Democratic County Committee, A meeting of the Democratic County Committee will be held at the Observer office, in the city of Eric, on Monday, January 27th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The punctual attendance of all the members is carnestly urged, as

business of importance is to be transacted.

BENJ'N WHITMAN,
Eric, Jan. 16, 1868.-2w. Chairman.
The following gentlemen constitute the
Committee: Henry Shannon, Moses Smiley,
P. A. Becker, M. V. B. Brown, C. E. Duncombe, A. W. Van Tassel, W. W. Lyle, F. F. Marshall, Dr. Skeels, F. P. Liebel, E. Camphausen, R. S. Hunter, W. W. Todd, And'w Jackson, D. C. Kennedy, Wm. Henry, R. O'Brien, G. W. Allen, L. W. Savage, Amos Stone, F. W. Koehler, D. W. Hutchinson, G. W. Gallowhur, H. M. Range, C. E. Hatch, W. C. Oakley, W. C. Evans, Geo. P. Griffith, S E. Neiler, J. B. Carver, R. H. Arbuckle, A.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868. The Democratic State Committee of Penn

sylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4TH) DAY OF MARCH, 1868 the House of Representatives, as the place holding the annual Convention of the

party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the and manner, and they will meet at the time and place appointed, for the purpose of nom-inating candidates for the office of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President

and Vice President.

The members and committees of the or ganization, and all Conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of Constitu-tional principles, are requested to proceed to tion of the delegates in their respec-

By order of the Democratic State Commit-e. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, G. O. Dene, Secy.

A GRAVE ACT.

Islooks much as if the Fenian question would yet be the pretext for another war between the United States and Great Britain, A fortnight ago, George Francis Train, an American citizen, left New York for Liverpool, in the Cunard steamer Scotia. Before he departed he made one of his usual erratic and clever speeches on 'Change in New York. other things, he expressed himself very and very ostentatiously intimated what great what is ludierously designated "the United Siverpool, to land passengers to Ireland and leave the mail bags. It is now stated that, on reaching Queenstown, Train and two other persons were waited upon, on the Scoorganization. Several American citizens of to attract the serious attention of the country. Most of the New York papers demand that our Government shall adopt measures unless Great Britain ceases" its interference there may be need to resort to arms.

don. Tuesday evening, says: "I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought a suit against the British government for £100,000

-A dispatch from Mr. Train, dated Lon-

The N. Y. Herald aptly styles Gen. Grant's conduct in the Stanton matter an "inglorious

surrender"-a surrender to "another rebel "force equally as destructive to the Constitu-"tion and Government as that of the South. "He has surrendered to the Radical revoluof Washington were heard shouting 'The' "-urrender of Gen. Grant!" as they ran about "with the papers containing the news, just as "these sharp-witted fellows shouted the sur-"render of Lee when he gave up." It he did not wish to hold the War De-

partment against the decision of the Senate, he was bound, as a man of honor, to give the President hotice, and leave him free to take such steps as his judgment and respons strike it down! sibilities might dictate. Gen. Grant seems to have been in collusion with Stanton and the Radicals; he seems to have leut himself as their tool to hoodwink the President, and remove obstacles to Stanton's prompt restoration. This is a gross abuse of confidence, which could not have been perpetrated by a man cherishing proper sentiments of personal rectitude. There was something so unworthy of Grant-we might almost say tricky -in his slipping out of the back door to let Stanton come in at the front, without notifying the President, that it cannot fail to damage him seriously in the estimation of the American people. All the rigmarole about his osevious conversations with Mr. Johnson on the subject of Stanton's position amount to nothing in view of the great facts that in the bloody hand of war, incited for selfish prestige? Why select a candidate who, it nation, did not act with proper respect to him and neglected the plain dictates of duty anything else outside of his military profession, and he has permitted his ambition and a sense of duty and respectful behavior to his

It looks much as if his ambition to become President had turned his head, and led him to throw himself bodily into the arms of the Radicals. A Democrat in former times, he exhibited great liberality and broad views in his treatment of the rebels when they surrendered, and he has been regarded as conservative up to within a recent period. If he would keep his hold on the esteem and affeerious of the American people he will retrace his steps at once as far as he can, show that he is conservative at heart and give the cold shoulder to his Radical advisers. Nothing else can save him from ruin as a public

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World telegraphs that the "President has expressed himself in the most positive manner respecting the revolutionary measures now being put through Congress. If Congress so enacts as to deprive him of any of his was as directly elected by and as directly represents the people as Congress was and did "Old Bickory," when he was fighting a Congress, similar battle for the Constitution.

Tay expering of Congress on reconstrucfion recalls to the World a snatch of the famous negro melody:

"I wheel about and turn about, And do jis so; And every time I wheel about.

I jump Jim Cron" In which the only constant part of the per-

ally. . THE CRISIS AT HAND. The people of the United States will soon be put to another test that will exercise the full measure of their forbearance. The part to General Grant; and this fact, together ty, of which Sumner, Wade, and Wilson, in with the manner of his handing his portfolio the Senate, and Boutwell, Ashley, Bingham as Secretary of War ad interim over to Stanand Thad. Stevens, in the House, are repre- ton, without consulting with his Commansentative members, are preparing to take one more stride forward in their traitorous efforts for our personal and for general Liberty. The to overthrow our Constitutional form of Govrnment. In defiance of popular opinion, it

is the intention of the majority in both houses, who, in the language of Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, are "responsible for the legislation by Congress during the last eight years," to put through and clinch all measares that may be requisite to a perpetuation of their power, at whatever risk of public peace, interest and safety. The programme foreshadowed by Wendell Phillips twelve months ago, and reiterated by Ben. Wade last fall, has been agreed upon, and is to be carried out to the letter. Congress, with the united vote of the Radical party in both Houses, will carry out the following meas-

ures, to wit: First. To put supreme power over the excluded States into the hands of a military dictator, abrogating the State laws and the ights of all white citizens thereof. Second. To subject the Executive to the control of the legislative branch of the Govrnment; in fact, obliterating the former.
Third. To destroy the power of the Federal Judiciary, thus removing all barriers to the usurpation by Congress of the powers of the Federal Government.

Fourth. To summarily remove the President by law, in case he should offer any obment shall be adopted by a majority vote of the House. The reason that impeachment etofore failed was that a law for the arres and impeachment and suspension from office of the impeached party had not then been

Fifth. To legislate out of office, or destroy by hase attacks on his reputation, every offi-cer of the army or navy who refuses to assist in distening these measures upon, the nation.

Let no one close his eyes to the facts which stare him boldly in the face. Our country is in a danger to which that of the rebellion was pigmy; the most sacredly cherished features of our Republican form of Government are being blotted out of existence. Radicalism rendered reckless and desperate, will plunge the country into more fatal convulsions than those from which we have emerged. Alarm and agitation everywhere prevail. upon a variety of subjects, in which, among Gold has taken a sudden rise, and entirely in consequence of the serious difficulties into warmly in the character of a Fenian leader, which the Radical Congressmen are plunging the country. The Federal Union under things he intended to perform in that role in the Constitution has ceased to exist. The military domination of the South overshad-Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." A ows and blights what was left of liberty at report of his oration reached London some the North. The original counterpoise of our days before he arrived at Queenstown, where system is destroyed, and an oligarchy conthe Cunard mail steamers call, en route to trols what was once a Republic. Gen. Grant's despotism is to extend over a country as large as all Europe, and to embrace a population three-fold that of our colonies at the time of the Revolution. Throughout this tia, by a strong police force, and removed, as vast domain, and over all these people, the prisoners, on the charge of being active mem- | Sword is to rule; and the Law is to be prosbers of the American wing of the Fenian trated. The process by which the Executive office has been emasculated is to be applied Irish birth have been arrested before, upon to the Federal Judiciary. An army of 80,000 the same charge, and the subject is beginning men af the South, and a horde of hundreds of thousands of corrupt officials at the North, are to be combined for the perpetuation of Radical despotism and to extinguish even the for maintaining the rights of its citizens semblance of Liberty. The Presidential abroad, and grave hints are thrown out that election of 1868 is to be a farce, unless the

has been silent, and moderate, and prudent, and men have looked to him with some duties relating thereto; and that all sources attack; the target of-hate; the central figure in this infamous usurpation? Will be make

6. That, as well for the protection of the rostration of Civil Liberty. They accredited his victories in the field to the patriotic purpose of restoring the Union and re-estabtionists. So remarkable and surprising was lishing the law. Will be now, in the service tion on the evening of the 21st inst., when "this event that the newsboys in the streets of a faction, demand "the unconditional sur- Mr. Lowry commenced a long and carefully ion, of all that makes communities free and

> WHAT ARE THEY AIMING AT ! the Radical Congress?

> nower. And how do they propose to attain that

> end? Our fathers wisely divided the Government

originally based. Through the plea of "war necessity" they and, through an organized plot, generally denouncing all outside of their "ring" as "traiations.

Now, with the control of the Congress these Radical corruptionists have-organized regular banditti warfare against the earnconstitutional authority the Executive, who the property of the people at the South; and Wm. A. Wallace, Chairman of the Demodoe-; may be expected to resist such an en- to have him, and his oath of office to respect | nection with the spring elections. It seems croachment with all the power at his com- the same, and to see that all the laws were probable that the publication of this documand. His right and duty as Commander- faithfully executed, the Executive Office has in-Chief of the army, of which it is proposed, by their unconstitutional enactments been lidea" friends into trouble. The circulars to deprive him in the pending reconstruction rendered a nullity-and then, as if the were all placed in the Post office by Mr. till, are among the chief prerogatives which measure of their iniquity knew no bonds- Wallace himself, carefully scaled, and di-Mr. Johnson will consistently defend." Good , they have struck down the power constitufor Andy! Let him stand up fearlessly for the ted to decide upon their legality, and made cratic Co. Committees, whose political or right, and the people will sustain him as they | the Supreme Court of the U. S. a creature of thodoxy is unquestionable. As none of these

been exposed by the President,-must be re- of the Radical editors be placed on the witthrough to show their demoniac hate and ness stand. disregard of principle, and that they might have one at the head of the War Depart- Trie Springfield (Mass.) Republican, the formance is jumping Jim Crow ; just as Con- arm of the Government, to carry out fight in- the New York Times, the Buffalo Commer-

The power vested in the President as Comder-in-Chief, gives additional cause for alarm means then by which they expect to attain the end proposed is plain.

They have usurped control of ten States and miscegenated their party with the Southern negroes for the purpose of controlling the elections in those States, which they have purposely kept from representation for two years, that they might get the entire control. They have trampled down the Executive branch of the Government, and the Constitution under which they attained to power, and over-ridden the Supreme Court.

They have re-instated officers suspended for notorious unfitness—if not notorious criminality-in order to further their designs: and if they cannot by these means carry out their designs it is evident they intend to control the country through the power of military despotism.

Are the people prepared to submit to this result? We shall see.

D.

IMPORTANT BILL IN THE LEGIS-LATURE. throwing the negro wholly in the shade themselves:

Representatives of the people of Pennsylva-nia, in General Assembly met, that the earliest possible return of the Government of the United States to specie payments is essential to the interests of our people and the

prosperity of the nation.

2. That to ensure an early and safe return to specie payments, we believe that the whole business of furnishing the people with a currency should be vested in the General Government alone, on the basis of her bonds and that the present national banking sys-tem, exacting, as it does, two interests from the people-one in the form of taxes for the payment of the interest on the bonds deposited by the banks for the use of their currency —is oppressive, unjust and ruinous, and, in our judgment, should be discontinued. 3. That the bonds of the Government

furnished an ample and secure basis for the currency required by the business of the times; and that their payment in United States legal tender notes, and their sale for the same, by the Government, at the option of the holder, will equalize the value of the several issues of the Government, restore public confidence, by raising both bonds and currency to a gold standard, and in our opinion, open the way for a speedy and safe re-

turn to specie payments.

4. That the exemption of any species of property from taxation for the support of the Government, is unwise, impolitic, and has no authority in law; and that in our opinion, the existing internal revenue laws are grievously oppressive, and should be so changed, or inodified, as to relieve the toil and industry of the country, and place the burdens of the Government upon the vices, luxuries and wealth of the land.

ope. Will be make himself the point of of expenditure not essential to the present duplicity, and if Grant expects to be believed shot and killed Col. Shepperd, a citizen of the target of the control forms. A some largest of the Govern- he must be cought unrecovered and expects. his fellow citizens forget his battles for the labor and nianufactures of the country as for Union, in his Victory over the Constitution, his the purpose of deriving revenues, a well defined tariff upon imposts, levying thereon has none, or is playing the role of a double-heavier duties than now exist, should be speedily enacted and rigidly enforced.

-The resolutions came up for considerarender "of all that is vital in the Constitu- prepared speech in favor of the principle embodied in them. The tenor of his remarks concred, and of the attributes of independ- nettled some of his fellow Radicals, and a nce in the Executive and the Judiciary! It desperate attempt was made to "choke him were better for him that he sheathed his off." Mr. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, accused sword in his own body than that he should Lowry of favoring "repudiation." The latter, wield it in such a cause. It is treason with characteristic fervor, flung the charge against liberty; and every true voice should back into his teeth; declared that he would be raised to denounce it and every hand to not be gagged, and continued pouring hot shot into the Radical financial system. There was a public supper the same evening, to which the Radical members were invited and What is the design of the present party in lit being of vastly more importance than the power, as manifested through the doings of business interests of the community, the consideration of the resolutions was postponed in order that they might be enabled to at-Simply to attain to absolute and perpetual

tend!

GRANT THE RADICAL NOMINEE. Radicals of all littes now freely concede into three co-ordinate departments, and that there is but one man in the United clearly defined the duties of each, and their States who can safely run for President relations to each other, in the Constitution, against the dead Democratic party. General This great magna charla of human Liberty Grant's nomination is a foregone conclusion. was taken as a guide by those excellent men. Why do they nominate a man who has never who early administered the Government, been identified with their creed? Why do and continued to be so looked upon santil they stake their success on mere military purposes, and inflamed by sectional animosi- he finally turns out to be a Republican will ties, was laid upon it by those who had at be such only because his ambition gets the tained power through the spirit of jealousy better of his judgment? There was never a toward him. The fact is, Gen. Grant has lit- and the passions they had evoked, until, now, more unequivocal confession of conscious the knowledge of politics or politicians, or of they are endeavoring to blot out its provis- weakness than the Republican party is now ions and destroy its bill of Individual Rights, making. A political party never paid a sintogether with the foundations of security up- cerer tribute to the strength and vigor of its ger is writing the "History of the Devil." If the clamor of the dominant party to overrule on which our Republican Institutions were rival than to nominate a man who has never Alger be an accurate and faithful historian, a have disorganized party combinations against stands, who never voted a Republican ticket, March 4, 1861, to the death of the Fortieth their infquitous schemes; and by stendily, never made a Bepublican speech, never even Congress. attended a Republican meeting, and cares nothing for the Republican policy, except as tors" and "Copperheads," they have demor- a hobby on which he hopes to ride into the the Republican party rely entirely on the ten alized the public sentiment to such an ex. White House. If he had not shared the de- rebel States to elect Gen. Grant. * 2 It is tent that all the injunctions to watchfulness | lusion, which prevailed ten months ago, that | planned to admit the Southern States on the from the early fathers of our Republic, to- the Democratic party was dead, he would as well-understood condition that they vote the gother with all the safeguards of Liberty willingly have remained a democrat as have Republican ticket, no matter what name that established by them, are forgotten, or sunk exchanged sly glances with the Republicans. in the unholy desire for the success of a For a while, the Democrats doubted him for party whose malign spirit would drag down precisely the same reasons that the Republithe Goddess of Liberty from her temple, de- cans court him now-because they supposed stroy her image which is enshrined in the themselves weak. But since the great rehearts of the millions who have been blessed action which has taken place in the public by her sweet smiles, and remove the beacon mind, the Democratic party feels no need of in coin shall be paid in legal tender. If the light of hope she has set up for future gener- this crutch, and is quite willing its rival shall editor of the Tribune were to mix among the use it to support its tottering steps.

THE Radical papers have published with a great flourish of trumpets, and much amusings of the laboring man at the North and ing chatter, a secret circular sent out by Hon, because the President could not be induced | cratic State Central Committee, urging upon to disregard the Constitution as they chose the party certain important duties in conment may get some of our "great moral rected only to the Chairmen of the Demogentlemen are likely to have given the cir But there is not limit to despotism. The cubir to the Radical press, the question is 'despot of the war office,"-whose miserable how did they obtain it? Is it possible that it truckling to derange the affairs of govern, may have been purloined by some Hadical ment, and to disgrace the Executive at the Postmaster, or mail agent? Let the subject expense of creating riot and blood-shed, had secure a thorough investigation, and let some

gress, in the ever changing dance of recon- iquitous designs by that means, if they were chai advertiser and the New York Commer-

THE editor of the Republican, after taking that it is the "Government," which he kindly condescends to inform us now embraces the three branches Executive, Legislative and Judicial, though it is but a year or two since it consisted of the President only. If this bethe case, will be please explain why it is that all the officers in these departments, before entering on the performance of their duties, take a solemn oath to "preserve, proteet and defend" the Constitution of the United States? Will he further state the reason why every State official, from Governor to Justice of the Peace, is required to swear to the same effect, and that nowherein our whole system of public affairs is there such a proceeding known as an oath to sup-

port the "Government?"

We have neither time, room, nor disposi tion to prolong the controversy, but we cannot help remarking that according to our cotemporary's idea, the "loyalty" of the American people is a subject of a very uncertain character. What is the Government? "The Executive, Legislative and Judiciary The financial question gives promise of branches combined," says the Republican now: "the President," said fis editor and henceforth. In all the Legislatures now in his fellow Radicals a few years ago. "But session, it is the leading topic, and a mere the 'Government' everybody knows is diseen none that are more likely to command gress, of course," the Republican will claim. Government is composed of the three Resolved, 1. That it is the judgment of the branches, that you are 'loyal' to only one? And how dare you, with libellous tongue and pen accuse Democrats of 'disloyalty,' for opposing President Lincoln's course, when you are ten times more hostile to President Johnson than they ever were to his predecessor ?"

> Out on such humbug, say we. If the Republican's definition of "loyalty" be correct, then is the editor of that paper one of the most deeply dyed traitors in this Northern fragment of the Union. He has never sunported but one President since the day he became a voter, and at least one-half of his manhood has been spent in open, undisguised enmity to every branch of the Government. Whether considered in our own construction of "loyalty," or in the one he places upon it, it becomes him to say as little is possible on the topic, for in either light the evidences of his guilt rise so thick and foul that the astuteness of a Philadelphia lawver could not save him from conviction before a Court and Jury.

LATER advices from Washington than those

given in another column, say that Grant denies having had an agreement with the President to retain his place in the War department until a successor could be appointed or Stanton's right to the place tested in the Courts. A denial is also telegraphed of the people, spurred to desperation, turn it into a tragedy.

And Gen. Grant, who is to be crowned as Dictator, what of him? Will he accept this investiture? It is a poisoned robe which will cling to his festering sides, if he does. He less hear eight and mediants and m forward. He has managed to keep the public in uncertainty about his opinions so long, that many are beginning to think he either

> THE following gentlemen are prominently named in connection with the nomination o the next Democratic State Convention Surveyor General, J. M. Cooper editor of the "Spirit," Chambersburg; Auditor Gener al. W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Dovlestown Democrat," candidate for the same position n 1865; A. D. Marktey, member of the Leg islature from Montgomery county; and Chas. E. Boyle, of Fayette county, an exeditor, now practicing law, member of the Legislature for two years, and President of the last State Convention. The Convention will select one candidate for each of these positions, four Senatorial delegates to the National Convention, and two from each Congressional district; and, we presume, twenty-six candidates for Presidential elec-

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

In the late municipal election at Allegheny City, the Democrats made a gain over last year of 649 votes. This in one of the blackest localities of the State. The Democratic 'marching on.'

THE South Carolina Reconstruction Conrention, convened under the acts of Congress contains 53 white and 63 negro delegates How would the people of Pennsylvania like to submit the making of their Constitution to a convention composed nearly three-fifths of

publicly professed its principles, who re- large portion of his history will include the fuses to let the country know where he Congressional Globe and Appendix from

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in the Anti-Slavery Standard, confesses that, "the managers of ticket bears."

THE Tribune is shocked to learn, that Radical County Convention at the capital of Indiana has unanimously resolved that the principal of all United States bonds which do not expressly specify that they are payable people, he would be still more amazed to find how heartily business men of both parties agree on the question.

Duning the discussion in committee of one of the Radical measures, some over-sensitive chap suggested that it did not accord with the Constitution. Thad. Stevens at once jumped up and exclaimed: "We all know sick of hearing this habble about the Constitution" This after the split-hooffed traitor has sworn to support it fifty times.

A CABLE telegram informs us that the eruption of Vesuvius, which began November 14, has increased from day to day till it has now become a spectacle of sublimity, yet terror, such as Visuvius oven has not presented probably for centuries. By singular coincidence the eruption began on the day of the meteoric showers, the earthquakes and tornadoes which followed in terrible proces-

THE shallow jubilation of the Republicans five nights to sleep over the matter, returns over the case of Stanton is of no more acmander-in-Chief of the army is passed over to the "loyalty" discussion with more posi- count than the eachling of geese. What have tive faith than ever in the soundness of his | they gained by it? An odious system is more views upon it. He scouts the idea that the easily rendered unpopular when administer Constitution is the paramount object to which | ed by detested men. It was a mistake to put the "loyalty" of American citizens is due, Meade in the place of Pope, since he has done and persists in the nonsensical declaration the same things and gives them the sanction of his more respectable character. We pre-sume the President would not wish to repeat

from being a party triumph, is a party infamy. When the Tenure-of-Office bill was on my. When the Tenure-of-Office bill was on are living on parched corn alone, their emits passage, the Senate refused to include ployers not being able to pay them for last Cabinet officers, and only consented at last as year's work nor to feed them this year." the result of a Committee of Conference. It was the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the President ought to have the selec-, tion of his Cabinet. Its yielding to the House making the Senate the judge of the President's reasons, put it in its power to concede to him that control of his Cabinet which it admitted he ought to have. The fact that the Senate has acted against its own public admission of the President's rights, shows what an unscrupulous and inconsistent junta of partisans it is. It stands self-convicted of sacrificing its ludgment_to party malice.

Quite an exciting scene occurred in the House on Wednesday afternoon of last week, pending the consideration of the so-called re- ment itself, to the institutions which alone in construction bill. Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York, proceeded to speak in opposition thereto, and in the course of his remarks he stacle to the measures they have adopted or may adopt. The bill for that purpose provides for the arrest and suspension of President Johnson as soon as articles of impeach.

Anong the propositions suggested we have called to order from the Radical side of the general attention than the following resolu- "But you said it was the President not long Hall, and Mr. Bingham demanded that the tions introduced into the State Legislature by since, and accused us of disloyalty for not words quoted should be taken down by the Mr. Beck, the newly elected Democratic sustaining him?" "So we did but times have Clerk, and objected to Mr. Wood continuing Senator from the Lycoming district. We changed, you know, and the President is no his remarks. A vote was ordered on a mo understand that promises of support for them longer the Government; he is 'disloyal.'" tion to allow Mr. Wood to proceed, and it have been given by a number of Radical "Then one branch of the Government can was lost by a strict party division-year 39; legislators, and that Senator Lowry will soon be 'disloval' to itself; and the Government nays 108. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, then make a speech favoring the principles of Mr. is one thing one day, and another thing at offered a resolution requiring the Speaker to Beck's resolutions, if not the resolutions some other time! How comes it that if the censure Mr. Wood for the language above referred to. A motion to lay this resolution on the table likewise failed by a strict party vote -yeas 38, nays 115. The resolution was then adopted-yeas 114, nays 38, and the Speaker proceeded to deliver a brief lecture to Mr. Wood on the alleged impropriety of his conduct. The honorable member did not appear to pay any attention to the proceeding whatever, doubtless thinking, with a great many others, that, under the circumstances, it was a very high compliment to be censured by such a body.

THE Financial Chronicle, in a late number, directs attention to the increase of the public debt in November and December; the expenses and outlay for army purposes, and the amount of income necessary to be collected in order to keep up the Radical plan of governing the country, and adds, "for the present it appears we must give up the hope of diminishing, to any great extent, the vast aggregate which represents our national obligations, except retrenchment be enforced with a much more rigorous and firm hand in the departments at Washington." The difficulty is not in the departments. It lies with Congress. While that body keeps ten States under a military despotism, and the army upon a war footing, the expenses of the government will increase year after year. Admit the States, reduce, the cost of the War. Department, and the first steps towards a reform will have been taken. But the Radicals will not move in that direction, and hence the people must continue to suffer.

As AN illustration of the manner in which military justice is administered in the South," we give the following incidents of recent occurrence in that section: "Some months ago Mobile. The murder was pronounced a most cowardly affair. He has recently been tried by a court martial and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 and be imprisoned at Fort Pu laski for six months. A few days after that occurrence a negro committed a rape upon the person of a young lady in North Carolina. Her friends captured and hung him Five of them were arrested and tried by a military court and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. This is Radical justice. The life of a white man is worth three hundred dollars and a trifling imprisonment; that of a negro, incarceration for

It is now stated that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 160,000 people-10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts. - The main cause of the unsettled financial condition and general depression of business and manufacturing interests is due to the Radical party, which, after nearly three years of experiment, has failed to restore or even to reconstruct, but is in a fair way to starve the South, and to ruin, financially, the North, -This destructive, all-depressing party has the supreme impudence to ask the unemployed mechanics and laboring men of the North to vote so as to keep this disaster-bringing and breeding concern dominant a few years more, column, like John Brown's soul, is still or long enough to complete the country's

THE order of Gen. Hancock, issued on the 1st inst., in regard to appeals to him to decide litigated cases, fully sustains the former action of that gallant officer since taking command of the district of Louisiana and Texas. These are golden words-"The administration of civil justice appertains to the regular courts. The rights of litigants do not depend on the views of the General. They are

not found in the laws of Louisiana or Texas. It cannot be derived from any act of Congress. He is restrained by a Constitution, and prohibited from action in many particulars." There is the ring of the true metal in these words.

The people of the West, with great una nimity, favor the payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks.. This is denounced as "repudiation" by the New York Tribune, for partisan purposes. On the back of the greenback issue of February 25, 1862, we find the following: "This note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States." What sense there is in styling the payment of an obligation in strict accordance with its terms "repudiation," we leave to the decision of those who must pay the bonds.

The Washington correspondent of the Pribune, speaking of the Grant movement, says the Radical party "does not want a soldier; if it had carried Pennsylvania; it would that it is outside of the Constitution, but have done without him. But this is what of that? When the Constitution is in the hour of its despair, and only a solour way we have a right to set it aside. That | dier can save it." Yet, after Grant is nomvestige of old fogyism is played out. I am insted, the whole Radical press will be howling about their love for the soldiers, and point to their support of him as an illustration of

> THE highest financial authority in the English press, the London Economist, says of the system (!) of taxation for which we have to thank the Radical party: "Every sort of industry-almost every kind of available and conspicuous act—is seized upon and taxed. A ninety-ninth part of this interference in England would have caused a rebellion."

THE Grand Army of the Republic, in con sion. What do these things, "coming all at vention at Philadelphia, elected Gen, Logan, once," portend! About the same time the of Illinois, Commander-in-Chief; and Gen. ment base enough to coning the military New York Evening Post, the Brooklyn Union, Democrats swept the Northern States by large J. Owen, of Philadelphia, for Senior Vice majorities. Is the world coming to an end? Commander. The Grand Army must be or is it only the death of the Radical party? hard up for material, to take two of the most

THE Mobile Tribune quotes the following extract from the letter of a Mississippi plan-

"I never dreamed of such hard times and actual distress as is in this State at present; and it is nothing now to what it will be. This portion of the State is its most favored. Most of our people have corn enough to last this year; but not one in twenty-five has meat enough to last three months, and there is no money to buy it with. No one has made sume the President would not wish to repeat
the same blunder in the War Department.
The action of the Senate in Stanton's case so far o receive attention first, as I think justly On one or two places, I hear that the negro

GRANT's Radical enemies are developing some of his alleged short-comings. One of these is the restoration to the army of Major Lynde, a relative of his brother-in-law, Gen. seemed immaterial at the time, as the bill, by Dent. Lynde was cashiered, and dismissed from the army for surrendering Fort Fillmore to an inferior force of Confederates in 1861. They also animadvert on his habits, and declare that indulging in oysters has the same effect on him as on Toodles.

THE World, commenting on the doings of Congress, forcibly and truly says: "The men of the Rump are traitors-not with arms seeking to secede from one free government in order to establish another like the firstthey are traitors to representative governmodern times have enshrined civil liberty. They are traitors to the freedom of treemen.

THE PERFIDY OF GRANT.

He Violates his Word, and Sells out Body and Soul to the Hadicals. [From the New York Tribune, Jan. 15th.] Possibly Mr. Johnson is as much sur-prised at some features of the transactions in e Stanton affair as anybody; for it appears ne find an understanding with Gen. Grant ome time ago, which was renewed and its details recapitulated from time to time, and finally repeated on Saturday last, that he (Grant) would either hold on to the office as secretary of War ad interim until the rights Secretary of War ad interim until the rights of Stanton should be adjusted in court, in case the latter should demand possession of the Department, or else he would give the President timely notice of his intention to esign as Secretary ad interim, and thus enable Mr. Johnson to appoint some other man to the office, who would refuse to surrender to Stanton until the decision could be had senate would not sustain the suspension of Stanton, the President and General Grant had another interview on the subject, and a full understanding, substantially as above set forth, was the result. It was also agreed that Gen. Grant, in company with General Sherman, should call on the President on Monday to determine finally whether he would resign as Secretary ad interim, or continue in the office and test Stanton's right as before stated. General Sherman called

as before stated. General Sherman cauted on the Executive, but Grant did not. Mean-time, on Sunday last, a suggestion had been made to the President by certain Senators that should the name of ex-Gov. Cox. of Ohio, be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War, his nomination would probably be confirmed, and thus get rid of the Stanton improcling at once. Mr. Johnson, however broglio at once. Mr. Johnson, however, preferred to have the matter take the course he had decided it should, especially as he had no doubt of having the co-operation of Gen. Grant or another Secretary ad interim, in the manner before stated. What caused Gen. Grant to change his mind or to withdraw from the arrangements, or why he did 20 copies I year, separately addressed. 50 on the arrangements of the intention to surrender to Stanton has not transpired fully. surrender to Stanton, has not transpired fully. The first notice the President had of such change of purpose was upon the receipt of the following note from Gen, Grant-to-day nt about 11:30: Hoose Army U. S., Jan. 14, 1868.
To his Excellency A. Johnson, President
United States

United States.
Sir: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of official notice, received by me last evening, of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of Section 2 of an act regulating the tenure of civil receipt of the within notice. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient [Here follows a copy of the resolution of

the Senate.]
This letter was handed to the President by one of Gen. Grant's staff just one hour after Gen. Grant had surrendered to Mr. Stanton. and of course the latter was in possession of the War Department for that length of time before Mr. Johnson was advised of what had Gen. Grant was in consultation with the

President to night, and we have high official authority (not from Gen. Grant) that the General unqualifiedly expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War should send in his resignation. The same authority states that Gen. Sherman expressed the same opinion yesterday. The President, it appears, is determined to adhere to the strict letter of the law, so far as Mr. Stanton is concerned, which will compel everything from the War Department to go forth with the words, "By direction of the President." From the same source I have it that Gen. Grant will obey the President only.

The National Intelligencer republishes its

article in regard to the understanding be-tween the President and Gen. Grant with the following renewed assertion of its exact truthfulness: "The above statement of facts truthfulness: "The above statement of facts was made by us deliberately; carefully and advisedly. We know it to be true in all its length and breadth, and we challenge General Grant to deny it in a single partic Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Post.

Washington, Jan. 16 .- There is no doubt that Grant deceived the President in surendering the war office. Johnson pointedly eminded him in the presence of Sherman of his agreement, and Grant did not deny it, and said if he had not allowed Stanton to take ssession, he would have undertaken to run possession, he would have undertaken to run the war office elsewhere, under the authority of the Senate. The President said if he, Grant, had kept faith, he would have seen how the Secretary would have seen how the Secretary would have fizzled in running his out-side machine. Grant and others are at-tempting to persuade Stanton to resign, while the Jacobin faction in Congress, entreat him

to hold the place.

Gen. Grant was again with him to-night. and unqualifiedly expressed his opinion that Stanton should resign, and Gen. Sherman pend on the views of the veneral. They are to be adjudged and settled according to the laws. Arbitrary power, such as he has been urged to assume, has no existence here. It is the merest clerkship in the War Department. The President will not permit any orders to be sent from that department except in strict pursuance of law, which being literally followed will prevent any orders from the Sec retary of war as heretofore, and compel eve rything of that character to be issued by direction of the President. Gen. Grant will only recognize orders from the President.

THE DIAMOND DICKENS-Little Dorrit. The eighth volume of the dainty little "Dia-mond Edition" of Dickens is now out, completing nearly two-thirds of the whole series. The same merits that we have admired in the former volumes of this edition mark th present volume, namely, compactness, beauty of typography, substantial paper, character istic illustrations, handiness of size, elegance of appearance and remarkable cheapness. It slips easily into an ordinary coat pocket, tak ing up but little space, whilst it is handsome enough, inside and out, for the library shelf or the parlor table.—Cleveland Herald. The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only \$1.50 plain edition, \$1.25. It can be procur any bookseller, or will be any bookseller, or will be sent post-paid by the publishers, Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

COMING AGAIN.-We take great pleasure in again announcing to the afficted that the celebrated Dr. Liston, Surgeon to the Albany Eye and Ear Infirmary, will make his next ofessional visit to Erie on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th days of February, stopping at Brown's Hotel, for those two days only. The reputation which Dr. Lisdays only. The reputation which Dr. Liston has already acquired for his successful treatment of all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Catarrh and Chronic Diseases generally. ally, makes it unnecessary to devote any time or space to sounding his praises. To those in any way afflicted we say go You are certain to receive honorable and fair treatment in every respect.

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To Architects and Builder PLANS AND PROPOSALS will be received by the Directors of the Poor, until the March next, for the building of an Alms Hose of Employment, on the Eric county house farm; four miles west of Eric, Pa. Fider.

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