH Corner of Pench and 16th Sta.

obstruction caused by the laying of the sewer through Peach street, has seen read and their patrons and friends are now reach their stand with teams as of old have been improving their time daring the pornry blockade by more than doubling already large stock of Groceries and Provisions, &c. and they now have the

aver brought into the city of Eric, Gaster Call.

GEORGI: BURES
GEO, P. GRIEF ESTABLISHED IN 1840

LARGEST AND BEST RETAIL STORT

HALL & WARFE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS.

630 State St., Erie, Pa, And Importers of

French Window Glass

The public are respectfully informed u<sub>at</sub> Stock of

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS Imported by us directly from the manufarin France is the largest and most ento be found west of New York city. Itemboth single and double thickness, of nearly size. The superior strength, cleanage beauty of French glass is admitted by all prices are but little more than for Anglass.

AMERICAN GLASS.

We also keep constantly on hand a lan We also keep constantly on man a large varied supply of American Glass, (first calboth single and double thickness, of the every size. Dealers and consumers in vice Class will promote their interest by enabled our stock and prices of French and Americans, Sefore ordering from New York Canada and Americans.

Paints, Oils and Varnish White Lead of various qualities, Linear raw and boiled, Spirits Turpentine, Varia Colored Paints, both dry and in oil, Brushin, every other article in the Painting Line at Lowest Market Price, in large or small qualities,

DYE WOODS.

PATENT MEDICINES, All the popular Medicines of the day, at last cash prices.

Drugs, Chemicals & Glus Our supply of above articles is extensive are prepared at all times to supply the moth of the retail and jobbing trade.

OILS.

Whale Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil.

Castor Oil.

And all kinds of Essential Oils, in larger small lots.

We express our thanks for the liberal par-age received during the last twenty-threese and now invite the attention of conumer-our Wholesale and Retail Department, vi-are well supplied with Staple Goods, which are selling at lowest cash prices, occlio7-6m. CLIMAX! CLIMAX!

Page's Climax Salve, a Family blessing for 25 cents. It heals without a scar. I family should be without it. We warrant it to cure Scrofals Sores, Salt Rheum, Chilblains Tetter, Pimples, and all Eruption of the Skin. For Sore Breast " Nipples, Cats, Sprains, Bruises Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands &c., it makes a perfect cure.

It has been used over fiften years, without one failure. It has no parallel—having per fectly eradicated disease and healed after all other remedies by failed. It is a compound of Arnia with many other Extracts and Balsams, and put up in large boxes for the same price than an other Ointment.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. White & Herst Proprietors, 121 Liberty Street, New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale had able farm, on the Kuhl road, in list Creek township, one thile south of the foliation road, and eight miles from Eric. It takes fifty-five neres and eightly perches, the land is equal to the very best in that so of the county. The buildings comprise any frame house with 1/2 story kitcherization with 1/2 story kitcherization and a house; 2 barns, each 30x45 feet; a shedding with stable at the end; and all the rey outbuildings. A first class well of soit which never falls, is at the kitchen don, ris an orchard with 140 apple trees, all grand and bearing; and an abundance of almost other kind of fruit grown in this neighbour other kind of fruit grown in this neighbour of the kind of fruit grown in this neighbour of the kind of fruit grown in this neighbour stable kind of fruit grown in this neighbour sides kind of fruit grown in this neighbour sides. and bearing; and an abundance of almost other kind of fruit grown in this meighb The only reason why I wish to sell is his going West to embark in another cell Terms made known by applying to me-premises, or to Hon. Elijah Rabhitt, Av nat-Law, Erie, Pa. J. A. AWIEL dee5-if. Post Office Address, Erie

To Architects and Builder DLANS AND PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor, until the barren next, for the building of an Alms House of Employment, on the Frie country house of Employment, on the Frie country house of Employment, and the Friedman has been supported by the Britan has been su

Auditor's Notice. E. Cooper,
Y.
Sam'l Mahan, Jr., Pleas of Erie (b. No. 175)
And now, Bee. 2, 1857, on motion G. W. Grish, Esq., appointed auditor.

No. 175, Proc. CVRIN.

No. 17 Notice is hereby given to all parties intered that I will attend to the duties of my spointment on Friday, January 34, at 2p. my office in Eric. No. 522 State street, decl2-3w. GEO. W. GUNNISON, Auditor.

Assignee in Bankrupicy. Assignee in Hankfupter

In the District Court of the United State
for the Western District of Pennsylvan
in the matter of Wm. M. Arbuckle, bankfur
the undersigned hereby gives notice of his pointment as assignee of Wm. M. Arbuckle
frie city, Erie Co., and State of Pennsylvan
within asid district, who has been adjusted
bankrupt upon his own petition, by the part
Court of said district, dated at Erie, Pa., Petit
A. D., 1897. HENRY M. RIBLET, Assigne.
decip-3w. No. 1227 Peach St., Erie, Pa.

CONRAD DECK. 703 East State St., between 7th and Sth. Will henceforth, as my Agent, conduct my business in Manufacturing Cigars, and sulinf all kinds of Tobacco.

CONRAD HOFMAN N.